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THE

UNIVERSAL ASYLUM,

AND

Columbian Magazine:

CONTAINING,

A History of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, for the years 1775, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80.

IT ALSO CONTAINS A GREAT VARIETY

Of Original Communications, in Profe and Verfe, Original Tranflations, and extracts from Foreign Publications, otherwife little known in this country—being a Repofitory of Mifcellaneous articles; on

GOVERNMENT,
POLITICKS,
AGRICULTURE,
COMMERCE,
MUSICK,
ARTS,
PHILOSOPHY,
MEDICINE,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
MODERN TRAVELS,
NATURAL HISTORY,
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS,
CHARACTERS,
A REVIEW OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS,
A REGISTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,
REPORTS, *&c. &c.*

Illuftrated with COPPERPLATES, and a complete INDEX to each Volume.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*,
BOOKSELLER, No. 52. SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF
CHESNUT-STREET.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR JULY, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To the PUBLIC.

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1527

IN compliance with the requeſt of a number of our friends, the ſubſcribers to the Aſylum ſhall, in future, be furniſhed with a title-page and index at the end of every ſix months, that the work may be bound in neat portable volumes. With the preſent number are given a title-page and index to the volume commencing with January and ending with June laſt. Thoſe who prefer large volumes may ſtill preſerve the old plan of the Columbian Magazine, by binding two in one.

The January and February numbers having been publiſhed under the title of *The Columbian Magazine*, it was thought adviſable to obſerve this form in the title-page now given. The title-page to our next ſhall be deſigned and executed in an elegant manner, and made to correſpond with the preſent title and plan of this work.

We might be accuſed of ingratitude, did we not, at the commencement of a new volume, acknowledge the liberal encouragement we have experienced ſince the eſtabliſhment of this miſcellany, on its preſent plan. The increaſe of ſubſcribers has been very conſiderable; greater, indeed, than could have been expected in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. The beſt return we can make is, to render the Aſylum worthy of the patronage with which it has been honored, by making it as uſeful and entertaining as poſſible. To effect this ſhall be our higheſt ambition.

To thoſe gentlemen who have generouſly given us their literary aid, we are at a loſs for language to expreſs the grateful ſenſe of their kindneſs, which is deeply implanted in our boſoms. To men who have acted from motives altogether diſintereſted our warmeſt thanks are due. To their aſſiſtance much of our ſucceſs may be attributed.

The extenſive and increaſing circulation of this work renders it a proper vehicle for conveying uſeful information through every part of our country. It may be ſome inducement to the friends of mankind to favour us with their literary correſpondence, when they find that their generous labour ſhall not be loſt; but that whatever inſtruction their communications may contain, ſhall be widely diſſeminated among their fellow-citizens of every deſcription. Nor is the peruſal of this miſcellany confined to the United States: it has obtained a circulation in different parts of Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

While we gratefully acknowledge the public patronage, and literary aſſiſtance, with which the Univerſal Aſylum has already been honored, we earneſtly ſolicit a continuance and increaſe of both. On our parts, we can, at leaſt, promiſe, that the ſame diligence in the compilation, the ſame elegance in the execution, and the ſame punctuality in the publication and delivery of this work, which have been evinced ſince it came into our hands, ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to in future.

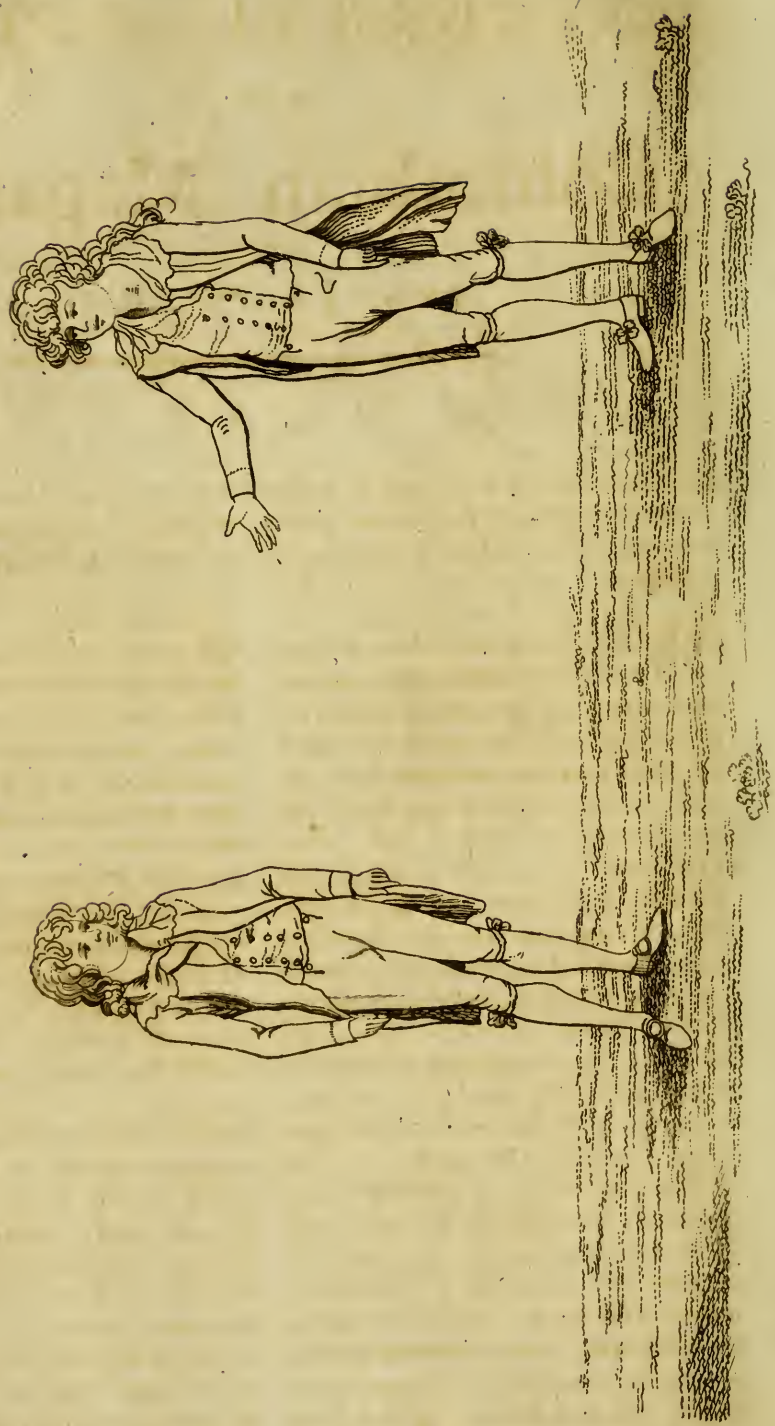
THE PROPRIETORS.

Philadelphia, July 31ſt, 1790.

☞ The *Rev.* DR. SMITH's addreſs is unavoidably poſtponed. Sundry communications, which were received too late for the preſent number, ſhall appear in our next.

Plate III.

Plate IV.



THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR JULY, 1790.

ON GESTURE.

In the ASYLUM *for* April *the reader was presented with a few observations on gesture, to illustrate which two plates were given. We shall now conclude the subject with some farther hints, accompanied by two other plates.*

WHEN the pupil has got the habit of holding his hand and arm properly, he may be taught to move them. In this motion he must be careful to keep the arm from the body. He must neither draw the elbow backwards, nor suffer it to approach to the side; but, while the hand and lower joint of the arm, are curving towards the shoulder, the whole arm, with the elbow, forming nearly an angle of a square should move upwards from the shoulder, in the same position as when gracefully taking off the hat; that is, with the elbow extended from the side, and the upper joint of the arm nearly on a line with the shoulder, and forming an angle of a square with the body: (see plate III.) this motion of the arm will naturally bring the hand, with the palm, downwards, into a horizontal position, and when it approaches to the head, the arm should, with a jerk, be suddenly straightened into its first position, at the very moment the emphatical word is pronounced. This coincidence of the hand and voice, will greatly enforce the pronunciation; and, if they keep time, they will be in tune, as it were, to each other; and to force and energy, add harmony and variety.

Great care must be taken to keep the hand open, and the thumb at some distance from the fingers; and particular attention must be paid, to keeping the hand in an exact line with the lower part of the arm, so as not to bend at the wrist, either when it is held out, without motion, or when it gives the emphatic stroke. And, above all, the body must be kept in a straight line with the leg on which it bears, and not suffered to bend to the opposite side.

In dialogues, or such exercises as require two to be on the stage at the same time, a different kind of action must be used; (see plate

IV.) as a ſpeaker who delivers himſelf ſingly to an auditory, and one who addreſſes another ſpeaker, in view of an auditory, are under very different predicaments. The former has only one object to addreſs; the latter has two. For if a ſpeaker on the ſtage were to addreſs the perſon he ſpeaks to, without any regard to the point of view in which he ſtands, with reſpect to his audience, he would be apt to turn his back on them, and to place himſelf in ſuch poſitions, as would be highly ungraceful and diſguſting. When a ſcene, therefore, is repreſented, it is neceſſary that the two perſonages, who ſpeak, ſhould form a ſort of picture, and place themſelves in a poſition agreeable to the laws of perſpective. In order to do this, it will be neceſſary that each of them ſhould ſtand obliquely, and chiefly make uſe of one hand. That is, ſuppoſing the ſtage or platform where they ſtand to be a quadrangle, each ſpeaker ſhould reſpectively, face that corner of it next to the audience; and uſe that hand, and reſt upon that leg, which is next to the perſon he ſpeaks to, and which is fartheſt from the audience. This diſpoſition is abſolutely neceſſary, to form any thing like a pictureſque grouping of objects, and without it, that is, if both ſpeakers uſe the right hand, and ſtand exactly fronting each other, the impropriety will be palpable, and the ſpectacle diſguſting.

It need ſcarcely be noted, that if the ſpeaker, in a ſcene, uſes that hand which is next the audience, he ought likewiſe to poiſe his body upon the ſame leg: the hand ſhould act on that ſide only, on which the body bears.

Occaſion may be taken, in the courſe of the ſcene, to change ſides. One ſpeaker, at the end of an impaſſioned ſpeech, may croſs over to the place of the other, while the latter, at the ſame moment, croſſes over to the place of the former. This, however, muſt be done with great care, and ſo as to keep the back from being turned to the audience: but if this tranſition be performed adroitly, it will have a very good effect, in varying the poſition of the ſpeakers, and giving each an opportunity of uſing his right hand—the moſt favourable to grace and expreſſion.

It muſt be carefully noted, that, when they are not ſpeaking, the arms muſt hang in their natural place, by the ſides; unleſs what is ſpoken, by one, is of ſuch importance, as to excite agitation and ſurpriſe, in the other. But, if we ſhould be ſparing of geſture, at all times, we ſhould be more particularly ſo, when we are not ſpeaking.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 339, of Vol. IV.)

ABOUT the latter end of 1727 Franklin and his friends formed a ſociety for mutual improvement in morality, politics, and natural philoſophy, which, from the accounts handed down to us, appears to have been an admirable inſtitution, founded on a good plan, and well conducted. The number was limited to twelve, and hence were

obviated all the inconveniencies of large bodies, while, at the ſame time, there was a ſufficient number to prevent an entire union of ſentiment and opinion, which would preclude diſcuſſion and improvement. Meetings were held once a week. At theſe meetings various queſtions were diſcuſſed with calmneſs, and a diſpoſition to diſcover truth, rather than to confute adverſaries, or to ſhine in oratory. Flowery diſcuſſions ſeldom advance the cauſe of truth, which, ſimple in itſelf, 'needs not the foreign aid of ornament.' Once in three months each of the members read an eſſay. In the London edition of Dr. Franklin's miſcellaneous works, we find the queries propoſed for the conſideration of this literary club, which was called the Junto. Theſe queries are worthy the attention of the curious, and tend to ſhew the nature of the Society, and the influence which it muſt have had in promoting uſeful knowledge. This aſſociation continued for nearly forty years. Several of its members became men of eminence. It is ſaid, that ſome of the moſt important queſtions relative to the affairs of Pennſylvania, were firſt agitated in this club. To it we perhaps owe, in a great degree, the ſtateſman and philoſopher, whoſe life we are now writing. From the converſation of his friends he greatly improved his mind. Nor was this all. They were ſtrongly knit together in the ties of friendſhip. They conceived themſelves bound to aſſiſt each other in all their undertakings. Their friendly exertions in his behalf proved highly beneficial to Franklin, on entering into buſineſs. This took place in the year 1728, in partnerſhip with Meredith. Franklin's induſtry, the ſuperior elegance and correctneſs of his printing, and the aſſiſtance of his friends, ſoon procured him a conſiderable ſhare of buſineſs.

There was at this time but one newſpaper in Philadelphia, the American Mercury. This was executed in a careleſs manner, and was almoſt entirely devoid of entertainment or inſtruction. The intercourſe with Great-Britain was inconſiderable. Intelligence could not be received either ſpeedily or frequently. The communication with the other provinces was very ſmall. Bradford, the printer of the paper, could not write, nor was he poſſeſſed of literary friends. An original eſſay or paragraph was an abſolute rarity. Great part of the paper was filled with very lengthy, and oftentimes very unintereſting, extracts from books, that had long been publiſhed. Notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, the paper proved profitable, as there was no other. Franklin ſoon ſaw the advantages which would reſult from a well conducted paper, which, together with foreign and domeſtic occurrences, might convey to its readers pleaſing and uſeful information on various ſubjects. He reſolved, therefore, to commence a paper. A perſon to whom he had told his intentions, diſcloſed them to Keimer, who, to prevent him, immediately publiſhed propoſals for printing a paper, under the pompous title of the Pennſylvania Gazette and Univerſal Inſtructor in all Arts and Sciences. To turn the attention of the public from theſe propoſals, Franklin began a periodical paper, called the Buſy Body, which he publiſhed in Bradford's paper. A manuſcript note in the file of the American Mercury, preſerved in the city library, ſays, that Franklin wrote the firſt five numbers and part of the eighth. The reſt were written by J. B. probably Joſeph Breintnall, a ſcrivener, a ſenſible

worthy man, and one of the firſt members of the Junto.

Keimer's Univerſal Inſtructor did not meet with much encouragement. He was more able to write than Bradford; but the oddity of the man's diſpoſition appeared in his performances. He ſometimes attempted poetry, and in this, as well as his proſe, he was often viſionary, and not ſeldom indelicate. He began to publiſh in his paper Chambers's folio dictionary of arts and ſciences; and not contented with this, he began to take extracts from a kind of novel entitled Religious Courtſhip. His ſubſcription liſt filled but ſlowly, and he became embarraſſed in his circumſtances. After publiſhing thirty-nine numbers he gave up his paper to Franklin, who immediately went on with it, under the title of the Pennſylvania Gazette, which name it ſtill bears. In Franklin's hands it ſoon became of more importance. A number of original eſſays and paragraphs, and a judicious ſelection from European publications rendered it intereſting. Franklin now found the advantage of being able to write. He delivered his ſentiments freely, on the different political queſtions which were then agitated. His ſubſcribers became numerous, and by the intereſt of his friends he was appointed printer to the aſſembly, which ſtation he held until he relinquiſhed the printing buſineſs.

Franklin's extraordinary application to buſineſs ſoon rendered his proſpects of ſucceſs very flattering, when an event occurred which had nearly cruſhed all his riſing hopes. Meredith's father had paid for the printing materials in part, but was unable to advance the remainder of the money. The creditor became urgent, and, as payment could not be made, commenced a ſuit. Meredith at length propoſed, that Franklin ſhould take the whole buſineſs upon himſelf, repaying his father the money which he had advanced, and giving him ſome trifling conſideration. By the aſſiſtance of ſome worthy friends Franklin was enabled to effect this, and he did it the more readily, as Meredith was rather a diſſolute character, ſpending a conſiderble part of his time in taverns and gambling-houſes.

The ſcarcity of ſpecie in America had induced ſeveral of the colonies to emit paper money. This obviated the want of a circulating medium; but through neglect of a ſufficient proviſion for its redemption, it ſoon depreciated, and materially injured many wealthy perſons. Pennſylvania was the laſt to come into the meaſure. In 1723, under Keith's adminiſtration, fifteen thouſand pounds had been emitted, with every caution to prevent its depreciation. Conſiderable advantages were experienced from this, inſomuch that about the year 1729 a conſiderable popular clamour was excited, in favour of a further emiſſion. The opulent, apprehenſive of depreciation, oppoſed the idea ſtrenuouſly. A ſmall treatiſe was publiſhed, entitled, *An enquiry into the nature and neceſſity of a Paper Currency*, in which Franklin with much ſtrength of argument, maintained the propriety of emitting an additional ſum. The wiſhes of the people, aided by this pamphlet, produced a majority in the aſſembly in favour of the meaſure, and it was reſolved that thirty thouſand pounds ſhould be emitted. As a return for his ſervices in this affair, he obtained the printing of the money.

Before Franklin went to England, he had ſeriouſly attached himſelf to Miſs Read, and their affection was mutual. Whilſt in London he ſeemed to have forgotten her. He neglected writing to her, and upon his return found that her friends

had prevailed upon her to marry a worthleſs fellow, who ſoon deſerted her and died. Franklin renewed his addreſſes; they were accepted, and in 1730 they were married. She proved to him a faithful, induſtrious, and affectionate wife.

Poor Keimer's misfortunes preſſed hard upon him. He was at laſt obliged to ſell his printing office and to decamp to Barbadoes. He tells us in one of his papers that his life had been more wonderful and variegated than that of any perſon, of whom he had ever heard or read; and he mentions an intention of giving an account of the ſtrange events of it, under the title of the *White Negro*. It is perhaps a pity that he did not fulfil his intention. His life would have been at leaſt as intereſting and inſtructive, as that of many viſionaries, who have lived before and ſince his time.

Keimer being gone, Franklin had no one to contend with but Bradford, who was neither able nor diſpoſed to oppoſe him actively. He had already become wealthy, and his abilities were very limited. Franklin, on the contrary, had great induſtry and great talents. We need not therefore wonder that he ſucceeded

The promotion of literature had been little attended to in Pennſylvania. Moſt of the inhabitants were too much immerſed in buſineſs to think of ſcientific purſuits; and thoſe few, whoſe inclinations led them to ſtudy, found it difficult to gratify them, from the want of ſufficiently large libraries. In ſuch circumſtances, the eſtabliſhment of a public library was an important event. This was firſt ſet on foot by Franklin, about the year 1731. Fifty perſons ſubſcribed forty ſhillings each, and agreed to pay ten ſhillings annually. The number encreaſed, and in 1742 the company was incorporated by the name of "The library company of Philadelphia." Several other companies were formed in this city in imitation of it. Theſe were all at length united with the library company of Philadelphia, which thus received a conſiderable acceſſion of books and property. It now contains about eight thouſand volumes on all ſubjects, a philoſophical apparatus, and a good beginning towards a collections of natural and artificial curioſities, beſides landed property of conſiderable value. The company have lately built an elegant houſe in Fifth-ſtreet, in the front of which they will erect a marble ſtatue of their founder, Benjamin Franklin.

This inſtitution was greatly encouraged by the friends of literature in America and in Great Britain. The Penn family diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their donations. Amongſt the earlieſt friends of this inſtitution muſt be mentioned the late Peter Collinſon, the friend and correſpondent of Dr. Franklin. He not only made conſiderable preſents himſelf, and obtained others from his friends, but voluntarily undertook to manage the buſineſs of the company in London, recommending books, purchaſing and ſhipping them. His extenſive knowledge, and zeal for the promotion of ſcience, enabled him to execute this important truſt with the greateſt advantage. He continued to perform theſe ſervices for more than thirty years, and uniformly refuſed to accept of any compenſation. During this time, he communicated to the directors every information, relative to improvements and diſcoveries in the arts, agriculture, and philoſophy.

The beneficial influence of this inſtitution was ſoon evident. The cheapneſs of terms rendered it ac-

ceſſible to every one. Its advantages were not confined to the opulent. The citizens in the middle and lower walks of life were equally partakers of them. Hence a degree of information was extended amongſt all claſſes of people, which is very unuſual in other places. The example was ſoon followed. Libraries were eſtabliſhed in various places, and they are now become very numerous in the United States, and particularly in Pennſylvania. It is to be hoped, that they will be ſtill more widely extended, and that information will be every where encreaſed. This will be the beſt ſecurity for maintaining our liberties. A nation of well informed men, who have been taught to know and prize the rights, which God has given them, cannot be enſlaved. It is in the regions of ignorance that tyranny reigns. It flies before the light of ſcience. Let the citizens of America, then, encourage inſtitutions calculated to diffuſe knowledge amongſt the people, and amongſt theſe public libraries are not the leaſt important.

In 1732, Franklin began to publiſh Poor Richard's Almanack. This was remarkable for the numerous and valuable conciſe maxims which it contained, all tending to exhort to induſtry and frugality. It was continued for many years. In the almanack for the laſt year, all the maxims were collected in an addreſs to the reader, entitled the Way to Wealth. This has been tranſlated into various languages, and inſerted in different publications. It has alſo been printed on a large ſheet, and may be ſeen framed in many houſes in this city. This addreſs contains, perhaps, the beſt practical ſyſtem of economy, that ever has appeared. It is written in a manner, intelligible to every one, and which cannot fail of convincing every reader of the juſtice and propriety of the remarks and advice which it contains. The demand for this almanack was ſo great, that ten thouſand have been ſold in one year, which muſt be conſidered as a very large number, eſpecially when we reflect, that this country was, at that time, but thinly peopled. It cannot be doubted, that the ſalutary maxims contained in theſe almanacks, muſt have made a favourable impreſſion upon many of the readers of them.

It was not long before Franklin entered upon his political career. In the year 1736, he was appointed clerk to the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, and was re-elected by ſucceeding aſſemblies for ſeveral years, until he was choſen a repreſentative for the city of Philadelphia.

Bradford was poſſeſſed of ſome advantages over Franklin, by being Poſt-Maſter, thereby having an opportunity of circulating his paper more extenſively, and thus rendering it a better vehicle for advertiſements, &c. Franklin, in his turn, enjoyed theſe advantages, by being appointed Poſt-Maſter of Philadelphia in 1737. Bradford, while in office, had acted ungenerouſly towards Franklin, preventing as much as poſſible the circulation of his paper. He had now an opportunity of retaliating, but his nobleneſs of ſoul prevented him from making uſe of it.

The police of Philadelphia had early appointed watchmen, whoſe duty it was to guard the citizens againſt the midnight robber, and to give an immediate alarm in caſe of fire. This duty is, perhaps, one of the moſt important, that can be committed to any ſet of men. The regulations, however, were not ſufficiently ſtrict. Franklin ſaw the dangers ariſing from this cauſe, and ſuggeſted an alteration, ſo as

to oblige the guardians of the night to be more watchful over the lives and property of the citizens. The propriety of this was immediately perceived, and a reform was effected.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 367, *of Vol. IV.)*

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

FROM what you ſaid on the invaſion of the Danes, I was led to reflect how difficult it is to preſerve conqueſts, which are diſtant from the main body of a ſtate, or ſeparated from it by the ſea, or ſome interjacent country. England was, for a long time, in poſſeſſion of Normandy, and thereby brought nearly all France under ſubjection; yet the Engliſh were at laſt expelled, even from Normandy itſelf. Spain was miſtreſs of the Netherlands, but finally loſt them. In the ſame manner the Danes were forced to relinquiſh Scania with the contiguous provinces. I requeſt your thoughts on this ſubject.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

YOU make a judicious remark on the difficulty of preſerving unconnected provinces. This difficulty is however, leſs, when ſuch provinces are acceſſible by ſea; and when the ſtate that owns them takes proper care of its naval power. By this means Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland have for ſeveral centuries kept poſſeſſion of countries, at a diſtance of many thouſand miles. But when the remote parts of a realm have not the advantage of navigation, and are ſurrounded by foreign ſtates, their preſervation will, in proceſs of time, be impracticable. Thus Sweden has loſt Bremen and Werden, while it kept poſſeſſion of Pomerania, which is a maritime province. In the ſame manner the king of Pruſſia loſt, in the very beginning of the preſent war,* Cleves and Pruſſia, when the united force of his enemies could not get a footing in thoſe parts of his dominions which are compact, and can ſupport each other. From this, my Prince, we draw this political maxim, that a power ſolicitous to encreaſe its territory, ſhould prefer a ſmall province, conveniently ſituated, to large poſſeſſions which are ſeparated both by ſea and land—The king of Sardinia ſhould value a village in the Milaneſe more than the Dutchy of Lunembourg, if he had an offer of it.

Finally, my dear Prince, do you not deem it wiſdom to reſolve, once for all, never to aſpire after conqueſts; but to improve what we poſſeſs with ſolicitous care? this is one of the moſt important queſtions in politics; I ſhall not venture my own opinion till I am favoured with yours.

* This was written in 1759.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

YOU have a prior right to reſolve the important problem you propoſe; but as you inſiſt upon it, I ſhall give my ſentiments. I aſſume for a principle, that every government ought to promote the independence, ſafety, and proſperity of the nation. If conqueſts moſt contribute to the acquiſition of theſe great objects, they are eligible; if internal improvements are more effectual, we ought to prefer them. Which of theſe means is moſt advantageous, depends on circumſtances, and cannot eaſily be determined by a general rule. I refer a further diſcuſſion till my next. In the mean time I remain yours affectionately.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

My dear Prince,

WHEN you begin the diſcuſſion of the propoſed queſtion by examining how far conqueſts promote the real felicity of a nation, you diſplay a knowledge of true political principles. I aſſert, without exception, that conqueſts never can be ſalutary. A ſtate cannot receive any advantage from the acquiſition of territory, except it procures a greater abundance of the neceſſaries and comforts of life, or a greater ſecurity againſt the attack of other nations. As to the firſt, there is no country in the world which may not, by induſtry and wiſe economy acquire a competency of wealth. As to external ſecurity, it depends on a well diſciplined and well appointed militia, on good fortifications, on prudent alliances, and on a political conduct which commands reſpect. Theſe great objects have no connexion with conqueſts, and cannot be obtained by them. As to procuring a more ſecure frontier by means of conqueſt, it is pretty evident that the war would waſte more money than is ſufficient for making the old frontier perfectly ſafe. A new conqueſt cannot therefore, in any caſe, be ſo important as to juſtify the effuſion of blood, and the ſufferings which always attend war.

I foreſee, my Prince, that you will, after all, make this objection. Is it not to be feared, that ſuch indifference for military atchievements, and for thoſe grand deſigns of ambition which enliven the political ſyſtem, may inſenſibly immerſe the whole nation in effeminate languor and voluptuous eaſe, which may at laſt prove deſtructive of its peace and independence? I confeſs that this argument is of great weight, and merits an accurate conſideration. I requeſt the favour of your judgment, before I give my own.

(The remainder will appear in our next.)

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 365, of Vol. IV.)

1775. GENERAL Waſhington arrived at Cambridge in the beginning of July, where he was received with joyful acclamations by the American army. On his way thither, he was treated with the higheſt honours, in every place through which he paſſed; and eſcorted by large detachments of volunteers, compoſed of private gentlemen. He was addreſſed by the provincial Congreſs of New-York, who expreſſed their joy on his appointment, and their aſſurances that he would chearfully reſign the important truſt, and re-

ſume the character of their worthieſt citizen, as ſoon as the attainment of the great object in view ſhould render his ſervices no longer neceſſary. The general expreſſed a grateful ſenſe of the regard ſhewn him, and, ſpeaking for his colleagues and himſelf, added, "As to the fatal, but neceſſary, operations of war, when we aſſumed the ſoldier we did not lay aſide the citizen; and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour, when the re-eſtabliſhment of American liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundation, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy country." The Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts appointed a committee who received him at Springfield, about a hundred miles from Boſton. He was addreſſed by that body, in the moſt affectionate manner, ſoon after his arrival. In his anſwer he applauded, in the moſt glowing terms, the unexampled firmneſs and patriotiſm, which had led the people of Maſſachuſetts to ſacrifice all the comforts of ſocial and private life, and to brave every danger, in ſupport of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of their country. At the head of his troops he publiſhed the declaration of Congreſs, ſetting forth the reaſons for taking up arms. This was well received, and tended not a little to promote that military ſpirit, which pervaded all orders of people. War, and preparations for it, now occupied the hands and minds of all. Perſons of the moſt reputable characters and eaſy fortunes, who were not appointed officers, entered cheerfully as private men, and ſerved with alacrity in the ranks. Even many of the young quakers caught the ſpirit of the times, forgot their paſſive principles of forbearance and non-reſiſtance, took up arms, and applied with the utmoſt aſſiduity to acquire a proficiency in military diſcipline. One company, at Philadelphia, was compoſed entirely of quakers.

When general Waſhington arrived at Cambridge, the Britiſh were intrenched on Bunker's-hill. They had alſo three floating batteries on Myſtic-river, a twenty gun ſhip below the ferry, between Boſton and Charleſton, a battery on Copes's-hill, and were ſtrongly fortified on the neck. The Americans, in number about 14,500, were intrenched at Winter-hill, Proſpect-hill and Roxbury, connected together by ſmall poſts, and extending over a diſtance of ten miles. But their works were very imperfect, for want of engineers to plan, and tools to erect them. The troops, however, were ſo judiciouſly ſtationed round Boſton, as to confine the Britiſh to the town, and cut off every ſupply of forage or proviſions, with which the iſlands in the bay, and the adjacent country abounded. The American army was now thrown into three grand diviſions. The right wing, at Roxbury, commanded by general Ward; the left, at Proſpect-hill, commanded by general Lee; and the centre under the immediate command of general Waſhington.

Numerous difficulties were to be overcome before the army could be reduced to proper diſcipline and ſubordination. The want of ſyſtem pervaded every department. None of the troops, except thoſe from Connecticut, had proper officers to procure them regular ſupplies. Some brought their own proviſions to camp. Committees of ſupplies had been appointed to purchaſe neceſſaries at the public expence; but there was no regularity obſerved in the diſtribution of ſupplies thus obtained. The troops of different

colonies had been enlisted on terms very different from each other.—Some were to have the privilege of chooſing their own officers. Various rations too had been promiſed, by the different colony-governments, to their reſpective troops. The ſame ſpirit of liberty which drove the people to arms was alſo inimical to ſtrict military ſubordination. To form any thing ſubject to uniform rules, from this chaos of diſcordant materials, was a delicate and arduous taſk; and yet this muſt be done. For the patriotic zeal and enthuſiaſtic courage of the braveſt army will avail but little, where the irregularity of a mob is ſuffered to prevail.

Effectual pains were therefore taken, to teach the officers and privates how to act, in their reſpective places; and to give the troops the mechaniſm and movements of a well diſciplined army.

In effecting this difficult, but neceſſary buſineſs, the aſſiduous attention and military ſkill, of adjutant-general Gates were extremely ſerviceable.

The 20 of July was obſerved as a day of general faſting and prayer throughout the colonies. Before divine ſervice congreſs met time enough to read ſome diſpatches, brought by expreſs from Georgia, ſetting forth that that colony had acceded to the union, and appointed delegates to attend in congreſs. On that day a paſtoral letter from the united ſynod of New-York and Philadelphia, was read in the numerous churches under their care, which, in addition to many excellent patriotic exhortations, contained the following generous and humane advice, "We recommend to all ranks, but particularly to thoſe who may be called to action, a ſpirit of humanity and mercy. We recommend that meekneſs and gentleneſs of ſpirit, which is the nobleſt attendant on true valour. That man will fight moſt bravely who never fights but when it is neceſſary, and who ceaſes to fight as ſoon as the neceſſity is over."

Congreſs, having recommended the organization of a general militia; apportioned the quota to be contributed by each ſtate towards the common expence; and publicly reprobated Lord North's conciliatory plan, adjourned, on the 1ſt Auguſt, for about five weeks.

Of all the difficulties which the Americans met, in eſtabliſhing a military force, none was found ſo hard to be remedied as the want of gunpowder. The utmoſt diligence was uſed in manufacturing it, and in preparing nitre, the principal ingredient in its compoſition; but no conſiderable ſupply could be drawn from this ſource. Nor had the colonies yet eſtabliſhed a commercial intercourſe, or political commerce, with foreign ſtates, for procuring military ſtores. General Waſhington found, in the beginning of Auguſt, that the whole of the powder in the camp, and in the public magazines in New-England, would not amount to more than nine rounds a man, if diſtributed amongſt his army. Had the Britiſh made an attack at this time, the deſtruction, or, at leaſt, the total diſperſion, of the American army muſt have enſued. They were informed of the fact by a deſerter; but conſidered it as a deception, and neglected to improve the information.

Shortly after, a ſupply of a few tons was received from the committee at Elizabethtown. Several thouſand pounds weight of this neceſſary article were alſo obtained from the coaſt of Africa, in exchange for New-England rum. This buſineſs was ſo well managed that

every ounce for ſale in the Britiſh forts, was brought off for the uſe of the American army.

About this time general Waſhington wrote to general Gage, complaining of the ill treatment the American priſoners experienced, and holding out a threat of retaliation, if ſuch cruelty were perſevered in——General Gage, in reply, aſſerted that the priſoners were well uſed, but indiſcriminately, as he knew no rank that was not derived from the king. This produced another letter from General Waſhington, in which he ſaid, "you affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all rank, not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource and original fountain of all power. In the beginning of October general Gage ſailed for England, and the command devolved on general Howe.

The military operations, at Boſton, were very triffling through the remaining part of the year 1775. The Britiſh were completely hemmed in by land; but they did not ceaſe their depredations on the coaſt. The thriving town of Falmouth, ſituated on a fine harbour, was burnt by the Canceaux of ſixteen guns—139 dwelling-houſes, 278 ſtores, a large new church, a new court-houſe, the old town-houſe, and a public library were reduced to aſhes.

Oct. 18

Nov. Soon after the burning of Falmouth, the continental Congreſs, and the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts, reſolved to fit out armed veſſels, to protect the American coaſts and navigation, and to capture ſhips employed in bringing military ſtores to the enemy. But they did not long confine themſelves to ſuch limited objects. The hope of accommodation began to vaniſh, and a few ſucceſsful attempts had inſpired them with confidence in their own ſtrength. Letters of marque and repriſal were granted for ſeizing Britiſh veſſels of every kind, and courts of admiralty were eſtabliſhed for their trial and condemnation. Congreſs, before the end of the year reſolved to build five veſſels of 32, five of 28, and three of 24 guns. Little had the Britiſh expected ſuch a daring ſpirit of enterprize, amongſt a people almoſt deſtitute of military ſtores, and unacquainted with the means of fitting out naval armaments. It was extremely mortifying to Britiſh pride, to find the empire of the ocean encroached on, by a people, of whoſe proweſs no favourable opinion had been entertained, by that haughty nation. She had long called herſelf "Miſtreſs of the ocean;" but now many of her veſſels were captured by a few ſmall cruiſers. The Lee privateer, commanded by captain Manly, was one of thoſe the Americans firſt fitted out. The ſucceſs of this privateer was uncommonly great—She took ſeveral veſſels with military ſtores of every kind, particularly an ordinance ſhip from Woolwich with a valuable cargo. Other veſſels, laden with neceſſary articles of ſupply, were captured alſo. By theſe means the Britiſh troops, in Boſton, were reduced to a ſtate of the utmoſt diſtreſs; and the wants of the continental army were conſiderably relieved.

Dec. 15

In the mean time articles of confederation and perpetual union, between the ſeveral colonies already aſſociated, with liberty of admiſſion to others, containing rules for their general government, were drawn up by Congreſs, and tranſmitted to the aſſemblies of the reſpective colonies, for their conſideration. If

these articles met with approbation, they were to impower their delegates, in the ensuing general Congress, to ratify and confirm them. They also encouraged foreigners to to trade with them, by opening their ports, free of all duties, for every kind of commodity, teas and the merchandize of the British dominions excepted; and by promising that they would, to the utmost of their power, maintain this freedom of commerce for two years, notwithstanding any reconciliation with Great Britain. The non-importation agreement was suspended, in favour of all ships laden with military stores. Such ships to receive, in return, the full value of their cargoes.

In the begnning of December Congress published a declaration, in answer to a proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition, which was issued at St. James's in the month of August. They concluded with a declaration, in the name of the people of the united colonies, that whatever punishments should be inflicted upon any persons in the power of their enemies, for favouring, aiding, or abetting, the cause of American liberty, should be retaliated on those in their power, who should favour, aid, or abet, the system of ministerial oppression.

As the term for which the American army had been engaged was to expire with the year, it became necessary to form arrangements for organizing a new one for the year 1776. Such were the hopes still entertained by Congress, with respect to an accommodation, that this temporary enlistment was deemed fully sufficient. A committee of Congress, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Harrison, were appointed to consult with General Washington, on the best means of forming an army for 1776. Few doubts were entertained, that the same spirit which had roused the people to arms would still continue to operate, and induce the greater part, if not the whole, of the army, to engage for another year. This, however, was found to be a mere delusion.—The army was composed of men impatient of control, and unaccustomed to the hardships of a military life; men who would not hesitate to risk their lives in the field of battle, but who viewed the restraints of discipline, and the cool forbearance of their more prudent leaders, as grievous and intolerable. The soldiers of America, unlike those of Europe, were industrious farmers and tradesmen, who had sacrificed business, and domestic ease, at the shrine of public liberty. But the first impulse over, more selfish motives succeeded.

Enlistments, therefore, went on very slowly. The Connecticut troops could not be persuaded to continue in service after the first of December, when their time expired, though recruits for the new army had not then arrived. The country people, exasperated by this conduct, stopped many of them, and compelled them to return. The militia were called on for a temporary aid, till the army should be recruited; but a dread of the small-pox, with which many, who had been sent out from Boston to Point Shirly, were infected, deterred the militia, and retarded the recruiting service. Notwithstanding every exertion, the American army before Boston amounted to no more than 9650 men, on the last day of December. It is not unworthy of of remark, that one army was disbanded, and another enlisted, within musket-shot of twenty British regiments. *(To be continued.)*

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A case of SCROPHULA; *read before the* American Medical Society, *January* 7, 1785, *by* SAMUEL KNOX, *of York county, Pennsylvania.*

JOHN Lehman, now a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, is a native of South Carolina, about eighteen years of age, of a dark complexion; he has always been troubled with glandular swellings in the neck, arm-pits, and groins; but otherwise had been as healthy as boys commonly are, until the summer of 1781, when being much heated at play with his companions, he went some distance, and took a large draught of cold water. He soon found his belly somewhat swelled, and that night was seized with a fever, which lasted three or four days, and then went off. Mean while the swelling encreased, and extended to his face, feet, and legs, and at length to every part of his body.

About two years ago there appeared little hard tumors, of a bluish colour, on his face, arms, hands, feet, and legs, some of which grew to the size of a chesnut, and became very painful, but not itchy. About fifteen months ago, these tumors broke and discharged a thin acrid fluid, which continued to run with great pain, until after he came to the Hospital, in March 1784, and used pills of the extract of hemlock for some time, when the tumors and discharge were gradually removed, leaving the skin scaly and uneven, of a reddish colour, with little pain. After the tumors broke, the general swelling gradually decreased. At present his lips are still swelled, and discharge a thin fluid; the lower part of his ears is also much swelled; his nose was greatly tumefied, and most, externally, but the swelling is now subsided; the glands about the neck and throat are swelled and hard; his voice is coarse and snuffling; his tongue is ulcerated and appears scurfy; his eye-brows are flattened, and the hairs are fallen off; in one of his eyes there is an inflammation, and he complains of a dimness of sight in the other eye; his appetite has not been much impaired; he has been habitually costive; his urine is free and in usual quantity. Formerly he sweated greatly at night, at which time his pains were much greater, and a troublesome cough was excited; the night-sweats and pains are now diminished; the discharge nearly dried up; and the swelling gone, except in his lips, ears, and nose, and some small tumors about his neck.

Until he came to the Hospital nothing was done for him, unless that he was bled and took a purge or two. Since that time he has used the following medicines. Until the first of August he took the extract of hemlock, in different quantities, the greatest 48 grains a day.

Aug. 31. The following liniment was ordered to be applied to his whole body every night. ℞. *Lin. Japon.* ℔ss. *Merc. corros. sublim.* ℈j. *M. f. lin.* In addition to these, in April, a decoction of the woods was odered ℥iv every night; and in May the decoction of burdock.

Sept. 3. ℞. *Calomel.* ʒj. *farin. tritic.* ʒij. *m. applic. toto. corpori.*

Oct. 13th. ℞. *C. opij* ℥ss. *Sp. vin.* ℥j. *Sap. venet.* ʒij. *C. camphor.* ʒiss. *Aq. font.* ℥vj. *M. f. linimeut. part. affectis ter die applicand.* This was continued about four weeks. Since Nov. 19th the hemlock has been given constantly.

This case appears to me to be a

ſcrophula for the following reaſons.

1ſt. The glandular ſwellings, which this boy has always had, ſeem to denote a prediſpoſition to this diſeaſe, the draught of cold water being the more immediate cauſe; and Cullen, Hoffman, Van Swieten &c. agree, that the ſcrophula depends on a particular conſtitution of the lymphatic ſyſtem.

2. The ſymptoms are, though not exactly the ſame; yet of the ſame kind with thoſe uſually deſcribed by writers on the ſcrophula, except the general ſwelling, which may be attributed to the cold water, ſuddenly ſtopping the ſecretions, and particularly the inſenſible perſpiration, and alſo acting as a ſedative, it diminiſhes the circulation through the ſmall veſſels, whereby the humours are vitiated, and a ſwelling is occaſioned, nature not being able to overcome the attack.

3. His age ſeems to favour my opinion; for authors obſerve, that children of ſcrophulous habits are uſually relieved, or become worſe, about the age of puberty.

4. Some of the ſymptoms ſeem to indicate a lepra; but Hoffman obſerves, that the ſeat of the leproſy is in the ſkin and cellular membrane, and that it ſpreads with a white ſcaly appearance all over the body. In this patient the tumors ſeem deeper than the ſkin, are only partial, and have no ſcaly appearance. Beſides, in the leproſy the face has a ſhining unctuous appearance, and the veins under the tongue are black and varicoſe, which circumſtances I have not been able to obſerve in this caſe.

The curative indications appear to be, to give tone to the ſyſtem, and to remove the glandular obſtructions.

Of the hemlock I can ſay nothing from experience; but from the obſervation of authors, who aſcribe to it the virtues of a diſcutient and a diuretic, and from the ſucceſs with which it has been employed in the preſent caſe, it ſeems very rational to continue it. However, as medicines by a long uninterrupted uſe loſe their effect, the conſtitution becoming habituated to them, I conceive it would be beſt to give it alternately with ſome other medicine, or to let the patient uſe it at times. The medicine which I would give in the interval is the peruvian bark, which would give tone to the ſyſtem, and thereby aſſiſt nature in removing the glandular obſtructions, and perhaps prevent the night-ſweats.

I have ſeen mercurials uſed, both internally and externally, but I think with little ſucceſs. Fumigations of cinnabar and roſin ſeemed to do ſome ſervice. Some have recommended mineral waters: I imagine impregnations of iron might be of uſe here. Sea-water has been uſed. Cullen uſed a ſtrong decoction of the leaves of colt's-foot with advantage. I have ſeen a decoction of the wild potatoe root directed for a diet drink in a caſe of this kind.

Several external applications to the tumors, have been recommended; as a ſolution of ſugar of lead, Sp. Mindereri, eſcharotics of mercury or copper, burnt alum &c, &c.

In this, and all chronic caſes, particular regard ſhould be had to the regimen. The diet ſhould be nouriſhing and eaſy of digeſtion, conſiſting of milk, bread, rice, weak broths &c. The linen and bed ſhould be kept clean, and the patient ſhould enjoy the benefit of a freſh, dry, air, gentle exerciſe, if capable of it, and even a change of air; and I here aſſert that the change of climate has been of particular ſervice to this patient.

Publiſhed by order of the Society.

HENRY STUBER, Sec.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

THE following inſtructions for reſtoring perſons to life, who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning, or other cauſes, were publiſhed originally by Dr. Alexander Johnſon (the introducer of the practice into the Britiſh dominions) in proſe. For the ſake of imprinting them more durably upon the memory, they have lately been publiſhed in England in *verſe*. By giving them a place in your Aſylum, you will oblige ſeveral of your cuſtomers. It is hereby earneſtly recommended to the MASTERS of Academies and Schools in the United States, to oblige one or more of their ſcholars to commit theſe inſtructions to memory, and to repeat them at their examinations, and on all other public days. By theſe means the inſtructions will become known to thouſands, and thereby become familiar and common in every family. At a moderate calculation, this practiſe will probably be the means in the courſe of the next five and twenty years, of ſaving a THOUSAND LIVES—and from the increaſe of the knowledge contained in the inſtructions, by tradition and otherwiſe, it is equally probable, the practice herein recommended, may in the courſe of the next hundred years, be the means of ſaving not leſs than TEN THOUSAND LIVES. R.

DR. JOHNSON'S *Inſtructions for recovering perſons ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning or other cauſes, in verſe.*

IN every inſtance of departed life,
Nature, ſtill ſtruggling, holds a doubtful ſtrife.
In caſes the moſt common that we meet, (1)
Ere death the laſt deciſive ſtroke complete,
Some time elapſes;—yet uncertainty
Attends that ſpace—it long or ſhort may be:
Therefore employ that interval to try
If yet ſome ſparks of life may dormant lie,
And either a recov'ry ſafe procure,
Or from that worſt of horrors thus enſure
Of quick interment. For experience ſhows,
That many women, from child-bearing throes,
And new-born infants, breathleſs long remain
In ſwooning's trances,—yet revive again (10. 11. 12. 13
By means here recommended.—Then beware
None periſh thro' your want of thought or care;
But try thoſe means which every willing hand,
At any time and place, may well command.
At firſt diſcov'ry of apparent death,
Loſe not a moment; for the fleeting breath

EXPLANATORY NOTES, *by Dr. Johnſon.*

(1) The appearance of death is known to be equivocal; none but the ſymptoms of mortification can be called certain; prudence therefore directs to truſt to none; and every apparent corpſe ought to be put to trial, by the means here indicated, for a deciſive teſt of a poſſible recovery, or a certain ſtate of diſſolution.

May yet be ſtay'd—while life's laſt ſpark remains,
Patient attend, nor ſpare or time or pains.
Avoid the dangerous practice now decry'd,
By ignorance and prejudice oft try'd,
Rolling with violence, nor ſhaking try,
Nor yet ſuſpending—who thoſe means apply
To force diſcharge of water, to the grave
Conſign the wretch whom gentler means might ſave.
Firſt, from wet cloaths the body free,—with care
Wrap it in flannels ſoft and warm ;—beware
You no ſharp ſalt, nor yet corroſive ply ;
Nor rub with wetted cloths, but keep all dry.
  Theſe early ſteps when taken with the drown'd,
(On whom ſucceſs firſt aſcertain'd was found)
What follows equally relates to all (2)
Thoſe who into a death-like ſwooning fall, (3)
Or ſeeming choak'd—like treatment will demand,
Cheering and rubbing with a gentle hand. (4)
  The purple ſtream of life alike beware (5)
Not to diminiſh ; and, with anxious care,

(2) Drowning is the caſualty in which trials to recover perſons apparently dead, have originally proved ſucceſsful; the treatment of it, therefore, ſtands foremoſt in deſcription ; but its application not being confined to that accident, proof has been obtained of its ſucceſsful application in numberleſs caſes, where life has appeared ſuſpended. Its ſuperiority in number, therefore, exiſts no longer, than inattention confines its ſucceſs to ſuch partial endeavours : the occurrences to which it ought to be extended, may, beſides hanging and ſtrangling, be enumerated as follows : ſtifling, ſuffocating from damps of mines, ſtagnated air in pits, wells, and vaults, from the effluvia of fermenting liquors in cellars ; farther, from the ſuſpenſion of life in apoplexies without rupture of veſſels, in lethargies, ſwoonings, in accidents happening to women in child-bed, and to new and ſtill-born children, in convulſions and hyſteric fits, effects of violent paſſions, exceſs in drinking ſpirituous liquors, of ſurfeits, and of cold liquors drank in heat. So unbounded is the efficacy of thoſe means, that no ſtate, bordering on the appearance of death, ſhould be left unattempted, on the ſmalleſt view of recovery.

(3) A body become cold (any way but by froſt) may be warmed in the following manner : it may be laid before a moderate fire, or the cloths with which it is rubbed, may alternately be made warm before they are applied : ſtone bottles with hot water, and bricks or tiles heated to a middling degree, or hot ſand, ſeverally put up in flannel, may be laid near different parts of the body. To reſtore heat generally, (which may eaſily be done with children and ſmall ſized perſons) the body is to be taken into bed between blankets and two healthy perſons, who will by gentle rubbing, cheering and chafing, bring on a mild glow, that has often brought forth life in a ſhort ſpace of time.

(4) Indiſcriminate, ſpirited, vigorous efforts, have frequently proved hurtful; rubbing violently, and with ſubſtances that can injure the ſkin, have raiſed a greater degree of irritation and conſequent inflammation, than the remaing powers of life were able to bear, and the patient has thereby ſubſided. The endeavours ſhould be proportioned to the powers, as they are diſcovered. An over quantity of action may deſtroy the powers themſelves. Inactivity, dilatorineſs, doubt, and apprehenſion, on the other hand, are equally dangerous ; the loſs of time, is oft the loſs of life, it ought then not to be waſted in vain attempts, incautiouſly recommended by the Humane Societies, ſuch as immerſions into warm water, brewers grains, ſoap leys, aſhes, embers, and hot ſand; their effects prove contrary to thoſe wanted, and the precious moment can better be employed in a recourſe to means of known ſucceſs.

(5) *Bleeding* proves hurtful, often fatal, in firſt attempts for recovery : it reduces

Avoid emetics, which may ills diffuſe (6)
Through all the frame, deem'd fatal by the muſe.
Shun all thoſe cruel methods that impair
The ſkin, (4. 6) nor, by your ill-directed care,
Congeal thoſe humours, which to keep alive, (9)
In fluid ſtate, you anxiouſly ſhould ſtrive.
Attempt not, by excruciating pain, (6)
Some knowledge of the patient's ſtate to gain;
For know, thoſe trials are a vain pretence,
While all ſenſation lies in dead ſuſpenſe.
With patience wait, leſt, by ſuch cruel haſte,
Life's feeble lamp you ignorantly waſte: (4)
From care and caution better comfort flows, (7)
And jaws, tho' lock'd, will of themſelves uncloſe.
With cordial drops endeavour to revive (8)
The fleeting ſpirits, and life's current drive
Back to its native channels.—Try to heal,
With opiate draughts, the irritated feel,
Caus'd by reviv'd ſenſation.—Next attend,
With needful help, and frequent turn or bend, (10)
Provoking motion in the languid breaſt,
Nor leave the body in lethargic reſt. (11)

the principle and the remaing powers of life. If a perſon recovering from a ſwoon be bled, he will relapſe into it again, becauſe two qualities eſſential to life, irritation and elaſticity, will be deſtroyed in him. It requires bandages that obſtruct circulation, and every other neceſſary operation. In advanced ſtages, and violent agitations, where its fallacious effects have given ſupport to a belief of its uſe, it can effectually be replaced by cooling and compoſing things, ſaline draughts, camphor julep, almond milk, ſome drops of laudanum: from all which no bad conſequence enſues: and in this particular treatment, a common aſſiſtant will be ſafer than a medical perſon, who will hardly refrain from the uſe of his lancet.

(6) *Making ſick*, means giving emetics; theſe, and bliſtering, cupping, ſcarifying, and cauteriſing, produce no effect, while the ſenſe of feeling is ſuſpended; but on its return, the cruel effects of ſuch trials prove intolerable, and thwart whatever elſe could pomiſingly have been done. In *ſurfeits* from eating or drinking, with ſome remains of life, puking is found uſeful.

(7) The mouth and noſe (of drowned perſons) are ſometimes filled with mud, or (in others) with froth, which ought directly to be cleared away; but the jaws being fixed it is beſt, without wrenching them open, to inject ſome warm fluid with a ſmall ſyringe between the cheek and the teeth, keeping the body on its ſide to vent it again. The jaws will uncloſe without trouble, when the firſt ſigns of life appear.

(8) Such cordials as do not heat, cinnamon and peppermint water, wine and ſpirits diluted with water, ſhould be given as ſoon as poſſible: a tea ſpoonful at a time only; to be ſure that they go down to the ſtomach, where they will have a good and ſpeedy effect.

(9) Acids are hurtful: they cauſe conſtriction and ſtagnation, congealing and coagulating the fluids, and hardening the ſolids. Their effects are the oppoſite of thoſe that prove ſalutary: the moſt promiſing ſymptoms being the fluidity and circulation of the blood and humours.

(10) It proves uſeful to move a patient on and with the blanket upon which he lies; makes a change in the poſition and preſſure of the inward parts, and offers a new field for friction. Violent ſhaking and agitation, would have a contrary and unfavourable effect.

(11) Injecting warm vapour, the ſmoke of tobacco, ſage, or other aromatic herbs, up the fundament, has alwas proved efficacious; the firſt for ſtrong habits, the laſt for tender conſtitutions; a pipe, a common wood clyſter pipe, a reed, or ſome other

Inject warm vapour, (12) and blow in freſh air;
And let it likewiſe be your conſtant care (13)
To chafe the temples, palms, on every part
Moſt ſenſible, exert that needful art.
Take a clean feather, with it, tickle, teize
The throat, and up the noſe, to force a ſneeze.
In ſuffocations cauſed by noxious air,
Or bodies froſt-bitten,—be it your care
With water icy cold, or even ſnow,
Repeatedly apply'd, to raiſe a glow: (14)
Deſpiſing all abſurd exploded ways, (15)
With ſhock electrical the dead to raiſe.
Or reeking ſheep's-blood pour'd in human veins;
True judgment all thoſe vain attempts diſdains.
Convulſions, ſwoonings, wear the face of death,
Still is the pulſe, ſuſpended is the breath;
Here ſpirits volatile and hartſhorn uſe,
With gentle friction—ne'er inactive muſe
O'er the extended patient; but apply

hollow utenſil may be found for it, where the new common fumigator is not to be had.—Sharp clyſters and other evacuants, are unſafe; they weaken and affect the ſtomach and the body.

(12) Freſh air is better blown in at the noſe than the mouth: it is done with a pair of bellows, which muſt be quite clean, otherwiſe they will ſooner ſuffocate, than reſtore reſpiration: the mouth is held cloſe at the time: it has often been done by a tranſmiſſion of breath from the mouth of an aſſiſtant, into the lungs, (as is thought) of the patient; though this is not held to be the beſt way: however, as great ſtreſs is laid by many upon the effect of this operation, it is right to attempt it in the moſt convenient way that may offer.

(13) Chafing the temples, ears, neck, and other moſt ſenſible parts, is done with volatile ſpirit of *ſal ammoniac*, or of *hartſhorn*, or *Eau de Luce*, ſprinkled upon a part of the cloth, or a ſeparate bit, with which the patient is rubbed; it is held under his noſe, and ſome being ſpread upon warm water, riſes and forms an atmoſphere of vapour and air round the patient, very fit for his lungs, as he recovers his breath.—— When a little of this ſpirit is uſed diluted in the wine, or other cordial above adviſed, it ſenſibly encreaſes their effect.

(14) The aſperſion of very cold water, thrown rapidly, and for a length of time, on the face and other parts of the body, has proved a moſt efficacious remedy for perſons ſuffocated by fumes of charcoal, the damps of mines, and the foul air of cellars, as likewiſe for thoſe that are ſeized with intenſe cold and are partly frozen, for which the application of ſnow and ice, or the coldeſt water, is known to be efficaciouſly uſed: while on the contrary, the ariſing of heat by fire and by friction, would prove deſtructive, and produce mortification. Some favourable indications lead to believe, that perſons ſtruck with lightning would receive benefit from a like aſperſion with cold water. The patient is laid in a ſloping poſture, the head uppermoſt, on boards, in an open place, and the coldeſt water daſhed in his face and on other parts, ſmartly and without intermiſſion, until ſigns of life be obtained. This method anſwers better than plunging a lifeleſs body into a cold bath, which is not eaſily done; and cannot produce as much effect from coldneſs, as the renewal of freſh water, in ſmaller quantity, readily does to an affected limb. Perſons thus treated, want, upon recovery, no other management, than to be well dried, clothed, and cheered with cordials that are not ſpirituous.

(15) Speculative means ſhould not be propoſed to common operators; they have neither inſtruments, hands nor heads, for experiments, and ought not to be led away from a ſalutary practice, to the exerciſe of which their abilities are equal.

Means unremitted, every method try ; (16)
Raiſe, turn, and chafe the temples, give not o'er,
Watch 'till returning breath your friend reſtore.
In this, and ev'ry caſe, quick help and care,
With gentle friction, change of poſture, air,
With patience infinite, with watchful eye,
And frequent touch, each ſymptom to deſcry
Of faint pulſation, warmth, or riſing glow,
Are the beſt helps attendants can beſtow. (17)
These ſymptoms a return to life portend,
And with aſſiduous care theſe ſigns attend ;
Contractions of the muſcles, face and eyes,
A ſpreading bluſh o'er cheek and lips ariſe,
Then ſpaſms and ſufferings ſtrong exertions cauſe,
Break out in ſad complaints, deep groaning draws;
Vomitings, head-ach, fail not to ſucceed,
The patient then your quickeſt help will need,
Pain-ſtilling drops, and ſaline draughts apply,
With camphor julep, cooling mixtures try,
Eaſe and ſome kind refreſhment ſleep to gain, (18)
Which, in few hours, may happieſt ends obtain.
Yet ſtop not at the firſt faint glimpſe of life ;
While ſtruggling nature holds a doubtful ſtrife,
Continue ſtill the means, nor ſpare your pain,
Leſt in lethargic ſleep they ſink again.

(16) Suiting the means preſcribed to the age and ſtrength of the patient, implies adjuſtment of them to the remaining principle and powers of life, as far as they are diſcoverable. Care muſt be taken not to overpower or deſtroy the capability of receiving aid, but to go on attentively, and without interruption, as life often returns tardily, after many hours operation.

(17) Of all beings under the appearance of death, new and ſtill-born infants claim a firſt right to attention; by chafing and cheering, many are recoverable of thoſe who formerly were laid out as dead, by midwives and nurſes. Such perſons, therefore, (and all aſſiſtants and attendants on the ſick) muſt not be diſcouraged by any unpromiſing aſpect, but ſteadily continue their endeavours to aſcertain the true ſtate of their charge, either to reſtore life, or to make ſure that there be no error in conſigning it to the grave.

(18) The care to be taken, the ſteady aſſiſtance to be given, and the ſymptoms of returning life, being well ſet forth, the mode of proceeding with perſons that are reſtored, remains to be deſcribed; thoſe who are recovered by common means, are to be kept quiet, moderately warm, calmed with *camphor julep*, almond milk, ſage and balm tea; and when ſleepy, to have wine whey. When they can take food, they ſhould have mulled eggs and other animal ſubſtances, and all ſtrengthening things. Butter and fat meat are not proper.

Two ſurpriſing inſtances of SLEEP-WALKING.

A PERSON dreamt that he was catching birds. In the morning he found a whole neſt of ſwallows in his bed. He had, in the night, mounted an high ladder, and taken the birds under the eve of the houſe.

A friend of mine once met an old woman, in her night diſhabille, at half a mile's diſtance from her houſe. In opening a gate ſhe was waked by the noiſe, and ſadly terrified.

THOUGHTS ON MUSICK.

In a Letter to a Friend.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I SHALL willingly comply with your requeſt, in offering a few looſe hints on one of the moſt faſcinating of the ſiſter arts, *the art of Muſic.*

It is unneceſſary here to enter into a diſcuſſion of the queſtion, Whether a rude or civilized ſtate of ſociety is moſt favourable to muſical compoſition? I have already conſidered that queſtion in my letter on the progreſs of poetry. The ſame doctrine applies upon a general principle to the riſe, progreſs, and decline, of muſic.

I ſhall, in this letter, endeavour to give a ſhort detail of the origin and progreſs of this impreſſive art, and point out its nature and tendency.

The art of muſick took its riſe in the earlieſt periods of ſociety. 'Juba,' we find, ſoon after the creation of the world, 'was the father of all ſuch as handled the harp and the organ.' And it is more than probable that Moſes, the moſt ancient of all writers, was well acquainted with this art. The Egyptians were the great promoters of ſcience in the Hebrew nation, and Moſes was inſtructed in all the learning of the Egyptians. The ſublime and animated ſong of Moſes on the overthow of Pharaoh in the Red-Sea was, we believe, adapted to the ſweet ſtrains of muſick; for we are told it was ſung by Moſes and the children of Iſrael:—After the concluſion of the ſong, 'Miriam the propheteſs, the ſiſter of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances: and Miriam anſwered them, Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed glorioufly; the horſe and his rider hath he thrown into the ſea.'

We read, in the Moſaic law, of the ſound of trumpets in approaching the field of battle, and of the feaſts of trumpets in its religious obſervances.

The hiſtory of king David furniſhes us with very ſtriking proofs of his attachment to the art of Muſick. Saul, being troubled in mind, and melancholy, was adviſed to apply to muſick as a remedy for his diſorder; David took his harp, and played tunes of ſweet melody, and Saul was comforted.

The Pſalms of David, which glow with an ardour of genius and an elevation of the moſt becoming ſentiments, were, it is more than probable, ſet to the moſt ſublime and expreſſive muſick. Such was the attachment of the Hebrews to this art, and ſuch was the proficiency they had made in it; that when they were in captivity in Babylon, they regretted with heart-felt ſorrow the loſs of thoſe ſongs, which they had ſung with rapture in the temple of Jeruſalem.

Let us next attend to the progreſs of muſick among the Greeks. The Greeks, I believe, were indebted to the Egyptians for this delightful art. Homer, the moſt ancient of authors, unconnected with ſacred writers, has given us very ſtriking deſcriptions of the efficacy of muſick. We are told, Apollo invented the lyre, and inſtructed Orpheus to play upon it. The lyrick and dramatick poets were all, after the time of Homer, proficients in the art of muſick, and in all pro-

bability contributed much to the perfection of that art in Greece. We are well aſſured, that, in the days of Philip and his ſon Alexander the Great, muſick had arrived at its higheſt degree of perfection. From Greece it made its way to Rome, and from Rome it ſpread abroad over all the countries of Europe.

The progreſs of muſick depends much upon the temper and diſpoſition of a nation; and the temper and diſpoſition of the inhabitants of a country or diſtrict are often formed by various cauſes. Civil or eccleſiaſtical government, climate, wealth, or poverty, operate powerfully in ſtamping a national character. It ſeldom happens that two nations are entirely, in theſe reſpects, in the ſame ſituation; accordingly, we find each nation has a deſcriptive one peculiar to itſelf; and hence the muſick of each nation bears invariable features correſponding exactly to its own leading character. We find, for inſtance, the refined warbling of an Italian; the bold and animating tone of an Engliſhman; the harſh and warlike ſounds of an Highlander; and the plaintive notes of a Caledonian, are ſo different in kind from each other, as to prove, in a deciſive manner, that the features of muſick, like thoſe of the human face, take their complexion from various cauſes. To enumerate them would prove a difficult, and, perhaps, an unneceſſary meaſure. Many of them are common to all; others peculiar to a few nations. One claſs of theſe cauſes is precarious in its effects; another claſs is invariable. They all operate on the imagination and on the heart, thoſe great ſources of paſſion, affection, and delicate emotions. Theſe operations of the mind are claſſified into different kinds, and each claſs has its cauſes peculiar to itſelf. One claſs of emotions is perhaps raiſed by the aſpect of the heavens and the earth; another by the convulſive operations of the elements; and a third by contemplating Nature in an unhealthy condition. The ſituation of the inhabitants of a nation, as a collective body, is ſuch as exhibits to their view objects which affect them more forcibly than others, and of courſe become familiar to them. The emotions peculiar to thoſe objects are thus frequently raiſed in the mind. The principal aſſociation is powerful; it aſſimilates with induſtry not only the common objects of emotion, but all thoſe of a ſimilar nature, which have, at different periods, come under its cognizance: thus the emotion raiſed by theſe objects 'ſwallows up all the reſt,' and becomes a conſtant inmate of the mind. The active and powerful gueſt impels the mind to expreſſions of utterance:—Hence the origin of muſick, and all the fine arts.

But the complexion of muſick is not only different in one nation from another, but alſo in the ſame nation at different periods. This change is produced by various cauſes. Revolutions in the civil or eccleſiaſtical government, unaccuſtomed wars, profound peace, or any other powerful event, contribute greatly to diverſify the complexion and features of muſick. The voice of liberty in France, if not drowned by the harſh ſounds of deſpotiſm, will, in all probability, add a new feature to the muſical productions of that nation.

I meant to have ventured a few thoughts on the uſe and abuſe of this elegant art; But I muſt reſerve them for a future day. Give me leave to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your affectionate Friend,

G. H. M.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THOUGHTS *on the* COMMERCE *of the* United States.

BY JOHN SWANWICK. ESQ.

DURING the period in which this extenſive continent formed a part only of another empire, by whoſe laws it was governed—its commerce was conſiderably cramped, and confined within limits by no means ſuited to its capacity of exertion.—During the late war that ſucceeded, the unfortunate neceſſity of an emiſſion of a circulating medium, of uncertain value, and the ſtatutes paſſed for the protection of that paper, all operated to the deſtruction of trade, which can only flouriſh under a ſtable, wiſe, and juſt adminiſtration of government.—After the peace, the power of congreſs, ſo long unfortunately inadequate to the protection of the whole empire, and regulation of the trade of its various parts, conſiderably tended to check its improvements. But at length the period is arrived, when the whole nation, placed under one ſuperintending control, can avail itſelf of all its ſtrength, and muſt of courſe make the moſt rapid approaches to perfection in every line of its purſuit.

The commerce of this country may be at preſent conſidered as of two kinds, conſiſting of the import of whatever manufactures or articles of foreign growth are eſſential or ornamental to it, and the export of the various productions of our luxuriant ſoil, for the ſupply of diſtant nations—the latter is evidently the moſt beneficial, ſince by it the agriculturiſt is encouraged, and the beſt market diſcovered for the ſale of the products of his induſtry. Beſide, from hence is more immediately derived that valuable branch of trade which conſiſts in the carriage of thoſe articles, and the conſequent encreaſe of ſhipbuilding and navigation; of courſe this claims the more immediate protection of government, who, to encourage it, have laid duties on foreign ſhips, of a nature to prevent, as much as convenient, their interference in it; wiſely reflecting, on the other hand, on the too great diſpoſition prevalent for foreign wares, they have by well-timed duties leſſened their introduction, and encouraged the cultivation of domeſtick manufactures among us. It is impoſſible to conceive how uſeful have been theſe regulations, as far as they have already been carried into effect. Whilſt they bid fair to ſupply, in a manner almoſt imperceptible, whatever money may be wanting for the general exigencies of government; they have the happieſt influence in promoting they gradual proſperity of the country; they have taken off oppreſſive land-taxes, while they have encouraged its cultivation and ſettlement; to our cities, they have given an uncommon ſpring of exertion, evident by their extenſion; navigation they have promoted in a ſurpriſing degree, as is ſeen by the number of large ſhips every where conſtructing, by which the variety of tradeſmen connected with them, have been raiſed at once to a ſtate of eaſe and competency, from one of ſevere depreſſion; and the flag of the United States, from being of comparatively little importance, begins to

be now ranked among the moſt reſpectable in every quarter of the globe.

Still greater improvements may be expected from the continual effects of wiſe and vigorous national councils, a due regulation of the coins, weights, meaſures, exchange, and inſpection-laws throughout the union; prudent and well judged combinations, by treaties with foreign nations—the quick and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the empire—the due ſupport of all meaſures calculated to promote and preſerve public and private credit—the improvement of roads, and opening ſuitable canals for internal navigation—the liberal encouragement of agriculture and manufactures—the promotion of knowledge and learning—all theſe are ſources from which the commerce of our country anticipates the moſt powerful ſupport—How evident that ſhe only wants what is conſiſtent with the public good, nay, that this is her own—How brilliant the proſpect of all the advantages which muſt be produced by ſuitable attention to theſe objects—How happy the agents to whom the country ſhall be indebted for them—How fortunate her lot when they ſhall be carried to perfection.

There is one object, however, that ſeems to demand an earlier attention of Congreſs than moſt others, and which, it is ſurpriſing has hitherto eſcaped their notice—it is the great principle of preventing foreign ſhips to introduce among us any articles but the produce of their own countries—for want of attention to this, the riſing commerce of America to China is likely to be nipped in the bud—how hard, that after all the vigour of enterprize ſeen in ſuch diſtant expeditions—after all the perils and dangers ſo long a voyage ſuppoſes, our ſhips, on their return, ſhould find their proſpects defeated, by the introduction of ſimilar cargoes, from European ſtates, ſo much nearer us! —Thus the concurrence of foreign companies is permitted to raiſe the prices on our merchants abroad, and afterwards, ſtrange to tell, equally permitted to defeat their objects at home.—Duties have been laid, it is true, to diſcourage this, but they are inadequate to the purpoſe, as, it is apprehended, will in the preſent year be unfortunately experienced. In other nations this commerce has been found, even without ſuch competition, to require the aid of rich companies to conduct it. The wiſe policy of our conſtitution admits of no ſuch monopolies; but ſurely we ought to prevent totally the interference of other nations in this buſineſs, for which no motive can be found to weigh againſt the diſcouragement it creates.

An unfavourable idea has at ſome time prevailed, of the intereſts of commerce and agriculture, as being at variance; and of the intereſts of one ſtate, as differing from thoſe of another, as to objects connected with trade—theſe deluſions have ſometimes proved fatal to it, and have often checked the tide of its improvement; yet none are more void of truth and reaſon. That parts of the union ſhould be eminent for mercantile talents, others for nautical abilities, and others for cultivation of rich and bulky articles of export, would appear as fortunate contingencies, intended to cement the union by ties of mutual neceſſity and want. Yet have ſuch circumſtances created jealouſies, inſtead of encreaſing harmony; and ſometimes defeated, in our publick councils, the wiſeſt plans of national proſperity. We muſt hope a more generous and enlightened po-

licy will succeed, and that the progress of time will speedily discover, that the strength and importance of the whole is combined in a due encouragement of every part, and that whatever benefits the remotest member of the body, will naturally pervade, and meliorate the whole.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Substance *of an* Essay *on the* DISADVANTAGES *of* JUVENILE SOCIETIES, *read before a Literary Society, instituted some time since, in the city of Philadelphia.*

THE professed purposes of juvenile literary societies are to procure, what is called a sudden and easy flow of thought, a habit of delivering those thoughts with fluency and suitable expressions, and a concise and close method of argumentation—These acquirements, we acknowledge, may be good in themselves, and, indeed, useful to men—But in the hands of youth, who want sufficient experience and prudence, to handle such weapons properly, they have very pernicious effects—Many are injured by the possession of qualifications in themselves really valuable—Or, as Mr. Pope expresses a similar idea,

> Some to whom Heav'n in wit has been profuse,
> Want as much more to turn it to it's use.

Good nature, for instance, is undoubtedly an amiable disposition of the mind; but if its possessor is not blessed with a competent share of understanding, and some knowledge of men and manners, it will daily and inevitably expose him to dangers, and may at length involve him in ruin. Laughed at by those who, taking advantage of this weakness, have brought upon him his distresses, or scarcely pitied by others, who cannot but acknowledge, that this failing was one of those which flow from a virtuous rather than a vicious soul—the generality of mankind will pass him off as *fool*, who, as he brought on his destruction by his own indiscretions, is undeserving of assistance.

In a society like ours the debates are carried on merely for the sake of argumentation—This will be plain, when we consider, that to every question, there can be but one right side, and yet there are express appointments to support two—Now it is, at least, supposed that each disputant believes that he is contending for a just cause, and, in most instances, he convinces himself that it is so before the debate ends, merely for the sake of opposition, and that regard which man has for his own assertions—The absurdity of the contention makes no difference as to this effect—The mind long accustomed to the impression of a certain train of ideas, at last unavoidably adopts them—Hence it is that a virtuous education will frequently erase vicious biasses and produce a worthy character; and *vice versa*—To the mind of a person who has, for a long time, been accustomed to the presentation of

virtuous conduct, the commendations bestowed upon the good, and the detestation with which vice is viewed—every successive impression is stronger than the former, and every hour the effects are increased, till at length they become settled habits, or (as they are called) virtues—In like manner, the pride of a young man is engaged to support his appointed opinion, however absurd—He bends the whole powers of his mind to rake up arguments for this purpose, and the object of his researches and meditations, is not to come at the truth, and acquire proper and useful information upon the subject, but merely to devise methods, and ingenious sophisms, to establish an opinion palpably false and erroneous—His error, from being fictitious, at last becomes real, and the fruits of his labour and study are to confound and mislead his judgment, which, if left to its own natural energy and operations, would have directed clearly and right—So that much time, that might have been well employed in procuring useful and substantial knowledge, has been spent, laboriously spent, in the heaping up of a pile of nonsensical syllogisms, the acquisition of a mischievous error, and forcing upon ourselves an absurdity which our unperverted reason would have revolted at—I acknowledge, that this should not be so, and these societies should produce very different effects; and therefore my assertions may seem strange, and indeed, be incredible to those whose experience has not convinced them of their truth—But I appeal with confidence to those who have been conversant with such societies.

In these juvenile literary societies, as has been before observed, a question is never started but merely for the sake of disputation; which produces another ill consequence—If I am accustomed to pay attention to the opinions of others only to find faults in them, and, if possible, overturn them however just and proper, the habit will become so fixed as ever to remain with me, and shew itself at very improper places and times—When a person has contracted this habit, he cannot throw it off and resume it, as circumstances may render it proper—In common conversations, where, in general, the principal object is to pass a few hours agreeably and innocently, he will attentively observe every sentiment, and every expression, and be harping at both at every opportunity—One observes that it is a very cold day—This is a feast for our pedantic disputant—He immediately, and, you may depend upon it, modestly, begs leave to differ from the gentleman—He then runs out into a long confused rigmarole of learned unintelligible nonsense, to prove that there is, in nature, no such absolute body or quality as *cold*, but it is merely an *absence of heat*—Great philosopher! and what is meant by all this? I believe the meaning has never yet been known—The intention and use of language is simply to express ideas—A certain state of the weather produces a sensation, which gives rise to an idea we express and communicate by the term *heat*. The contrary sensation and idea we call *cold*. Language expresses *ideas* and not *things*. This is a short and simple statement of truth, founded in every ones reason and experience; and although not understanding, we may be unable to confute the jargon of such philosophical sophistry, yet we can never be convinced by it, contrary to the conviction of nature. What, then, has our self-sufficient youth gained, by interrupting an

eaſy and agreeable converſation, with his learned train of reaſoning? probably, he may ſuppoſe that, as none pretend to diſpute the point with him, he has gained a complete victory over the minds of all, and raiſed their admiration of his vaſt knowledge and abilities. Weak creature! and is this thy knowledge? ſilence is, upon ſuch occaſions, much oftener produced by a thorough contempt, than by conviction either of the profundity of your learning, or the rectitude of your opinion. A character of this ſtamp is either the laughing-ſtock and ſport of every company, or a hated check upon its eaſe and pleaſure. It can never command the eſteem of any, though perhaps a few gaping fools may for a time admire.

But let us even grant that our impertinent pedant meets with all the ſucceſs deſired. Let us grant that the force of his eloquence and logick is irreſiſtable, and he indiſputably triumphs over all oppoſition. What, then, are his gains? will any man thank him, for proving him ignorant, and expoſing him to his companions? had he any right to inform another at the expence of his feelings; and wound him in the tendereſt part, for a piece of knowledge, which may never be of the leaſt uſe to him, and can, undoubtedly, never compenſate for the price at which it was obtained? ſuch triumphs are like the conqueſts of an Alexander, or the oppreſſion of a Dionyſius, where the moſt tender and ſacred rights of others are trampled upon, to ſhed a falſe and hated ſplendor round the conqueror's brows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

The following letter from Dr. Franklin *to* Noah Webſter, *jun. Eſq; written near the cloſe of his long and uſeful life, is very intereſting; as well on account of the excellent obſervations it contains, as of the pleaſing proof it exhibits, that the mental faculties may be preſerved in full vigour to the extremity of old age, by laying in a ſufficient ſtock of knowledge in early life, and by preſerving the mind from a fatal torpor by due and ſalutary exerciſe. Pleaſe to republiſh it, with Mr. Webſter's introductory letter, from the encloſed newſpaper, printed at Hartford in New-England.* Your's &c. W.

MR. PRINTER,

THE following Letter from the late venerable Dr. *Franklin*, though dated in December laſt, did not reach me till a few days before his death. That gentleman ſuffered nothing to eſcape his obſervation, and I believe, you will think with me, that his remarks on certain *pretended improvements* in our language, highly deſerve publication. Pleaſe to inſert the following letter entire in your uſeful paper, after which I will occaſionally furniſh you with ſome ſtrictures on the ſame ſubject. It was my intention to have done this, while the Doctor was alive, that the public might have the benefit of his farther remarks; for the remarks of Dr. *Franklin*, in the laſt ſtages of his life, were the ripened mellow fruit of long experience and mature judg-

ment. But the tree is withered and cut down; and all we can do is to gather and carefully preſerve the fruit that remains.

I am Sir, your humble ſervant,
N. WEBSTER, jun.

Hartford, April 30, 1790.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1789.

Dear Sir,

I RECEIVED, ſome time ſince, your *Diſſertations on the Engliſh Language.* It is an excellent work, and will be greatly uſeful in turning the thoughts of our countrymen to correct writing. Pleaſe to accept my thanks for it, as well as for the great honour you have done me in its dedication. I ought to have made this acknowledgement ſooner, but much indiſpoſition prevented me.

I cannot but applaud your zeal for preſerving the purity of our language both in its expreſſion and pronunciation, and in correcting the popular errors ſeveral of our ſtates are continually falling into, with reſpect to both. Give me leave to mention ſome of them, tho' poſſibly they may have already have occurred to you. I wiſh, however, that in ſome future publication of your's, you would ſet a diſcountenancing mark upon them. The firſt I remember is the word *improved.* When I left New-England in the year 1723, this word had never been uſed among us, as far as I know, but in the ſenſe of *ameliorated* or *made better,* except once in a very old book of Dr. Mather's, entitled *Remarkable Providences.* As that man wrote a very obſcure hand, I remember that when I read that word in his book, uſed inſtead of the word *employed,* I conjectured that it was an error of the printer, who had miſtaken a too ſhort *l* in the writing for an *r,* and a *y* with too ſhort a tail for a *v,* whereby *employed* was converted into *improved;* but when I returned to Boſton in 1733, I found this change had obtained favour, and was then become common; for I met with it often in peruſing the newſpapers, where it frequently made an appearance rather ridiculous: Such, for inſtance, as the advertiſement of a country houſe to be ſold, which had been many years *improved* as a tavern; and in the character of a deceaſed country gentleman, that he had been, for more than thirty years, *improved* as a juſtice of the peace. This uſe of the word improve is peculiar to New-England, and not to be met with among any other ſpeakers of Engliſh, either on this or the other ſide of the water.

During my late abſence in France, I find that ſeveral other new words have been introduced into our parliamentary language; for example, I find a verb formed from the ſubſtantive *notice, I ſhould not have* noticed *this, were it not that the gentleman, &c.* Alſo another verb, from the ſubſtantive *advocate, The gentleman who* advocates, *or who has* advocated *that motion, &c.* Another from the ſubſtantive *progreſs,* the moſt awkward and abominable of the three, *The Committee having* progreſſed, *reſolved to adjourn.* The word *oppoſed* though not a new word, I find uſed in a new manner, as, *The gentlemen who are* oppoſed *to this meaſure, to which I have alſo myſelf always been* oppoſed. If you ſhould happen to be of my opinion with reſpect to theſe innovations, you will uſe your authority in reprobating them.

The Latin language, long the vehicle uſed in diſtributing knowledge among the different nations of Europe, is daily more and more neglected; and one of the modern tongues, viz. the French, ſeems, in point of univerſality, to have ſupplied its place; it is ſpoken in all

the courts of Europe, and moſt of the literati, thoſe even who do not ſpeak it, have acquired knowledge enough of it, to enable them eaſily to read the books that are written in it. This gives a conſiderable advantage to that nation; it enables its authors to inculcate and ſpread through other nations, ſuch ſentiments and opinions on important points as are moſt conducive to its intereſts, or which may contribute to its reputation, by promoting the common intereſts of mankind. It is perhaps owing to its being written in French, that Voltaire's Treatiſe on Toleration, has had ſo ſudden and ſo great an effect on the bigotry of Europe, as almoſt entirely to diſarm it. The general uſe of the French language has likewiſe a very advantageous effect on the profits of the bookſelling branch of commerce, it being well known that the more copies can be ſold that are ſtruck off from one compoſition of types, the profits encreaſe in a much greater proportion than they do in making a greater number of pieces in any other kind of manufacture. And at preſent there is no capital town in Europe without a French bookſeller's ſhop correſponding with Paris. Our Engliſh bids fair to obtain the ſecond place. The great body of excellent printed ſermons in our language, and the freedom of our writings on political ſubjects, have induced a number of divines of different ſects and nations, as well as gentlemen concerned in public affairs, to ſtudy it, ſo far at leaſt as to read it. And if we were to endeavour the facilitating its progreſs, the ſtudy of our tongue might become much more general. Thoſe who have employed ſome part of their time in learning a new language muſt have frequently obſerved, that while their acquaintance with it was imperfect, difficulties, ſmall in themſelves, operated as great ones in obſtructing their progreſs. A book, for example, ill printed, or a pronunciation, in ſpeaking, not well articulated, would render a ſentence unintelligible, which from a clear print, or a diſtinct ſpeaker, would have been immediately comprehended. If therefore we would have the benefit of ſeeing our language more generally known among mankind, we ſhould endeavour to remove all the difficulties, however ſmall, that diſcourage the learning of it. But I am ſorry to obſerve that, of late years, thoſe difficulties, inſtead of being diminiſhed, have been augmented. In examining the Engliſh books that were printed between the reſtoration and the acceſſion of George the 2d. we may obſerve, that all ſubſtantives were begun with a capital, in which we imitated our mother tongue, the German. This was more particularly uſeful to thoſe who were not well acquainted with the Engliſh, there being ſuch a prodigious number of our words, that are both verbs and ſubſtantives, and ſpelt in the ſame manner, though often accented differently in pronunciation. This method has, by the fancy of printers, of late years, been laid aſide; from an idea, that ſuppreſſing the capitals ſhews the character to greater advantage; thoſe letters, prominent above the line, diſturbing its even, regular appearance. The effect of this change is ſo conſiderable that a learned man of France, who uſed to read our books, though not perfectly acquainted with our language, in converſation with me on the ſubject of our authors, attributed the greater obſcurity he found in our modern books, compared with thoſe of the period above mentioned, to a change of ſtyle, for the worſe, in

our writers; of which miſtake I convinced him by marking for him each ſubſtantive with a capital, in a paragraph, which he then eaſily underſtood, though before he could not comprehend it. This ſhews the inconvenience of that pretended improvement.

From the ſame fondneſs for an even and uniform appearance of characters in the line, the printers have of late baniſhed alſo the Italick types, in which words of importance to be attended to in the ſenſe of the ſentence, and words on which an emphaſis ſhould be put in reading, uſed to be printed. And lately another fancy has induced other printers to uſe the ſhort round *s* inſtead of the long one, which formerly ſerved well to diſtinguiſh a word readily by its varied appearance. Certainly the omitting this prominent letter makes the line appear more even; but renders it leſs immediately legible; as the paring all men's noſes might ſmoothe and level their faces, but would render their phyſiognomies leſs diſtinguiſhable. Add to all theſe improvements backwards, another modern fancy, that *grey* printing is more beautiful than *black*; hence the Engliſh new books are printed in ſo dim a character as to be read with difficulty by old eyes, unleſs in a very ſtrong light and with good glaſſes. Whoever compares a volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, printed between the years 1731 and 1740, with one of thoſe printed in the laſt ten years, will be convinced of the much greater degree of perſpicuity given by black ink than by the grey. Lord Cheſterfield pleaſantly remarked this difference to Faulkener, the printer of the Doublin Journal, who was vainly making encomiums on his own paper, as the moſt complete of any in the world; "But, Mr. Faulkener," ſays my Lord, "don't you think it might be ſtill farther improved, by uſing paper and ink not quite ſo near of a colour." For all theſe reaſons I cannot but wiſh that our American printers would, in their, editions avoid theſe fancied improvements, and thereby render their works more agreeable to foreigners in Europe, to the great advantage of our bookſelling commerce.

Farther, to be more ſenſible of the advantage of clear and diſtinct printing, let us conſider the aſſiſtance it affords in reading well aloud to an auditory. In ſo doing the eye generally ſlides forward three or four words before the voice. If the ſight clearly diſtinguiſhes what the coming words are, it gives time to order the modulation of the voice to expreſs them properly. But if they are obſcurely printed, or diſguiſed by omitting the capitals and long *ſ's*, or otherwiſe, the reader is apt to modulate wrong, and finding he has done ſo, he is obliged to go back and begin the ſentence again; which leſſens the pleaſure of the hearers. This leads me to mention an old error in our mode of printing. We are ſenſible that when a queſtion is met with in reading, there is a proper variation to be uſed in the management of the voice. We have therefore a point, called an interrogation, affixed to the queſtion in order to diſtinguiſh it. But this is abſurdly placed at its end, ſo that the reader does not diſcover it till he finds he has wrongly modulated his voice, and is therefore obliged to begin again the ſentence. To prevent this the Spaniſh printers, more ſenſibly, place an interrogation at the beginning as well as at the end of the queſtion. We have another error of the ſame kind in printing plays, where ſomething often occurs that is marked as ſpoken *aſide*. But the word *aſide* is

placed at the end of the ſpeech, when it ought to precede it, as a direction to the reader, that he may govern his voice accordingly. The practice of our ladies in meeting five or ſix together, to form little buſy parties, where each is employed in ſome uſeful work, while one reads to them, is ſo commendable in itſelf, that it deſerves the attention of authors and printers to make it as pleaſing as poſſible, both to the reader and hearers. My beſt wiſhes attend you, being, with ſincere eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Obſervations *on* Luxury, Idleneſs, *and* Induſtry, *extracted from a letter written by Dr.* Franklin, *in* 1784.

IT is wonderful how prepoſterouſly the affairs of this world are managed. Naturally one would imagine, that the intereſt of a few individuals, ſhould give way to general intereſt. But individuals manage their affairs with ſo much more application, induſtry and addreſs, than the public do theirs, that general intereſt moſt commonly gives way to particular—We aſſemble parliaments and councils, to have the benefit of their collected wiſdom; but we neceſſarily have, at the ſame time, the inconvenience of their collected paſſions, prejudices, and private intereſts. By the help of theſe, artful men overpower their wiſdom, and dupe its poſſeſſors: and if we may judge by the acts, arrets and edicts, all the world over, for regulating commerce, an aſſembly of great men is the greateſt fool upon earth.

I have not yet indeed thought of a remedy for luxury. I am not ſure that in a great ſtate it is capable of a remedy; nor that the evil is in itſelf always ſo great as it is repreſented. Suppoſe we include in the definition of luxury all unneceſſary expence, and then let us conſider whether laws to prevent ſuch expence are poſſible to be executed in a great country, and whether, if they could be executed, our people generally would be happier, or even richer. Is not the hope of one day, being able to purchaſe and enjoy luxuries, a great ſpur to labour and induſtry? May not luxury therefore produce more than it conſumes, if without ſuch a ſpur, people would be, as they are naturally enough inclined to be, lazy and indolent? To this purpoſe I remember a circumſtance. The ſkipper of a ſhallop, employed between Cape-May and Philadelphia, had done us ſome ſmall ſervice, for which he refuſed to be paid. My wife underſtanding that he had a daughter, ſent her a preſent of a new faſhioned cap. Three years after, this ſkipper being at my houſe with an old farmer of Cape-May, his paſſenger, he mentioned the cap, and how much his daughter had been pleaſed with it; "But, (ſaid he) it proved a dear cap to our congregation"——"How ſo?"——"When my daughter appeared with it at meeting, it was ſo much admired, that all the girls reſolved to get ſuch caps from Philadelphia; and my wife and I computed that the whole could not have coſt leſs than an hundred pounds."—"True, (ſaid the farmer) but you do not

tell all the ſtory: I think the cap was nevertheleſs an advantage to us; for it was the firſt thing that put our girls upon knitting worſted mittens for ſale at Philadelphia, that they might have wherewithal to buy caps and ribbons there: and you know that that induſtry has continued, and is likely to continue and increaſe to a much greater value, and anſwer better purpoſes."—Upon the whole, I was more reconciled to this little piece of luxury, ſince not only the girls were made happier by having fine caps, but the Philadelphians by the ſupply of warm mittens.

In our commercial towns upon the ſea coaſt, fortunes will occaſionally be made. Some of thoſe who grow rich will be prudent, live within bounds, and preſerve what they have gained for their poſterity. Others, fond of ſhewing their wealth, will be extravagant, and ruin themſelves. Laws cannot prevent this.—And perhaps it is not always an evil to the public.—A ſhilling ſpent idly by a fool, may be picked up by a wiſer perſon, who knows better what to do with it. It is therefore not loſt.—A vain ſilly fellow builds a fine houſe, furniſhes it richly, lives in it expenſively, and in a few years ruins himſelf; but the maſons, carpenters, ſmiths, and other honeſt tradeſmen, have been by his employ aſſiſted in maintaining and raiſing their families; the farmer has been paid for his labour, and encouraged, and the eſtate is now in better hands—In ſome caſes, indeed, certain modes of luxury may be a public evil, in the ſame manner as it is a private one. If there be a nation, for inſtance, that exports its beef and linen to pay for the importation of claret and porter, while a great part of its people live upon potatoes, and wear no ſhirts; wherein does it differ from the ſot who lets his family ſtarve, and ſells his clothes to buy drink? Our American commerce is, I confeſs, a little in this way. We ſell our victuals to the iſlands for rum and ſugar; the ſubſtantial neceſſaries of life for ſuperfluities. But we have plenty, and live well nevertheleſs; though by being ſoberer, we might be richer.

The vaſt quantity of foreſt land we have yet to clear and put in order for cultivation, will for a long time keep the body of our nation laborious and frugal. Forming an opinion of our people and their manners, by what is ſeen among the inhabitans of the ſea-ports, is judging from an improper ſample. The people of the trading towns may be rich and luxurious, while the country poſſeſſes all the virtues that tend to promote happineſs and public proſperity. Thoſe towns are not much regarded by the country; they are hardly conſidered as an eſſential part of the ſtates; and the experience of the laſt war has ſhewn, that their being in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, did not neceſſarily draw on the ſubjection of the country, which bravely continued to maintain its freedom and independence notwithſtanding.

It has been computed, by ſome political arithmetician, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day, on ſomething uſeful, that labour would produce ſufficient to procure all the neceſſaries and comforts of life; want and miſery would be baniſhed out of the world, and the reſt of the twenty-four hours might be leiſure and pleaſure.

What occaſions then ſo much want and miſery? It is the employment of men and women in works that produce neither the neceſſaries nor conveniences of life, who, with thoſe who do nothing, conſume

neceſſaries raiſed by the laborious. To explain this:

The firſt elements of wealth are obtained by labour, from the earth and waters. I have land and raiſe corn. With this, if I feed a family that does nothing, my corn will be conſumed, and at the end of the year I ſhall be no richer than I was at the beginning. But if, while I feed them, I employ them, ſome in ſpinning, others in making bricks, &c. for building, the value of my corn will be arreſted, and remain with me, and at the end of the year we may all be better cloathed and better lodged. And if inſtead of employing a man I feed, in making bricks, I employ him in fiddling for me, the corn he eats is gone, and no part of his manufacture remains to augment the wealth and convenience of the family; I ſhall therefore be the poorer for this fiddling man, unleſs the reſt of my family work more, or eat leſs, to make up the deficiency he occaſions.

Look round the world, and ſee the millions employed in doing nothing, or in ſomething that amounts to nothing, when the neceſſaries and conveniences of life are in queſtion. What is the bulk of commerce, for which we fight and deſtroy each other, but the toil of millions for ſuperfluities, to the great hazard and loſs of many lives by the conſtant dangers of the ſea? How much labour is ſpent in building and fitting great ſhips to go to China and Arabia, for tea and coffee, to the Weſt-Indies for ſugar, to America for tobacco? Theſe things cannot be called the neceſſaries of life, for our anceſtors lived very comfortably without them.

A queſtion may be aſked, could all theſe people now employed in raiſing, making, or carrying ſuperfluities, be ſubſiſted by raiſing neceſſaries? I think they might. The world is large, and a great part of it ſtill uncultivated. Many hundred millions of acres in Aſia, Africa, and America, are ſtill a foreſt, and a great deal even in Europe. On a hundred acres of this foreſt a man might become a ſubſtantial farmer: and 100,000 men employed in clearing each his hundred acres, would hardly brighten a ſpot big enough to be viſible from the moon, unleſs with Herſchell's teleſcope: ſo vaſt are the regions ſtill in wood.

It is however ſome comfort to reflect, that, upon the whole, the quantity of induſtry and prudence among mankind exceeds the quantity of idleneſs and folly. Hence the increaſe of good buildings, farms cultivated, and populous cities filled with wealth, all over Europe; which a few ages ſince, were only to be found on the coaſts of the Mediterranean; and this, notwithſtanding the mad wars continually raging, by which are often deſtroyed in one year the works of many years peace. So that we may hope the luxury of a few merchants on the coaſt, will not be the ruin of America.

One reflection more, and I will end this long rambling letter. Almoſt all the parts of our bodies require ſome expence. The feet demand ſhoes; the legs ſtockings; the reſt of the body cloathing; and the belly a good deal of victuals. Our eyes, though exceedingly uſeful, aſk, when reaſonable, only the cheap aſſiſtance of ſpectacles, which could not much impair our finances. But the eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myſelf were blind, I ſhould want neither fine clothes, fine houſes, nor fine furniture.

A FUNERAL ORATION, *on the Moſt Worſhipful and Honorable Major-General* RICHARD CASWELL, *Grand-Maſter of the Maſons of* North-Carolina.

BY FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARTIN, Esq.

And all Judea and Jeruſalem mourned for Joſiah.—II. Chron. xxxv. 24.

Worſhipful SIRS,
And worthy BROTHERS,

BEREFT of him who conducted our works, we are met to diſcharge the tribute of a tear due to his memory. How deeply the reſt of the community ſympathiſe with us, on this melancholy occaſion, the attendance of a reſpectable number of our fellow-citizens fully teſtifies.

Shall our griefs terminate in ſterile tears? ſhall this diſcourſe, ſacred to the memory of the moſt worſhipful and Honourable Major-General RICHARD CASWELL, Grand-Maſter of the Maſons of North-Carolina, be, like the ſong of the untutored ſavage, the mere rehearſal of a warrior's atchievements? No. In admiring the virtues that have rendered his death lamented, like Joſiah's in *Judea and Jeruſalem*, let us, as chriſtians and maſons, be ſtimulated, not to offer idle adulation to his manes, but to imitate, in the practice of every virtue, ſo bright a pattern.

Nothing excites more powerfully to virtuous deeds, than the examples of thoſe whom they have rendered conſpicuous. Man generally deſires what he finds applauded in others. And, either becauſe virtue appears more noble when he hears it praiſed, or leſs difficult when he ſees it practiſed, he is ſtimulated thereto —as the labour is not without reward, and remiſſneſs would be without excuſe.

The examples of the dead are no leſs powerful than thoſe of the living. We look upon the virtues of the former with a greater degree of veneration; as we view thoſe of the latter with a greater degree of envy; pehaps, becauſe death having crowned them, we are willing to believe that poſterity praiſes without flattery, as it praiſes without intereſt—or rather (for, why ſhould the real reaſon be concealed in this temple of truth?) becauſe our pride will not ſuffer us to acknowledge them in the living.

To convene the people when ſome illuſtrious popular character had terminated his career, and to improve the opportunity of exciting them to patriotic virtues, is an ancient cuſtom, frequent inſtances of which occur in ſacred and profane hiſtory. The heart of man, however obdurate, when operated upon by grief, or the idea of a future ſtate, is prepared to receive ſuch favourable impreſſions; as the ſtiff and cloſe-grained ſtone becomes pliant and ductile, when heated by the fire of the furnace.

Thus we read that the corps of Cæſar having been brought into the *forum* of the metropolis of the world, Anthony, holding up that dictator's garment, addreſſed the Roman people. "You well know," ſaid he, "this mantle. I remember the firſt time Cæſar put it on. It was on the day he overcame the *Nervii*. If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now."

With as much propriety, can I

riſe to day, and, addreſſing you, ſay:——You well know theſe badges. They are the inſignia of MASONRY—of a ſociety which for its antiquity and utility acknowledges no equal among the inſtitutions of the ſons of men. Behold the white apron that was girded on him, the loſs of whom we bemoan, on the day he became a maſon. He has left it to you, unſullied. He has left it to you, decorated with thoſe marks of dignity, to which merit alone gives title.—If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now. —He is no more. No longer ſhall he, like the eaſtern ſun, illuminate our lodges; no longer ſhall he plan or direct our works.

You well know, fellow-citizens, that ſword, emblematical of ſupreme executive authority. I remember the firſt time it was delivered him. It was on the day we ſhook off the oppreſſive yoke of Britiſh domination and became a people. If you have tears to ſhed, prepare to ſhed them now. He is no more. No longer ſhall he wield the the ſword of juſtice attempered by mercy. No longer ſhall he preſide in your councils, or lead you to the hoſtile field.

To enter here into a minute detail of the ſervices he rendered you, would be to premiſe that they may be obliterated from your memory—you remember them. Brothers and fellow-citiens, they cannot have been forgotten.

It was he who headed you on the day you broke down the ſuperior phalanx of Scotch inſurgents, at Moore's-creek; and thereby preſerved the cauſe of freedom from the deadly blow this reinforcement would have enabled our enemies to ſtrike. It was he who preſided in the aſſembly of patriots, who framed that inſtrument, which, defining your rights and the authority of your rulers, has ſecured your liberties to this day. It was he whom your united voices twice called to the ſupreme magiſtracy of this ſtate—and it was he, who, but a few days ago, ſtill filled the chair of your ſenate.

If his public character affords a vaſt field to the panegyriſt's fancy, his private one deſerves no leſs our attention and praiſe. In it we ſhall always find an example worthy of imitation. Public virtue may procure a more ſhining reputation, but domeſtic virtue gives more ſolid merit. The former, when unſupported by the latter, is, in the warrior, a thirſt of glory—in the civil ruler, a thirſt of power. A ſingle inſtance of momentary intrepidity may make a name to the chieftain; but a continued ſpirit of moderation alone characteriſes the virtuous individual.

Valour is a noble paſſion, which evinces a greatneſs of ſoul. But too oft it is a vain generoſity excited by ambition, and which has for its aim the mere gratification of a ſelfiſh pride; an inconſiderate boldneſs juſtified by ſucceſs; a blind ferocity which ſtifles the voice of humanity, and by the tears it cauſes to flow, and the blood of its victims, tarniſhes the laurels of the vanquiſher. Domeſtic virtue, on the contrary, is ſo perfect, that it is laudable even in its exceſſes. It is peaceable and conſtant; and ſprings from a meekneſs and tenderneſs which regulate deſire, and giving the virtuous individual the command of his own, cauſes him to reign over the hearts of others. The one excites aſtoniſhment and fear; the other commands reverence and love.—The Swede boaſts of the name of Charles XII, but bleſſes that of Guſtavus Vaſa,

In him, of whom the hand of death has bereft us, public and do-

meſtic virtues were ever united. Not ſatisfied in watching with unremitted attention over the welfare of the community, he anxiouſly endeavoured to promote the felicity of its members. Bleſt with a complacency of diſpoſition and equanimity of temper, which peculiarly endeared him to his friends, he commanded reſpect, even from his enemies. The tender ſenſibility of his heart was ſuch, that he needed but to ſee diſtreſs, to feel it and contribute to its relief. Deaf to the voice of intereſt, even in the line of his profeſſion, whenever oppreſſed indigence called for his aſſiſtance, he appeared at the bar, without even the hope of any other reward, than the conſciouſneſs of having ſo far promoted the happineſs of a fellow man.

Such is, worſhipful ſirs and worthy brothers, the character of one, whoſe leſſons ſhall no longer inſtruct us, but the remembrance of whoſe virtues will long continue to edify us. Such is, fellow-citizens, the character of one, who bore ſo great a ſhare in the revolution by which you became a nation, who, during his life, was ever honoured with ſome marks of your approbation, and whoſe memory will, I doubt not, be embalmed in your affections.

Shades of Warren, Montgomery, and Mercer! and ye ſhades of thoſe other Columbian chiefs, who bore away the palm of political martyrdom! attend, receive, and welcome, into the happy manſions of the juſt, a ſoul congenial with thoſe of your departed heroes, and meriting alike our eſteem, gratitude, and tears!

On drinking Healths, *formal* Introductions, *and that diſtant reſerve of the* Sexes *towards each other, ſo remarkably prevalent in* America.

THE American Revolution, among other conſequences, had nearly extirpated ſeveral embarraſſing Engliſh cuſtoms, and ſubſtituted in their place, the eaſy and elegant ſimplicity of the French manners; but the intercouſe with England returning, and our country being crowded with her *formal ſons*, their cuſtoms are inſenſibly ſtealing upon us. At many tables, the company ſeem at a loſs, whether to make the round with "your health, Sir," —"your health Madam,"—whether to reſt at the health of the lady of the houſe—or whether to diſturb any one with this fooliſh ceremony, which is condemned even by thoſe who practiſe it; but why ſhould we reſt in doubt to baniſh a cuſtom which our reaſon condemns!

As a nation, we ought to form ſome national cuſtoms, and not be eternally ſubſervient to thoſe *which prevail abroad.* A few leading men in each town, by ſetting the example, might effectually deſtroy this health-drinking cuſtom.

The table cuſtoms of France are worthy of imitation, for they are (if I may uſe the expreſſion) refined into rural eaſe and ſimplicity, the eſſence of true politeneſs. The moſt agreeable and happy hours of the gay lives of the French, are ſpent in a large circle, nearly divided by each ſex. While we are cloyed with ceremony and form, they enjoy the rich luxury of perfect freedom and ſocial eaſe. If the company is compoſed of both ſexes, each gentleman places himſelf be-

tween two ladies—every one has his glaſs—a bottle of claret, and a decanter of water, and they drink or not as they feel diſpoſed—the ſoup and a rich variety paſs round—and the lady of the houſe pays as little attention to her gueſts, as if ſhe was one of the number; every gentleman, from his ſituation, is attentive only to the two ladies, one on each ſide of him, whom cuſtom has committed to his charge; and, inſtead of formal harangues and abſtruſe debates, (too common on ſuch occaſions in America) the poſition of the females in France impoſes a barrier between the males, and divides the converſation into a lively vein of pleaſantry; but the ladies of America generally huddle together in a body, and the converſation is confined to the diſtinct ſexes; it is well the prevalence of this cuſtom does not carry their ſcruples ſo far, as to aſſign ſeparate tables to the ladies and gentlemen.

In America, a ſtranger is often introduced into a room of new faces, and ſeparately to each individual—his perſonal ſituation, on this occaſion, is extremely awkward, and embarraſſing—and it never fails to fill a *Continental European* with diſguſt. In France, a ſtranger is introduced to a company collectively—and, in a few minutes, he becomes a member of the company at large, entirely at his eaſe with all around him: and if his buſineſs or inclination leads him to withdraw, he ſteals off ſoftly and unnoticed.

In America, we keep up the line of ſeparation between the ſexes, even after dinner; the ladies, at *a certain ſignal*, file off to a ſeparate room, when the men unbend in their converſation, as if a weight had been removed from them. In France, ſo much of the happineſs of the people depends on the mutual intercourſe between the ſexes, that they riſe together, and retire into another room, to drink coffee, and divert themſelves in the moſt agreeable manner.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Humourous ORATION *on* NOSES, *delivered at the public commencement in the College of Philadelphia, July 17th, 1790, by Mr.* Henry Hutchins.

IT having become my indiſpenſable duty, ladies and gentlemen, to addreſs you to-day from this place—I have earneſtly endeavoured to find a topic for diſcuſſion, which ſhould at once be new and intereſting: but, after a painful ſearch, I cannot find a ſingle ſubject, which has not been handled before; nor one, on which, by a happineſs of compoſition or delivery, I think I could intereſt your feelings. An experiment however muſt be made—ſuch as it may be, it ſolicits your candour.——

There are two ways, one of which all ſpeakers muſt adopt, to arreſt and fix the public attention. ——The one by an exhibition of ſprightlineſs and ingenuity; the other, by warmly and ſublimely raiſing the paſſions and ſtorming the heart.—The firſt claſs of ſpeakers is like a little ſtream that runs bab-

bling along, making queer ſimple ſounds; the latter reſembles the Falls of Niagara, where vaſt torrents of water come thundering down on the rocks below, daſhing and ſplaſhing, and bouncing and flouncing about, moſt tremendouſly. Now as I do not pretend to be one of your thunderguſtical, Demoſthenian orators, I mean juſt to give you a few ſimple thoughts upon *noſes*.

This is a ſubject that you muſt all acknowledge to be vaſtly important. Not one who hears me but is perſonally intereſted in it. It affects every individual preſent in a very tender part. I truſt it will therefore meet your particular attention.

Noſes then are of a remote origin. They are lineally deſcended from as antient a family, and poſſeſs as noble blood, as any upon earth.—We receive no particular light upon the ſubject, to be ſure, from the book of Geneſis; but we have every reaſon to believe, that both of our firſt parents had noſes. This deduction is drawn *a poſteriori*, as the philoſophers ſay; for if we caſt our eyes over the whole earth, or if we trace the annals of antiquity, we ſhall neither ſee nor read of any nation, generation, tribe, or claſs of people that were without noſes. It muſt therefore be taken as a matter in proof before you, that noſes have been appendant to the human face ſince it was firſt created: but theſe noſes, altho' ſimilar in ſubſtance, have been found diſſimilar in ſhape, colour, and ſize, among the various inhabitans of the world, from time immemorial to the preſent day. In point of ſubſtance, they have generally been compoſed of cartilage, bones, muſcles, veins, arteries, ſkin, &c. Some noſes, to be ſure, in modern times, have been made of paper, ſome of leather, and ſome of wax; but theſe have been departures from the general law of noſes—In reſpect to colour, ſhape, and ſize, there have been, and ſtill exiſt, many *varieties* in the world.

The one moſt noted in hiſtory, and of which there are ſtill many ſpecimens remaining, is the *Roman* or *aquiline* noſe. This is a moſt aſtoniſhing ſpecies of noſe, for its appearance and uſes. In regard to the firſt, namely its *appearance*, behold it projecting from the face like the bow of a ſhip, or like the ſign and ſign-poſt of an ale-houſe. Such a noſe cannot fail to attract our attention, and command our wonder. —Look back, Oh Americans, to former ages, and remember what feats were once performed by the Roman noſe! Whole armies put to flight, trepidation infuſed into enemies, and diſorder introduced into their ranks, at the ſight of the Roman noſe! Remember what Hannibal ſaid on the plains of Cannæ, when he raiſed the head of a ſlain Roman, and beheld his noſe; 'With ſuch ſoldiers,' exclaimed he, 'I could ſubdue the world!'—This noſe alſo imports *genius*. Did you ever ſee a man with a fine aquiline noſe, that was not poſſeſſed of ſuperior intellects? When this excreſcence is large, it follows as a neceſſary inference, that there is greater room left for the expanſion of the brain. Pray, therefore, all fathers and mothers that hear me, that your children may have long noſes: pinch them, and pull them, and mould them, to a high aquiline conſtruction, if they happen unfortunately to be ſmall. Young people of every deſcription chooſe your ſweethearts by the ſize and figure of their noſes. If they be not high and properly proportioned, depend upon it you are in danger of getting into a hobble.

There are various other ſpecies of noſes, whoſe generic or ſpecific

qualities time will not permit us to particularize. Had we leiſure we could treat of the *broad flat* noſe, denoting lazineſs and ſtupidity;—the *clumſy bulky* noſe, indicative of a thickſkull;—the *little ſnip* noſe, the ſign of pertneſs and wit;—the *long curved* noſe, attended commonly with intrigue and cunning; and the *little bottle* noſe, moſtly aſſociated with good nature; with many others current in ſociety, which we will omit mentioning at preſent, in order to deſcribe the various *uſes* of the noſe.

The firſt and great uſe of the noſe is in giving bread to thouſands. 'Giving bread!' you will ſay—'the noſe give bread!'—Ay—that it will. I ſay thouſands of our ſpecies get their bread, and their beef, and their grog too, by a whimſical propenſity of the noſe.—Look around you in this city, and ſee how many tobacconiſts ſhops there are where rapee and Scoth ſnuff are manufactured; and how many tradeſmen acquire wealth by the importation of St. Domingo and Maccabau. Conſider how many old women, and taylors, and beaus, draw a great part of their temporal enjoyment from a hearty pinch of ſnuff.—See here then, what a ſource of pleaſure is diſcovered, and how many honeſt labourers are kept in employ, by this queer hankering of the noſe after a ſtimulus.

Again, the noſe is an excellent guide to man, if he would but follow its direction. We are often told, when we enquire for a place, to follow our noſe—and believe me there is more meaning in the aphoriſm than many are apt to imagine—If people, in their intercourſe with the world, would but follow their noſe, and purſue the ſtraight line of rectitude and truth, there would be but little quarrelling and little miſery.

Again, the noſe is of great uſe as a handle to the face. A pump has a handle, and a tea-pot has a handle; and why, in the name of *Zookers* and *Bodikins*, ſhould not a man's face have a handle!—When one man wiſhes to inſult another, he has nothing more to do than to take his antagoniſt by the noſe, and to lead him about the room—And when we are told that *old maids* will lead apes, in thoſe regions which I muſt not name to polite ears—I think it probable, that our antiquated virgins will there be authoriſed and enabled, with impunity, to inſult *old batchelors* for not courting them here, by leading them about by the noſe.

Finally, the noſe is of great uſe as an inſtrument of muſic. At the bar, as well as in the pulpit, the twang of the naſal trumpet is of the utmoſt avail, to rouſe and to command attention. It fills the ear with a full chorus of ſonorous diſcord.

Thus, my audience, have I endeavoured to give a few thoughts on the hiſtory, varieties, and uſes of noſes—hence you will diſcern the importance of this noble member. Be careful of it, I entreat you, let no accident deform, let no inſult diſgrace it. It is the higheſt and moſt conſpicuous ornament on the human face—Let nothing therefore impair its elegance. Let not that inſidious enemy, intemperate drinking, change its fair aſpect to a feveriſh red, nor raiſe on it the odious carbuncle; but preſerve, by every means, its beauty and its health, and tranſmit to poſterity a ſound, prominent, ſenſible, and reſpectable noſe.

On the IMPORTANCE *of a Genteel* ADDRESS.

IF we agree with a certain great writer, "that the proper ſtudy of mankind is man," it will not only be entertaining, but pleaſing and inſtructive, to examine how far external qualifications and accompliſhments tend to ornament and embelliſh, and in what degree they can be ſaid to form the characters of men.

No one, it is preſumed, will heſitate to declare, that virtue is the true criterion of moral conduct; and, at the ſame time, it is certain, no one will venture to deny, that external deportment and behaviour have their influence in attracting the notice, and conciliating the eſteem, of our beholders. How indeed it comes to paſs, that a certain conformation of features, and a becoming gravity, are connected in our ideas with certain moral qualities; and the mind, is as it were read in the countenance, is not eaſy to be reſolved: but the fact is undoubted. In the exerciſe of every virtue, and in the practice of ever thing becoming us as men, there is ſome additional grace required, to give a claim of excelling in this or that particular action. The diamond may want poliſhing, though the value be intrinſically the ſame; and the ſame action may be performed with different degrees of luſtre. No wiſe man will content himſelf with merely doing well, but will perform every thing in the beſt and moſt becoming manner he is able. Another may do the ſame thing, yet the action wants that air and beauty, which diſtinguiſh it from others, ſuch as that inimitable ſun-ſhine Titian is boaſted to have diffuſed over his works. A becoming geſture and deportment give dignity, and fail not to recommend us to public notice. Reputation is preſerved and increaſed, by the ſame means by which it is procured. He that continues to deſire and merit praiſe, will certainly find it. Knowledge adorned by manners, and poliſhed by refinement, will infallibly procure it. Erudition, and the deep reſearches of philoſophy, ſhine with greater luſtre, when ornamented and embelliſhed by the ſtudy of the fine arts. A due obſervance of the laws of good breeding is as neceſſary to recommmend intrinſic merit and knowledge, as is the hand of the artiſt to poliſh the rude productions of nature. It is to particular bodies of men, what good morals are to ſociety in general; their cement and ſecurity. If a man wiſhes to pleaſe, he muſt not be content with a negative merit. If he aſpires at fame, and endeavours to ſhine, it is requiſite that he ſtudy a genteel addreſs, and graceful behaviour, as well as the more ſolid parts of literature. Few equally ſhine in the learned and polite world; yet the profoundeſt learning and politeſt manners, are by no means incompatible, though ſeldom found in the ſame perſon, but rather ſerve to render each other conſpicuous. A man's appearance falls within the cenſure of all who ſee him; of his parts and learning very few are judges. —An awkward addreſs, ungraceful attitudes and motions, are become the proverbial characteriſtics of an illiberal education. The man who pays no regard to his mein (a becoming motion, aſpect, and geſture) will ever be embarraſſed, and unable to act with freedom: his company will never be deſired, nor his abſence lamented. Majeſtic and

great conceptions are expreſſed in the very ſtep; and let us not condemn theſe trivial accompliſhments, while Homer loudly celebrates Merion for his graceful mein and agility, which rendered him conſpicuous above the other Greeks and Trojans. Though our intrinſic worth be not augmented by an attention to the elegant refinements of education, yet it receives from them luſtre and ornament. This happy manner of behaviour adds new charms to our entertainments, and ſoftens thoſe gifts of art and nature, which otherwiſe would be diſtaſteful and diſagreeable.—Without it valour would degenerate into brutality, learning into pedantry. The true art in education, therefore, is to make the mind and body improve together, and if poſſible, ſo to effect, that geſture be a collateral conſequence of thought, and thought not be employed upon geſture.

On the ORIGIN of COMMERCE.

THE origin of commerce is almoſt coeval with that of ſociety. When tribes had abandoned their wandering life, and ſettled in fixed abodes, their new ſituation gave riſe to new ideas and purſuits. They ſoon found, that the ſources from which they had formerly derived their ſubſiſtance, the ſpontaneous fruits of the earth, and the fleſh of wild animals killed in the chaſe, were inſufficient to maintain them, when their numbers were increaſed, and ſituation more confined. Hence they were obliged to have recourſe to the breeding of tame cattle, and to the culture of the earth. Property being eſtabliſhed and aſcertained, men began to exchange one rude commodity for another. While their wants and their deſires were confined within narrow bounds, they had no other idea of traffic but that of ſimple barter. The huſbandman exchanged a part of his harveſt for the cattle of the ſhepherd; the hunter gave the prey which he had caught at the chaſe, for the honey and the fruits which his neighbour had gathered in the woods. Thus commercial intercourſe begins among the members of the ſame community. From the inequality and diverſity with which the productions of nature are diſtributed in different countries, a more general correſpondence was by degrees eſtabliſhed between diſtant tribes and nations. No longer ſatisfied with the neceſſaries, they aſpired to the conveniencies, the accommodations, and the luxuries of life. As the objects of commerce became varied and multipled, they invented a common meaſure or ſtandard of the value of commodities: after different experiments of this kind among different nations, the precious metals, from their rarity, their beauty, their permanency, and facility of tranſportation, were univerſally adopted as the ſymbols of property, and the repreſentatives of all the productions that are formed by nature, or fabricated by human induſtry. Commerce, thus introduced by the exchange of commodities between individuals, gradually diffuſed itſelf from city to city, and from kingdom to kingdom, till at laſt it comprehended and united the remoteſt regions of the earth, and the moſt diſtant nations of the world.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

The HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *By* DAVID RAMSAY, M. D. *In two volumes Octavo. Price, three dollars in boards.* Printed in Philadelphia.

(Concluded from page 377, of Vol. IV.)

IT is a happy circumſtance that, in modern times, a vanquiſhed enemy is exempted from inſult, and meets with humane and polite treatment. If wars muſt ſtill decide the controverſies of nations, Humanity can at leaſt rejoice that they have loſt much of their terrors, and are no longer conducted with that ſavage barbarity, that wanton cruelty, which once prevailed. The capture of Burgoyne, as related by our hiſtorian, affords a pleaſing proof of this;

Soon after the convention was ſigned, the Americans marched into their lines, and were kept there till the royal army had depoſited their arms at the place appointed. The delicacy with which this buſineſs was conducted, reflected the higheſt honour on the American general. Nor did the politeneſs of Gates end here. Every circumſtance was withheld, that could conſtitute a triumph in the American army. The captive general was received by his conqueror with reſpect and kindneſs. A number of the principal officers, of both armies, met at general Gates' quarters, and for a while, ſeemed to forget, in ſocial and convivial pleaſures, that they had been enemies. The conduct of general Burgoyne in this interview with general Gates was truly dignified, and the hiſtorian is at a loſs which to admire moſt, the magnanimity of the victorious, or the fortitude of the vanquiſhed general.

The conſequences of this great event vibrated round the world. The capture of Burgoyne was the hinge on which the revolution turned.

In national diſputes the generality of mankind turn their whole attention to the operations of war, while they pay but little regard to the councils which guide, or the means which ſupport them. The ſtateſman's claim to a ſhare of the merit and honour is thus aſſerted;

In national events the public attention is generally fixed on the movements of armies and fleets. Mankind never fail to do homage to the able general and expert admiral. To this they are juſtly entitled, but as great a tribute is due to the ſtateſman, who, from a more elevated ſtation, determines on meaſures, in which the general ſafety and welfare of empires are involved.

In another place he ſays,

In eſtabliſhing American independence the pen and the preſs had merit equal to that of the ſword.

The general regret which attended the fate of the unfortunate Andre is thus recorded by our author;

Though a regard to the public ſafety impoſed a neceſſity for inflicting the rigors of martial law, yet the rare worth of this unfortunate officer made his unhappy caſe the ſubject of univerſal regret. Not only among the partiſans of royal government, but among the firmeſt American republicans, the friendly tear of ſympathy freely flowed, for the early fall of this amiable young man. Some condemned, others juſtified, but all regretted the fatal ſen-

tence which put a period to his valuable life.

Dr. Ramſay is very happy in his choice of metaphors, though by no means profuſe in uſing them. The following is no bad ſpecimen;

The old continental money, by common conſent, ceaſed to have currency. Like an aged man expiring by the decays of nature, without a ſigh or a groan, it fell aſleep in the hands of its laſt poſſeſſors.

After mentioning the rapacity and capture of Cornwallis's troops our hiſtorian relates an extraordinary fact;

The reduction of ſuch an army occaſioned unuſual tranſports of joy, in the breaſts of the whole body of the people. Well authenticated teſtimony aſſerts that the nerves of ſome were ſo agitated, as to produce convulſions, and that at leaſt one man (the door-keeper of Congreſs) expired under the tide of pleaſure which flowed in upon him, when informed of his lordſhip's ſurrender.

With reſpect to the horrible cruelties of a civil war, in which not only the laws of nations, but the rights of humanity are too often trampled upon, Dr. Ramſay has theſe reflections;

Hard is the lot of a people involved in civil war; for in ſuch circumſtances the lives of individuals may not only be legally forfeited, but juſtly taken from thoſe, who have acted ſolely from a ſenſe of duty. It is to be wiſhed that ſome more rational mode than war might be adopted for deciding national contentions; but of all wars, thoſe which are called civil are moſt to be dreaded. They are attended with the bittereſt reſentments, and produce the greateſt quantity of human woes.

Dr. Ramſay has given a ſhort view of the improvements in politics, in arts, in the various ſciences, and in manufactures, which have been effected by means of the revolution, from which we have ſelected the following;

The abilities of ingenious men were directed to make farther improvements in the art of deſtroying an enemy. Among theſe, David Buſhnell of Connecticut invented a machine for ſubmarine navigation, which was found to anſwer the purpoſe of rowing horizontally, at any given depth under water, and of riſing or ſinking at pleaſure. To this was attached a magazine of powder, and the whole was contrived in ſuch a manner, as to make it practicable to blow up veſſels by machinery under them.

Surgery was one of the arts which was promoted by the war. From the want of hoſpitals and other aids, the medical men of America, had few opportunities of perfecting themſelves in this art, the thorough knowledge of which can only be acquired by practice and obſervation. The melancholy events of battles, gave the American ſtudents an opportunity of ſeeing, and learning more in one day, than they could have acquired in years of peace. It was in the hoſpitals of the United States, that Dr. Ruſh firſt diſcovered the method of curing the lock jaw by bark and wine, added to other invigorating remedies, which has ſince been adopted with ſucceſs in Europe, as well as the United States.

The diſadvantages of the revolution are alſo mentioned;

To overſet an eſtabliſhed government unhinges many of thoſe principles, which bind individuals to each other. A long time, and much prudence, will be neceſſary to reproduce a ſpirit of union and that reverence for government, without which ſociety is a rope of ſand.

War never fails to injure the morals of the people engaged in it. The American war, in particular, had an unhappy influence of this kind. Being begun without funds or regular eſtabliſhments, it could not be carried on without violating private rights; and in its progreſs, it involved a neceſſity for breaking ſolemn promiſes, and plighted public faith. The failure of national juſtice, which was in ſome degree unavoidable, increaſed the difficulties of performing private engagements, and weakened that ſenſibility to the obligations of public and private honour, which is a ſecurity for the punctual performance of contracts.

In conſequence of the war, the inſtitutions of religion have been deranged, the public worſhip of the Deity ſuſpended, and a great number of the inhabitants deprived of the ordinary means of obtaining that religious knowledge, which tames the fierceneſs, and ſoftens the rudeneſs, of human paſſions and manners.

On the whole, the literary, political, and military talents of the citizens of the United States, have been improved by the revolution, but their moral character is inferior to what it formerly was.

The ſympathy of every feeling reader will bring home to his imagination, and impreſs on his heart, the pathetic ſcene, which took place at the laſt parting of the commander in chief from thoſe heroes who had ſhared in his toils, his dangers, and his glory;

The hour now approached in which it became neceſſary for General Waſhington to take leave of his officers, who had been endeared to him by a long ſeries of common ſufferings and dangers. This was done in a ſolemn manner. The officers having previouſly aſſembled for the purpoſe, General Waſhington joined them, and calling for a glaſs of wine, thus addreſſed them, "with an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I moſt devoutly wiſh that your latter days may be as proſperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honourable." The officers came up ſucceſſively, and he took an affectionate leave of each of them. When this affecting ſcene was over, Waſhington left the room, and paſſed through the corps of light infantry, to the place of embarkation. The officers followed in a ſolemn mute proceſſion, with dejected countenances. On his entering the barge to croſs the north river, he turned towards the companions of his glory, and by waving his hat, bid them a ſilent adieu. Some of them anſwered this laſt ſignal of reſpect and affection with tears, and all of them hung upon the barge which conveyed him from their ſight, till they could no longer diſtinguiſh in it the perſon of their beloved commander in chief.

The following is an elegant tribute to the magnanimity of the American Hero, and the diſtinguiſhed virtues of his amiable conſort;

Immediately on reſigning his commiſſion, "he haſtened with ineffable delights," to his ſeat at Mount Vernon, on the banks of the Potowmac in Virginia. Here the hiſtorian would wiſh to make a pauſe, while he deſcribed, the ſimple and heartfelt joy of neighbours and domeſtics, who welcomed him to his home. Let it not be deemed foreign to his preſent ſubject, to do homage to the feelings and character of the amiable partner of his conjugal happineſs, upon this occaſion. She deſerved this tide of unparalleled female honour and felicity, for ſhe loved her country, and bore with more than Roman—with chriſtian patience and fortitude, the pains to which his long abſence, and the perils of his health and life, had expoſed her. Fain would the hiſtorian purſue the illuſtrious hero of the revolution, a little further, and attempt to deſcribe his feelings upon his firſt review of the events of the war, from the quiet ſtation which he now occupied. But this digreſſion would lead him far from the objects of his hiſtory.

To paſs ſuddenly from the toils of the firſt public commiſſion in the United States, to the care of a farm; to exchange the inſtruments of war, for the implements of huſbandry, and to become, at once, the patron and example of ingenious and profitable agriculture, would to moſt men have been a difficult taſk. But to the elevated mind of the late commander in chief of the armies of the United States, it was natural and delightful; and ſhould theſe pages deſcend to poſterity, and war continue, ages hence, to be the means of eſtabliſhing national juſtice, let the commanders of armies learn from the example of General Waſhington, that the fame which is acquired by the ſword, without guilt or ambition, may be preſerved without power or ſplendor, in private life.

That our readers may be enabled to judge for themſelves, we have preſented them with a great variety of extracts from different parts of this hiſtory. A careful peruſal of theſe, we doubt not, will place the merits of the hiſtorian in a favourable point of view, with the candid and diſcerning reader. We have only to regret that Dr. Ramſay has not entered more fully into the ſubject. It is impoſſible to do it juſtice in the compaſs of two volumes, containing little more than 700 octavo pages. We wiſh he may find leiſure and encouragement to publiſh a new and enlarged edition of the work. At any rate, as we have already expreſſed, it is in our opinion, the beſt hiſtory of the American revolution that has yet appeared.

The RECONCILIATION; *or the* TRIUMPH *of* NATURE: *a* Comic Opera, *in two acts. By* PETER MARKOE. *Publiſhed in Philadelphia.*

THIS little performance is founded on Eraſtus, a dramatic piece in one act, written by Geſner. The plan is ſaid to be enlarged, ſo as to differ conſiderably from the German production. The plot is perfectly ſimple. Wilſon by marrying Amelia had diſpleaſed his father. Neglected by him, and forſaken by his friends, he retired from the world, into an obſcure retreat, with his wife and ſon, a man and maid-ſervant. Here they remained twelve years, ſtruggling with all the evils of poverty, but ſupporting themſelves under their afflictions with the conſciouſneſs of innocence. Old Wilſon, during a violent illneſs, became ſenſible of his unjuſt and cruel treatment of his children, and determined to find them out. While paſſing over the mountains, with this intent, he is met by honeſt Simon, Wilſon's ſervant, who, not knowing him, obliges him to deliver him half of his money, conceiving it more conſiſtent with juſtice to rob a man of ſuperfluous wealth, than to ſuffer a family to ſtarve. The money he offers to Wilſon, and tells him that he received it for him from an unknown friend. But the incoherence of his tale leads Wilſon to ſuſpect the truth of it, and he at length makes a confeſſion of the robbery. Wilſon convinces him of the iniquity of his conduct, and obliges him to ſet out to find the man whom he has robbed, and to reſtore the money to him. As he is preparing to do this, old Wilſon enters, to enquire the road, and upon ſeeing Simon is much alarmed. But his fears are ſoon removed by Wilſon's aſſurances. By means of a letter which the old man drops from his pocket, Simon diſcovers him to be his maſter's father; a reconciliation takes place, and all parties are happy.

Such a ſtory appears calculated for the pathetic, rather than the humorous. Accordingly we find the former abounding, and the latter very ſcantily diſperſed. The ſentiments are in general fine. The moral inculcated throughout the whole is, a confidence in the ways of Providence, and an adherence to probity and rectitude.

The characters are uniformly ſupported. Wilſon is an amiable, virtuous man, who in the midſt of his afflictions and concern for his wife and child, and all the diſtreſſes which have been heaped upon him, ſuffers not his integrity to be leſſened. Amelia is an admirable pattern of conjugal affection, and firm reliance upon the juſtice of Heaven. This gives to her, in the greateſt misfortunes, a tranquility of ſoul, with which ſhe endeavours to inſpire her huſband; nor are her attempts fruitleſs. Their ſon William, unconnected with the world, and ignorant of it, talks with the moſt childiſh ſimplicity, at the ſame time manifeſting a virtuous charitable diſpoſition. Simon is a faithful affectionate ſervant, who prefers the ſervice of his old maſter, to a more profitable place, and retires with him into the mountains. He is made ſometimes to utter ſentiments which ſeem ſuperior to the ſtation in which he is placed. Debby is an honeſt, plain woman. She and her Simon have ſome little quarrels, but all matters are at laſt compoſed between them. — Old Wilſon manifeſts ſincere contrition for his harſh conduct towards his ſon.

The ſongs are in general good. Some of them appear to us to poſſeſs real excellence; particularly

the 2d 3d 6th and 7th. What effect this piece would have upon the ſtage we cannot ſay. It appears to us, however, that the want of humour, of variety in the dialogue, and the length of ſome of the ſoliloquies, render it leſs fit for the ſtage than for the cloſet.

MEMOIRS *of the* BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY. *In a ſeries of Letters to a reſpectable Citizen of Philadelphia. Containing ſentiments on a* Mode *of* domeſtic Education, *ſuited to the preſent ſtate of ſociety, government, and manners, in the United States of America: and on the dignity and importance of the* Female Character. *Interſperſed with a variety of intereſting* Anecdotes. *By* Enos Hitchcock, D. D. *In two volumes* 12*mo. Price one dollar and two thirds. Printed in Boſton—publiſhed in Philadelphia,* &c.

IN theſe memoirs of a well-regulated family, our author has laid down an excellent plan of domeſtic education. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomſgrove are repreſented as a virtuous, wiſe, and happy pair, whoſe ſentiments are in perfect uniſon, and whoſe greateſt care is to inſtill virtuous principles into the tender minds of their little offspring. The active ſcenes of life engaging much of Mr. Bloomſgrove's attention, his amiable conſort is not only the nurſe, but the firſt preceptreſs of the little Oſander and Rozella.

That education commences with our being, and that the nurſe is our firſt preceptreſs, were maxims upon which Mrs. Bloomſgrove uniformly practiſed: and they are as indubitably true, as they are important, what prudent mother then will truſt the commencement of the education of her child in the hands of a mercenary nurſe; and ſuffer one, who knows little more than how to yield nouriſhment to an infant, to be the firſt preceptreſs of her ſon?

Dr. Hitchcock, like Lord Kaims, begins with the culture of the heart, as the beſt baſis of a virtuous education. In the Bloomſgrove family the generous and ſocial affections are taught to expand in the infant-mind; while thoſe of a contrary tendency are carefully guarded againſt and ſuppreſſed. Inſtruction, to be attended with ſucceſs, ought to be preſented to the minds of children in a pleaſing form. This is happily the caſe in our author's ſyſtem: the practice of every virtue is recommended by entertaining anecdotes and agreeable ſtories—the deformity of vice is expoſed in the ſame way.

In vain will the moſt ſalutary precepts be given to children, if the more powerful force of example be ſuffered to counteract thoſe precepts. Senſible of this important truth, Dr. Hitchcock ſhows that parents ought themſelves to be ſuch as they would wiſh their children. Education is carried on in the Bloomſgrove family chiefly by example. Indeed this will be the caſe in every family; for the youthful mind, open to impreſſions, is led inſenſibly to copy the model ſet before it. The imitative faculty is, undoubtedly, very powerful in the human mind, at all times, but more eſpecially in infancy. Hence it is obvious how much depends on the wiſdom and prudence of mothers, to whom the important charge of education is firſt committed.

The following extracts ought to to be peruſed by every parent. Perhaps there is no part of their duty in which the heads of families are more liable to err, than in the correction of their children, and the deciſion of their little diſputes.

The idea of property, and ſenſe of perſonal rights, take place very early in the mind. Interferences of intereſt, or of

paſſions, will produce contentions; and theſe, complaints: but ſo prudent a mother will rarely indulge children, in coming to her with complaints one againſt the other. To allow of this, on every trifling occaſion, would be to encourage a complaining diſpoſition. To receive, and decide on, their controverſies, unleſs ſome real injury is done, would have a tendency to excite enmity between them. She makes light of their complaints againſt each other, telling them that ſuch trifles are not worth minding; but privately admoniſhes the aggreſſor.

It happened one day, as Rozella was running in one of the croſs walks in the garden, ſhe ſtumbled over the handle of Oſander's hoe, which he had heedleſsly, left in the way. She fell upon his bed, and broke down a favourite vine, which he had nouriſhed with more than ordinary care. He came into the garden juſt as ſhe had ariſen, and ſtood looking at the vine ſhe had unfortunately broken. Oſander ſeeing what ſhe had done, and not knowing by what means, in the firſt ſally of paſſion, ran to her knot, and pulled up by the roots the moſt beautiful tulip ſhe had in all her flowery. Grievous complaints from both ſides go to their mamma; for ſhe is the arbitreſs in all their childiſh diſputes. Both are plaintiffs, both defendants. She hears them patiently, ſpeaks kindly to both, and diſmiſſes them for the preſent, telling them to go waſh their faces, for they had been crying, and to aſk Criſpina, the maid, for a piece of bread.

Taking them ſeparately, ſhe enquired into the affair: as Rozella was the firſt, in the ſeeming tranſgreſſion, ſhe was ſummoned firſt. It appeared, on examination, to be an accident in which ſhe came very near loſing one of her eyes. She ſobs, and was very much troubled, to think ſhe had hurt her brother's vine, and offers to replace it with ſome of her ſweet brier. She is diſmiſſed with a caution to be more careful in future, and a charge always to love her little brother. Sweet innocence ſat on her little brow, and with a low curteſy ſhe ſaid, "I thank you mamma," and went out.

Oſander was then called: he appears guilty. Such is the different effect of actions voluntary, and thoſe which are unavoidable. Waſhing in cold water had ſtilled the tumult of his paſſions; eating with his ſiſter had opened all the avenues to the heart: he felt the force of conviction, and owned the fault. He ſaid he would never hurt his ſiſter's things any more; that he intended only to pull off the tulip, and the whole came up by the roots; but he would replace it with his double pink holyoke, and that when her couſin Fanny came, they ſhould both pick as many of his ſtrawberries as they pleaſed; and that the next time his ſiſter fell down, he would run and help her up, inſtead of hurting her flower-bed.

Self-conviction is the beſt foundation for amendment. The action was revengeful, and deſerved puniſhment; and the prudent mother put him in a way to inflict it on himſelf. She gravely ſaid, "My dear, I am glad you ſee your error. I only wiſh you had ſeen it before you committed it; becauſe revenge is the worſt thing in the world: for the future, you muſt think what you are going to do, before you do it; and never do wrong to others if they have done ſo to you. But your ſiſter did not deſign you an injury; and beſides, ſhe had like to have loſt one of her eyes in the fall." The mention of this quite overcame him. He burſt into a flood of tears, ſaying, "what would my poor little ſiſter have done, if ſhe had loſt one of her eyes?" Every circumſtance helped to prepare the way for uſeful leſſons, and generous actions. Rozella being called in, her brother catches her round the neck, and, kiſſing her, calls her his dear little ſiſter; is ſorry he ſpoiled her beatiful tulip; laments the danger ſhe had been in, of loſing one of her eyes; offers her any thing, every thing in his garden; and, above all, promiſes to be kind to her always. The little generous creature declined all his offers except the laſt; and ſays, "that is worth more than an hundred tulips, and ſhe does not deſire any thing elſe."

Every thing being now calm and ſerene, and the children more affectionate than ever, the happy mother ſees new beauties in them, and is delighted with their prattle and playful tricks. While the mother is thus enjoying domeſtic pleaſures, the father, who had been attending the judicial court at ———, returns to partake of the happy fruits of his wife's prudent management, without knowing what had paſſed. He enjoys the cheerfulneſs of his wife, and the prattle of the children, who hang around him, till the clock ſtrikes ſeven, then bidding there papa and mamma good night, they go to bed in more harmony and cheerfulneſs than ever.

(To be continued.)

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

AN EXERCISE, *performed at the* PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT, *in the* College *of* Philadelphia, *July* 17, 1790, *containing an* ODE, *ſacred to the memory of* DR. FRANKLIN. *The* dialogue *ſpoken by* Mr. William Meredith *and* Mr. James Coxe, *and the* ode *ſung by the* Rev. Mr. Blagrove.*

M.

PEACE with your fiddling there—it muſt be ſpoke ;
To loſe our fineſt piece would be no joke—
A piece ſo full of learning and of fun—
Come, come *good* JAMES—I ſay, it muſt be done.

C.

Done—what ! I ſpeak before ſo many ladies !
Not I indeed—for ſpeaking not my trade is—
I'm ſlow of tongue—my genius but a jade is :
I've try'd her often, and have cauſe to doubt her ;
Though I, with all my might ſhould ſpur and clout her,
I'm ſure, I ne'er ſhall be a——*public ſpouter !*
Whene'er I try—my memory is ſo frail—
My fears and baſhfulneſs ſo much prevail
Before the *ladies*—conſtantly I fail.
Of my beſt ſpeeches I forget one half,
And, quite confounded, like an awkward calf,
Around me raiſe an univerſal laugh—
—Go, you, *good* WILLIAM, with your mincing paces,
Your tongue ſo flippant, and your pretty faces,
And ſhew the ladies how you've learn'd the graces.
Play well your part, and ſuit it to the time,
With fine preambles, bows and legs—in rhyme,
Scholaſtic tropes, and nonſenſe moſt ſublime !
—For me—I've no ſuch talents to diſplay,
But wit enough to keep myſelf away,
And not expoſe my weakneſſes to day—

* This *Exerciſe* conſiſts of lines, partly *original*, and partly ſelected or altered from former ſimilar compoſitions in this College. As they were haſtily thrown together, for the occaſion of the preſent *Commencement*, it is hoped that they will be received with the uſual indulgence of a candid public.

M. [Catching hold of his gown to prevent his eſcape.]

Stop! Stop!—By your allegiance to the *College*,
Come back—They'll think you wholly void of knowledge—
I ne'er *rehears'd* it—But you oft have *ſpoke* it;
And more than this—you have it in your pocket—
What ſhould you fear? you know our wiſer tutors
Forbid us to be mean and cringing ſuitors—
The *fair* their cenſure to your years will ſuit,
Nor nip the bloſſom, when they wiſh the fruit—
He comes,—O ladies! ſpare him in his fright—
He comes—like ſome coy maiden on her wedding night.

C.

Well, if I *muſt*——why, then, I ſurely *muſt*,
By way of ſpeaking, try to raiſe a duſt—
Fair gentlemen and ladies—Fugh! That's wrong—
Fair ladies and gentlemen—attend my *ſong*—
" To day you've heard full-many a learned ſpeech,
Good ſenſe, no doubt, but ſenſe beyond your reach.
And firſt you heard a Latin declamation!
Were you not wiſer made by that oration?
" O yes!"—DOCTRINA UNIVERSITATIS!
High-ſounding words, all-charming and all-*gratis*—
Language ſublime, and well-deliver'd too!
With ſenſe and meaning, what had ye to do?
Merit, to day, we by amuſement meaſure,
We come not for inſtruction, but for pleaſure—
Sounds more than ſenſe, you know, enchant the ear—
There are but few who *think*—but all can hear.
Then follow'd *wranglings* LOGICAL, and doubts,
By ſome call'd *ſyllogiſtical* diſputes.
ORATIONS PHILOSOPHICAL came next,
With bows and ſcrapes, the prologue to each text—
Engliſh 'tis true,—the things were well enough,
But how can ladies like ſuch ſerious ſtuff?
Pray, did you mark that learned dialogue,
Upon a doctrine mightily in vogue,
" That all alike are *fair*, alike are *free*,
Children alike of heaven and liberty!
That what we *ſee* and *feel* and beauty call,
Is Nature's ſlight of hand—deception all;
That *white* is *black*, if we can think it ſo,
And *black* is *whiter* than the driven ſnow;
That features and the tinctures of a ſkin,
Make not the difference of a ſingle pin!"
Ah! then, what boots it, that yon bluſhing maid,
In all the tints of beauty ſtands array'd!
Her glowing cheek, her lips of coral dye,
Her ſnowy boſom and her ſparkling eye

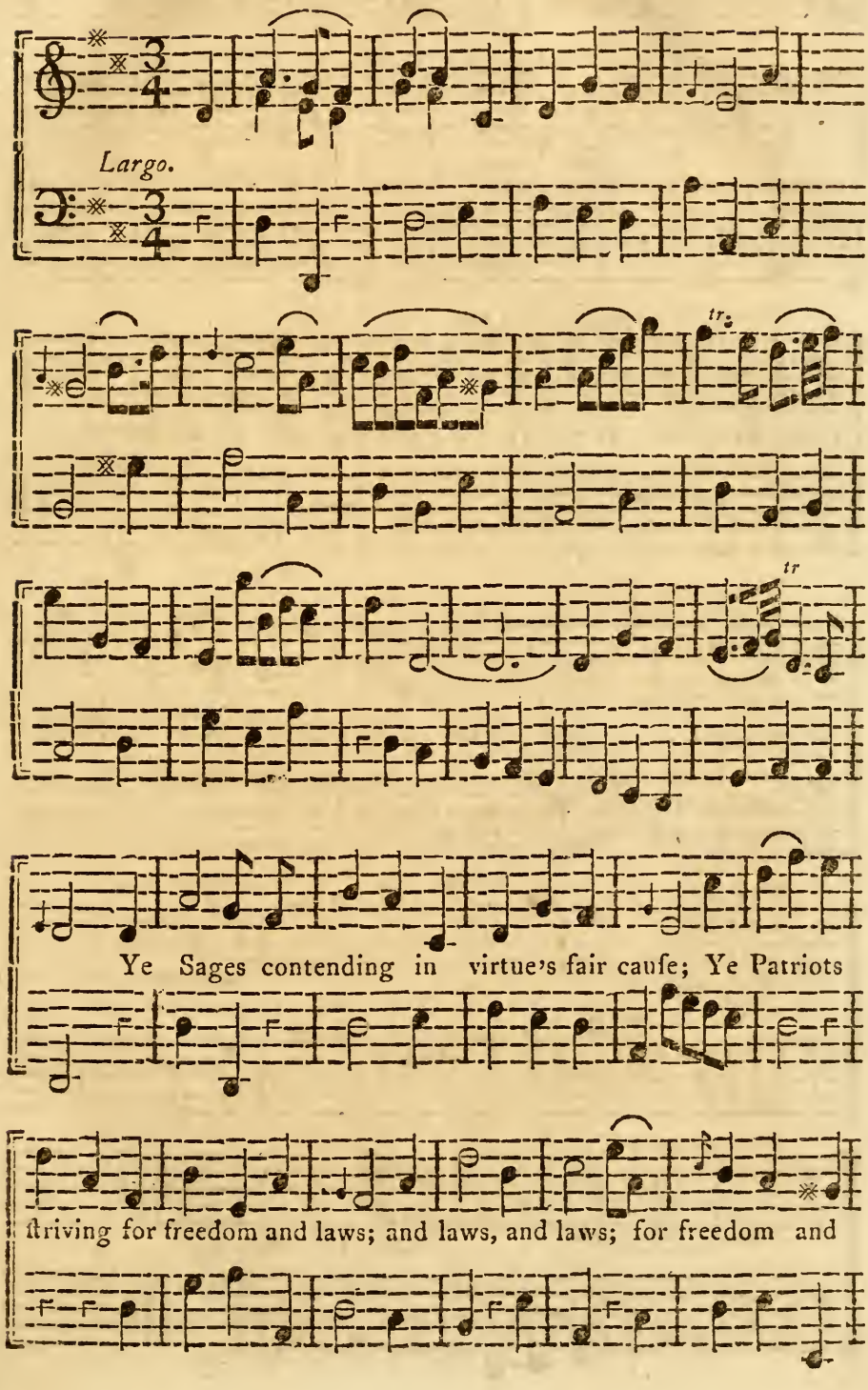
Are all deluſions—(ſo theſe men have taught)
Exiſting only in her lover's thought!
Ceaſe then, thou phantom of an amorous ſwain,
And ſigh no more imaginary pain,
Since all thy fancied joys can only prove—
Ideal raptures of *ideal* love!
Oh! rare PHILOSOPHY! Oh! ſkill divine!
Pray ladies is not this extremely fine?
To ſuch high learning none can make pretence,
But thoſe who leap the bounds of common ſenſe;
Stretch wide the wings of ſeeming demonſtration,
And ſoar in regions of their own creation—
But, ladies! not to tire you longer, ſay—
What ſhall we call th' amuſement of this day?
Is it a COMEDY? a FARCE?—Oh, no!
For the whole world, we muſt not call it ſo.
'Tis a COMMENCEMENT—that I think's the name,
Or general JAIL-DELIVERY—much the ſame—
Or if they will excuſe an odd conceit,
About this tedious *ſcientific treat*,
It may be liken'd, in my poor opinion,
Exactly to the *peeling* of an ONION—
Skin after ſkin, and knowledge after knowledge,
All ſmelling rank of LEARNING and the COLLEGE—
If you *peel on*, in hopes a core to find—
Alas! there's little more than ſkin and rind.
But ſomething follow'd ſtill—a matter ſerious,
A ceremony ſolemn and myſterious—
DEGREES were next conferr'd—the high reward
Of many a toilſome taſk and ſtudy hard—
Honours to gratify ambitious hearts,
And dub each ſcholar *Bachelor of Arts*;
You ſaw PROFESSORS ſit in due decorum,
The LADS all ſtanding in a row before 'em—
Our PROVOST ſpoke to each of them in Latin,
Were you not charm'd—it came ſo very pat-in—
" *Auctoritate qua fuit conſtituta*—
You've been good boys—of this there is no doubt-a
" *In cujus rei*"—Here it is my *lad*-o
Hoc little ſcroll of parchment—" *tibi trado*."
This done—a ſpeech ſucceeded—a ſad ditty,
Call'd VALEDICTORY—to move your pity.
You ſaw the orator, with tragic grace
Screw up to ſeeming woe his rueful face—
" Adieu, ye dear companions of my youth,
With whom I trod the flow'ry paths of truth!
One parting tear"—and here a tear had come,
Had he not left his handkerchief at home!
It matters not—ſuch was the mournful ſtile,
You weep'd, perhaps—but I could only ſmile—
Laſt from the PULPIT——

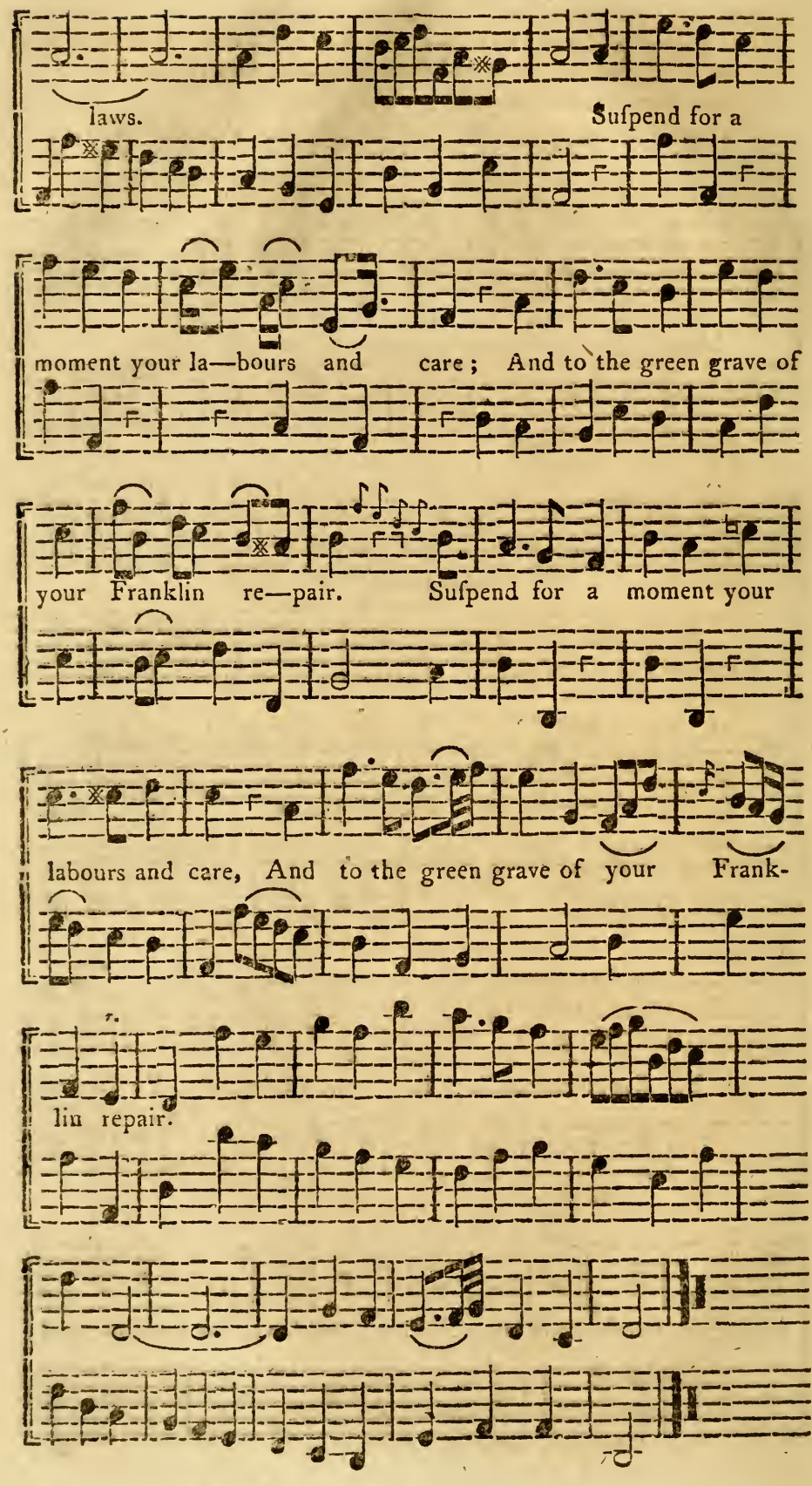
M.

Hold, my friend, forbear—
The PULPIT-CHARGE permits no *ſporting* here!
Enough of frolic-wit hath been allow'd
O'er ſcenes which *Athens'* ſelf with joy had view'd—
" Science triumphant, and a land refin'd,
Where once rude Ignorance ſway'd th' untutor'd mind;"
The *wiſe*, the *good*, the *fathers* of the ſtate,
Conven'd to dignify the Muſes' ſeat!—
All hail! and welcome, ye who grace this dome!
" To Wiſdom's ſchools ſo throng'd the ſons of Rome—
When by their arms each neighbouring ſtate was ſway'd,
And kings an homage to their warriors paid—
Ev'n then thoſe chiefs who all the world ſubdu'd,
Lower'd their proud faſces to the *learn'd* and *good*;
Nor with leſs glory, in the rolls of Fame,
Shone every *ſage's* than each hero's name"—
" In Egypt's climes fair Learning firſt begun,
It roſe and travell'd with the weſtward ſun;
Enraptur'd Athens catch'd the burning ray,
Her courtly ſons inhal'd the gladſome day.
Next Rome, her features rough with many a ſcar,
Drank the pure luſtre of the orient ſtar;
Here virtuous NUMA form'd his godlike thought,
Here TULLY, PISO, ANTONINUS taught,
And ſacred VIRGIL, lab'ring with his theme,
With melting muſic charm'd Tiberia's ſtream."
In Albion next fair SCIENCE rais'd her head,
Wiſdom and Virtue follow'd where ſhe led.
There BACONS, SIDNEYS, BOYLES advanc'd to light;
Reaſon's gay beams diſpell'd the ſhades of night.
Laſt NEWTON roſe—and, borne on eagle-wings,
Collected knowledge from a thouſand ſprings,
Bound down the planets in the blue expanſe,
And would have pierc'd all NATURE at a glance,
Had not the Goddeſs, in her dread decree,
Reſerv'd, for FRANKLIN's hand, the *golden key*
That opes her inmoſt doors—O laſt and beſt
Of *Patriots* and *Philoſophers* confeſs'd,
Whoſe ever-waking comprehenſive mind
Labour'd alone to benefit mankind!
All-hail, COLUMBIA, to your favourite ſon!
All-hail, theſe happy walls! your FOUNDER own!
With grateful ſtrains, ye *ſons of Science*, come,
While trembles with his DIRGE this hallow'd dome!

O D E.

[*A I R.* "THOU SOFT-FLOWING AVON, &c."]




laws. Suſpend for a
moment your la—bours and care; And to the green grave of
your Franklin re—pair. Suſpend for a moment your
labours and care, And to the green grave of your Frank-
lin repair.

II.

Bring with you ſweet flow'rets from grove and from ſtream—
Of things more than *mortal* your Franklin did dream—
And beings not *mortal* ſhall lend you their aid,
To deck the green *grave* where your FRANKLIN is laid.

III.

The earth, wrapp'd in fire, from her orbit ſhall roll,
The heavens folded up, ſ all* depart, as a ſcroll;
But he who the lightning control'd with his rod,
Unhurt, thro' the flames, ſhall aſcend to his God!

C.

How ſweet the power of *muſic* and of ſong,
To lighten woe, and ev'ry joy prolong!
" Muſic the fierceſt pangs of grief can charm,
And the ſevereſt rage of fate diſarm;
Can ſooth the ſavage, ſoften pain to eaſe,
And bid even ſad deſpair and anguiſh pleaſe."
—Proceed we then to cloſe this feſtive day—
To SONG and SCIENCE give the parting lay.
Hail Science, hail! how glorious is thy reign!
Sweet *Peace* and ev'ry virtue in thy train!
" On thy ſmooth brow, no rugged helmet frowns,
An olive wreath thy ſhining temple crowns;
Tutor'd by thee, the world ſhall know repoſe,
And warring nations bluſh that they were foes;
Stern chiefs no more their crimſon'd blades ſhall wield,
Nor deadly cannon bellow o'er the field:
Satiate of war, the battle-breathing ſteed,
Harmleſs ſhall range the grove and verdant mead;
No drum ſhall animate the ſoldier's breaſt,
Nor piercing fife arouſe him from his reſt;
The trump ſhrill-ſounding and the clang of arms,
Shall ſhake the world no more with dire alarms;
The uſeleſs rampart ſhall its ſtrength reſign,
And o'er the baſtion ſpread the curling vine;
Th' aſpiring ivy o'er old towers ſhall ſtray,
And in the trenches harmleſs *lambkins* play;
The chryſtal ſtreams ſhall flow without a ſtain,
In ſpotleſs beauty bloom each flow'ry plain;
In the ſame field where groves of lances roſe,
The furrow'd grain ſhall golden ranks compoſe!"
Far to the *Weſt*, fair Science ſhall explore
The tawny chief on ERIE's diſtant ſhore;
Or trace his paths among the foreſts wide,
That deep-imbrown the vaſt ONTARIO's tide,
And bid him quick his deadly bow unbend,
" For now deſtructive war is at an end;"
While mighty *Miſſiſſippi*, as he runs,
Proclaims aloud to all his ſwarthy ſons—

* Iſaiah, xxxiv. 4. Rev. vi. 14.

" That to earth's end fair Science ſhall encreaſe,
And form one reign of KNOWLEDGE and of PEACE;
Where pure RELIGION's precepts ſhall prevail,
Impartial JUSTICE poiſe her balanc'd ſcale.
Bright LIBERTY exulting in each breeze,
Innoxious PLEASURE, *philoſophic* eaſe,
Heart-cheering MIRTH, and PLENTY ever-gay,
And roſy HEALTH—ſhall all attend her ſway.

M.

" Rapt with the thought, my ſpirits mount anew—
It comes, it comes—it ruſhes to my view!
Smit-deep, I antedate the golden days,
And ſtrive to paint them in ſublimer lays—
New ſeats of *Science* riſe, new beauties pleaſe;
Commerce unfurls her canvaſs to the breeze,
On purple hills the cluſt'ring vines abound,
And laviſh culture ſpreads profuſion round;
Rich fruitage blooms, majeſtic gardens glow
That vie with Eden, or delightful Stow;
Gay Attic manners mark the faultleſs taſte,
And Rome revives amid the deſart waſte;
Her heroes, patriots, ſages live anew,
And paſs before my eyes in long review:
For every ancient *chief*, behold a SON!
For CINCINNATUS, ſee a WASHINGTON!
Alike amidſt the ſtorms of WAR renown'd,
In PEACE with a ſuperior glory crown'd:
Not thron'd in the proud pageantry of ſtate,
But in the boſoms of the good and great;
The firm avenger of his country's cauſe,
Guardian of JUSTICE, LIBERTY and LAWS!
A thouſand other worthies crowd my ſight—
Lo other TULLIES, VIRGILS ſpring to light!
Lo the wild Indian ſoftened by their ſong,
Emerging from his arbors, bounds along
The green ſavannah, patient of the lore
Of dove-eyed Wiſdom—and is rude no more!
Hark! Even his babes MESSIAH's praiſe proclaim,
And fondly learn to liſp JEHOVAH's name!
O Science! onward thus thy reign extend,
O'er realms yet unexplor'd, till time ſhall end;
'Till death-like Ignorance forſake the ball,
And life-endearing Knowledge cover all;
Till wounded SLAVERY ſeek her native hell,
'Midſt kindred fiends eternally to dwell.
Not trackleſs deſarts ſhall thy progreſs ſtay,
Rocks, mountains, floods, before thee muſt give way;
Sequeſter'd vales at thy approach ſhall ſing,
And with the voice of cheerful Labour ring;

Where wolves now howl, ſhall poliſhed villas riſe,
And towery cities grow into the ſkies.
" Earth's diſtant ends our glory ſhall behold,
" And the new world give freedom to the old."—

D U E T.

I.

PEACE and SCIENCE! heav'nly maids!
Still extend your boundleſs ſway;
Widely o'er yon weſtern ſhades,
Pour the light of *civil* day.

II.

FREEDOM, mankind's ſafeſt guide,
Shall attend your joyous reign;
Truth and *Juſtice* by her ſide,
Golden Commerce in her train.

M.

Well! now the buſineſs of the day is o'er,
And we, perhaps, ſhall tread this ſtage no more.
The world's great ſtage, its buſineſs and its cares,
Will ſoon demand of us our riper years—
But for your kindneſs paſt, e'er yet we part,
Accept the tribute of a grateful heart.
Our weak attempts to pleaſe, at leaſt well-meant,
Receive with candour, for the good intent;
And where ſlight failings to our ſhare did fall,
Regard our youth—and you'll forgive them all!

———

The following O D E *formed part of the concert at* GRATS' GARDENS *July 5th*, 1790.

AMIDST the joys of this auſpicious day,
Our allied Gallia claims a grateful lay.
Gallia great and good,
By her treaſure and blood,
Columbia's friend in fiery trial ſtood.
Gallia great and good, &c.

Her valiant ſons travers'd the main,
For freedom fought, nor fought in vain.
And now the firm intrepid band
For freedom combat in their native land.

Propitious heaven our prayer grant!
May virtuous Gallia never want
A bleſſing in true freedom's ample ſtore.
May Gallia's and Columbia's hands
Be join'd by freedom's ſacred bands,
Till time ſhall be no more.

May Gallia's, &c.

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

ANNIVERSARY OF *AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.*

This glorious event was celebrated in every part of the United States, in the moſt tranſporting and joyous manner. The 4th of July, being Sunday, was recognized by our citizens' aſſembling at their reſpective places of public worſhip, where they heard diſcourſes ſuitable to the happy occaſion. Their more public rejoicings were reſerved till the following day. At Philadelphia, the officers of government, the Cincinnati, the militia in uniform, and a numerous audience of reſpectable citizens, aſſembled, on Sunday, at Chriſt-Church, where an excellent and moſt animated diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

On Monday convivial meetings were held every where. Here the delightful, the ſoul-warming proſpect of thouſands of freemen celebrating the anniverſary of that day, on which their rulers ſpoke them into exiſtence as a nation, and the burſt of joy from every boſom, afforded a ſatisfaction ſuperior to any that can poſſibly be conceived of, in this tranſitory ſtate. Oh monarchs! ye who tyrannize over men born free as yourſelves, could you ſee the happineſs of freemen, and contraſt it with the wretched ſtate of your ſubjects, if you are men, would you, could you, heſitate one moment, to releaſe them from their chains, and give them the enjoyment, which ariſes from being free! Whilſt we ſee our ſuperior felicity, let us uſe our utmoſt endeavours to maintain it, and, as the only mode of doing this, let us adhere to UNION. Whilſt theſe ſtates continue united, proſperity will be their lot. Should the cords of union be looſened or broken, we ſhall fall an eaſy prey to ſome foreign invader, or we ſhall ſee American riſing up in arms againſt American. The ſacred rights of freedom will then be ſoon trodden under foot, and tyranny will make a ſucceſsful attack upon the only part of the world, which has hitherto eſcaped the oppreſſion of its iron hand.

Grays' Gardens, on the banks of the Schuylkill, exhibited a noble appearance, on this delightful occaſion, Language is too faint to deſcribe this enchanting ſpot, this fairy ground of pleaſure and feſtivity, where new ſcenes met the eye at every ſtep. The ſplendid, every where diverſified, illuminations; the ſuperb fireworks; the diſtant waterfall, faintly ſeen through the trees, attracting the attention and pointing itſelf out by its murmuring ſound; the ſhip Union elegantly lighted up, and ſhining with ſuperior luſtre; the artificial iſland with its farmhouſe and garden; theſe and many other ſcenes almoſt pained the eye with delight. The ſweet notes of muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, animated each ſcene, and added to the enjoyment. Many thouſands of citizens were aſſembled in the gardens, and partook of the general joy. Happily no accident occurred, notwithſtanding the uncommon greatneſs of the crowd.

CINCINNATI.

At a meeting of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati, held at the State Houſe in Philadelphia, the 5th day of July, 1790.

The following members were duly elected officers for the enſuing year.

Thomas Mifflin, Preſident—Thomas M'Kean, Vice-Preſident—Thomas L. Moore, Treaſurer—Matthew M'Connell, Aſſiſtant Treaſurer—Richard Fullerton, Secretary—James Glentworth, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

Francis Johnſton, Walter Stewart, William M'Pherſon, Daniel Broadhead, Chriſtopher Febiger, Caleb North, The Rev. William Rogers.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL MEETING.

Walter Stewart, Francis Johnſton, Edward Hand, Thomas M'Kean, Francis Murray.

By Order,

RICHARD FULLERTON, Sec'y.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

On the 8th of July, the commencement for conferring degrees in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, was held in the German Reformed Church in the city of Philadelphia; at which a very numerous and reſpectable audience, compoſed of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages and characters in the city, attended. The proceſſion conſiſted of the ſtudents of the Univerſity, and the candidates for degrees, and ſuch gentlemen as had formerly received any degrees in the arts or ſciences, in that inſtitution, together with the faculty and truſtees of the Univerſity, the members of the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate, with ſuch of the members of the General Aſſembly as were in town, and the members of the incorporated German Society of Philadelphia.

The Provoſt introduced the exerciſes of the day by a ſhort prayer for the Divine benediction on the ſtudents, who were about to be uſhered into the world, with the literary honours of the Univerſity, and an addreſs of thanks to the German Reformed Society for their polite and ready accommodation of the Univerſity, with the uſe of their elegant and ſpacious church on that occaſion.—After which the following orations were delivered by the candidates for degrees, viz.

1. A ſalutatory oration—by Mr. Francis A. Latta, of Cheſnut Level.

2. Oration on the progreſs of arts and ſciences—by Mr. Thomas Harris, of Philadelphia.

3. Oration on ſlavery—by Mr. John Brinton, of Cheſter county.

4. Oration on the diſadvantages of a national debt—by Mr. Samuel Martin, of Franklin county.

5. Oration in praiſe of deliberate bachelors—by Mr. James Stewart, of Philadelphia.

6. Oration on the early education of children—by Mr. Jacob Brown, of Philadelphia.

7. Oration on the natural hiſtory, culture, and qualities of potatoes—by Mr. William Bache, of Philadelphia.

8. A German oration, on the ſenſations of a graduate—by Mr. Chriſtian Endreſs, of Philadelphia.

9. Oration on the neceſſity of religion for the ſupport of civil government—by Mr. David Shute, of New-Jerſey.

10. Oration on the ſtudy of phyſick—by Mr. John Laws, of Maryland.

11. Valedictory oration—by Mr. Uriah Du Bois, of New-Jerſey.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon Meſſrs. William Bache, Jacob Brown, John Brinton, Uriah Du Bois, Chriſtian Endreſs, Francis A. Latta, Samuel Martin, David Shute, and James Stuart.

The degree of bachelor in medicine was conferred on Meſſrs. John Baldwin, George Cabell, William Duffield, Theophilus Elmer, William Gardiner, Plunket Glentworth, Thomas Harris, Mathew Henderſon, Samuel Kerr, Jonathan Kearſley, John Laws, and John Culbertſon Wallace.

The degree of maſter of arts was conferred on Meſſrs. Benjamin Franklin Bache, George Duffield, James Ewing, James Meaſe, Evan Thomas, Samuel Harriſon Smith, Henry Wikoff, James Woodhouſe, the Rev. Robert Annan, and the Rev. Frederick Schmidt.

And the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the Rev. Samuel Blair, and the Rev. William Rogers.

The exerciſes of the day were interſperſed with ſome excellent pieces, both of inſtrumental and vocal muſick—the latter by the ſinging-ſchool, under the direction of Mr. Ott, to whom the Univerſity returned their publick thanks.

The whole was concluded by a ſolemn charge given to the graduates both in arts and medicine, by the Provoſt, in which he took an opportunity of publiſhing the following rules for obtaining degrees in medicine, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, lately agreed upon, and eſtabliſhed by the Truſtees and Profeſſors, viz.

1. No perſon ſhall be received as a candidate for a degree in medicine, in the Univerſity, unleſs he has been a ſtudent of medicine for three years, and has arrived at the age of 21 years.

2. Every candidate ſhall have regularly attended, during two years, or in the courſe of two years, the lectures in the Univerſity on anatomy and ſurgery, chemiſtry, materia medica, the theory and practice of phyſick, natural and experimental philoſophy, and the practice of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

3. Each candidate ſhall undergo three examinations,—the firſt, before the Medical Profeſſors only,—the ſecond, before the Faculty and Truſtees of the Univerſity—and the third, a medical caſe, written by the candidate, is to be defended by him in publick; he ſhall then, if approved, be admitted to the degree of bachelor in medicine. And it ſhall be at the option of the candidate, at the ſame time, or at

any future period, to offer to the inſpection of the medical profeſſors, a theſis on any ſubject in medicine; which, if approved by them, ſhall be printed at the expence of the candidate, and on its being defended by him in publick, he ſhall be entitled to the degree of doctor in medicine.

COMMENCEMENT *in the* COLLEGE *of* PHILADLPHIA.

On Saturday the 17th July, was held n the College-Hall, a commencement for conferring degrees; at which was preſent a numerous audience, including many citizens of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character.

The buſineſs of the day was introduced with ſuitable prayers by the Provoſt, and an Anthem ſung by the Rev Mr. Blagrove; after which the following exerciſes were performed by the candidates.

1. A ſalutatory oration, by Mr. Meredith.

2. A ſyllogiſtic diſpute, "Whether on a ſuppoſition that there is no future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, the obligation of virtue would remain?" Mr. Wood reſpondent; Mr. Andrews and Mr. Wilſon opponents.

3. An oration on commerce, by Mr. Andrews.

4. A forenſic diſpute on the lawfulneſs of ſlavery, by Meſſrs. Hutchins, Coxe, Clarkſon, and Meredith.

5. An oration on the comparative merit of law, phyſic, and divinity, conſidered as profeſſions, by Mr. Wilſon.

6. An oration on natural and experimental philoſophy, by Mr. Wood.

7. An oration on noſes, by Mr. Hutchins.

8. A valedictory oration, by Mr. Clarkſon.

9. A ſolemn and affecting charge having been given to the graduates by the Provoſt—a dialogue on the exerciſes of the day, and the progreſs of the ſciences ſucceeded; ſpoken by Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Coxe; in which were introduced two Odes, ſung by the Rev. Mr. Blagrove, the firſt of which was ſacred to the memory of Dr. Franklin.

The gentlemen, admitted to the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, are the following: Mr. Gerard M. Clarkſon, Mr. James Coxe, Mr. William T. Meredith, Mr. William Wilſon, Mr. Benjamin Wood, Mr. Robert Andrews, and Mr. Henry Hutchins.

At the ſame time Mr. Benjamin Chew, jun. Mr. John Mifflin, Mr. William Moore Smith, Mr. James Abercrombie, and Mr. Jacob Hall; alſo, Mr. John Bleakly, Mr. John Caldwell, Mr. Samuel Powell Griffitts, Mr. Benjamin Cadwallader Morris, and Mr. Joſeph Ruſh, were admitted to the ſeveral degrees, to which they were entitled by a mandate of the truſtees, at a commencement intended to have been held on the 5th of July, 1779.

The following honorary degrees were alſo conferred by *diploma*, viz.

The degree of *Maſter of Arts* on the Rev. Joſeph G. T. Bend, aſſiſtant miniſter of Chriſt church and St. Peters, Philadelphia; and the Degree of *Doctor in Divinity* on the Rev. Mr. Viceſimus Knox, A. M. of St. John's College, Oxford, and Maſter of Tunbridge ſchool, the celebrated author of a practical treatiſe on liberal *education*, eſſays *moral* and *literary*, &c. alſo on the Rev. Laurence Girelius, Rector of the antient Swediſh church at Wilmington; and on the Rev. Joſeph Hutchins, Principal of the Young Ladies' Academy in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

It affords us peculiar pleaſure to be enabled, from time to time, to communicate to our readers ſuch information as we can obtain, relative to the progreſs of manufactures in the United States. Accounts of this nature wear off the diffidence of our citizens, ſtimulate them to improve and extend the manufactures already eſtabliſhed, to attempt others which have not yet been tried, to convince them that Nature has done her part for the United States, in furniſhing them with numerous ſources of national wealth, which only require the aſſiſtance of enterprize and induſtry to turn them into their proper channel, and to demonſtrate the abſurdity of depending on other nations for what can be better obtained at home.

Amongſt the numerous branches of manufacture ſucceſsfully carried on that of paper-hangings demands ſome notice. In the manufactory of Burrell Carnes, under the firm of Le Collay and Chardon, (Philadelphia) upwards of 10,000 pieces have been prepared and ſold ſince its eſtabliſhment laſt fall. From the encouragement this undertaking has received, we are informed that the proprietor has made ſuch additional improvements of the works, as will enable him to manufacture between twenty and thirty thouſand pieces in the enſuing year.

Mr. Jacob Iſaacks, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, has made ſuch an improvement

in the art of diſtilling ſalt water into freſh, by a ſecret method he has diſcovered, that he can now in a few minutes extract eight pints of freſh water out of ten pints of the ſalteſt ocean water. He aſſerts he can, with his machinery, make with eaſe one hundred gallons in a day, equal to any ſpring or rain water, and as light as either. Without ſome conſideration, it cannot be expected that Mr. Iſaacks will diſcover his ſecret to the world; this, however, we are ſure of, that excepting a tin tube, his apparatus is nothing more than what is put on board of all veſſels for the purpoſe of cookery. Mentioning this proviſion for drinking puts me in mind of a ſuccedaneum for eating alſo. Nothing can be more dreadful than being out of proviſion at ſea, when the veſſel is far from land upon thoſe inhoſpitable depths, where there is no rational proſpect of being ſupplied, and all the horrors of ſtarving to death are ſtaring men in the face. For the benefit of ſeafaring men, and ſuch others whoſe fortune it may be to be expoſed to ſuch diſtreſsful circumſtances, I will mention the following method of ſupporting life (even without ſuffering at all from hunger) upon what has generally been thrown away as uſeleſs, which are bones, after the meat is taken off. It has been proved by the experience of many that one table ſpoon full of the duſt or filings of bones, raſped with a coarſe file and put into water, will after two hours boiling, make a pint of good nouriſhing jelly or broth, which being ſeaſoned with ſalt, &c. will be very palatable and nouriſhing. This has been found ſo very good that it has been uſed as a delicacy at the tables of the great. The filings entirely diſſolve and incorporate with the water; I would therefore recommend to every ſeaman to furniſh himſelf with a good file or two, and to all commanders, when on diſtant voyages, where there is ever ſo little a probability of falling ſhort of proviſions, to make the cook be careful of the bones and ſave them; and if a quantity of old bones were procured before ſailing, and ſtowed in ſome dry place in the hold or run of the veſſel, they might ſerve the double purpoſe of ballaſt and proviſion, in caſe of need, as it is known from experience that bones which to appearance are quite dry, will yield a conſiderable quantity of nouriſhment.

The ſpirit of manufacturing has begun to make conſiderable progreſs in the inland parts of South-Carolina, with a proſpect of ſucceſs. A gentleman of great mechanical knowledge, and inſtructed in moſt of the branches of cotton manufactures in Europe, has now at work, on the High Hills of Santee, near Stateſburg, jennies, carding, and ſlabbing machines; alſo ſpinning machines with 84 ſpindles each, and ſeveral other uſeful improvements for manufacturing every neceſſary article in cotton, which is planted in conſiderable quantities, and grows to great perfection in that neighbourhood, there is alſo a fulling and dreſſing mill for fine and coarſe woolens eſtabliſhed, and at work on Fiſhing Creek, near the Catawba river, in full employ by the neighbouring ſpinners and weavers. The cloths are dyed, preſſed, and finiſhed, with great neatneſs, by artiſts from Great-Britain. Theſe advantages, though in their infancy, afford a fair proſpect to the inhabitants, of being ſupplied with the neceſſary articles of both woolen and cotton cloathing, without the expence of having them imported from abroad at a high advance, and no doubt will enable them in a ſhort time to ſupply the inhabitants on the ſea coaſt.——There are now, only ſtocking weavers wanting in thoſe parts of the country, to have every neceſſary article of cloathing, both for the rich and the poor (fine linen excepted) ſupplied with little or no expence, for their private conſumption, and, if for ſale, as cheap or cheaper than can be imported of like quality from any part of the world; the high price of labour in this country will not operate as an obſtruction, as thoſe machines with the labour of two hands can do the work of 50 or 60, and to as great perfection.

A few years ago not a ſingle bar of iron was produced in Vermont, at preſent a forge is going in Bennington, twelve or thirteen in Rutland county, one in Shoreham, and ſeveral others erecting in various parts, particularly in Rutland county. We have likewiſe a ſlitting-mill in Rutland county, and a furnace erected, which it is preſumed, will, under the patronage of the public, be ſet in blaſt next ſpring. Almoſt every month new beds of ore are diſcovered, with which our mountains abound, and the manufacture of which cannot fail to render an induſtrious people opulent.

DUELLING.

In the accounts of the duels publiſhed in newſpapers, it is common to add, 'that both parties behaved with the utmoſt cool-

neſs, and intrepidity.'——or 'with the utmoſt reſolution and gallantry.' Now as a duel is conſidered as a violation of the laws of God and man, it is certainly abſurd that ſo much praiſe ſhould be given to that crime, in preference to all others. A correſpondent therefore propoſes that the ſame phraſes ſhall be made uſe of in deſcribing certain other crimes. For example, 'yeſterday a foot-pad ſtopped J. H. Eſq; on his way from —— and robbed him of his watch, and a twenty dollar bank note. The gentleman who committed this robbery behaved with the *utmoſt coolneſs and intrepidity*.'

'On Monday laſt a wheelbarrow-man broke into a houſe at midnight in —— ſtreet, and carried off ſundry valuable articles of houſehold furniture. In the whole of this affair, the gentleman behaved with the *utmoſt reſolution and gallantry*.'

'On Tueſday evening a gentleman dreſſed in a green ſuit of clothes met a young woman returning from market, near —— bridge, and after many groſs inſults, fired a piſtol at her, the ball went through her head, and wounded her in ſuch a manner that ſhe died in two hours afterwards. The gentleman in the whole of this buſineſs behaved as became a man of honour, *with the utmoſt reſolution and gallantry*.'

EULOGIUM *in honour of* DR. CULLEN.

On Friday the 9th July, an eulogium in honour of the late Dr. Cullen, was pronounced before the College of Phyſicians in the city of Philadelphia, by Dr. Ruſh, who had been previouſly appointed, by the College, for that purpoſe. The medical graduates and ſtudents in the city were admitted on this occaſion. Dr. Ruſh received the thanks of the College, and was requeſted to furniſh them with a copy for publication. This truly elegant performance is juſt publiſhed by Mr. Dobſon.

CREEK-INDIANS.

Col. Alexander M'Gillivray and 29 chiefs of the Creek nation, accompanied by Col. Willett of New-York, arrived in Philadelphia on the 17th inſt. and on the 20th proceeded on their journey to New-York, having buſineſs of importance to ſettle with Congreſs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sieur de la Motte, Vice-conſul of the United States for the port of Havre, in France.

Henry Marchant, Judge; William Channing, Attorney; and William Peck, Marſhall of the Judicial Court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

Ebenezer Thompſon, Naval-Officer for the port of Providence, in the place of Theodore Foſter, who is appointed Senator of the United States.

Job Comſtock, Surveyor for the ports of Warren and Barrington.

Samuel Bozworth, Surveyor for the port of Briſtol.

George Stillman, Surveyor for the port of Pawcatuck river.

John Anthony Aborn, Surveyor for the port of Patuxet.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Jacob Reed, Eſq; to Miſs Jane Graham; Dr. Samuel Borrowe, to Miſs Sally Hallett.

NEW-JERSEY. At *New-Brunſwick*, Dr. John R. B. Rodgers, of New-York, to Miſs Suſan R. Kearny; at *Burlington*, Mr. Thomas Douglaſs, to Miſs Rebecca Myers.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Carliſle*, Mr. James Harris, to Miſs Nancy Dunlap.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. John Parker, to Miſs Patſey Daniel.

DEATHS.

CONNECTICUT. At *Wethersfield*, Mr. Amaſa Adams, aged 82 years.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, Mr. James Seward.

NEW-YORK. At *Albany*, Mr. Nathan Van Verts, aged 124 years.

NEW-JERSEY. At his ſeat near *Elizabethtown*, his Excellency William Livingſton, Eſq; Governor of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, aged 67 years.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Carliſle*, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, conſort of Mr. Robert Smith. At *Græme Park*, Col. Iſaac Melcher. At *York*, Mr. William Kennedy. At *Philadelphia*, Mr. Stephen Paſchall; Mrs. Lucia Magaw, conſort of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw.

VIRGINIA. At *Frederickſburg*, of a hydrophobia, (from the bite of a mad dog about two months previous to his death) Francis Dade, a youth of 14.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. John Dewees; Col. Richard Luſhington; Mrs. Mary Bowen; Mr. David Bogie; Dr. James Norris.

☞ *Accounts from London of the 31ſt May inform us, that no anſwer had been received from the Spaniſh court. Great-Britain, Spain, France, and Portugal, were all buſy in preparing for war.*

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

JULY, 31, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*	*Iron.* *Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*/6-30*s.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.	6*s*/3-6*s*/6	*Bar, per ton,*	27*l*-28*l.*
Bread, ship, per cwt.	27*s.*	*Pig,*	7*l.* 10*s*-8*l.*
Beer *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*/4	*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*
Beer *Ditto, per bbl.*	30*s.*	*Nail rods,*	34*l.*
Boards *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*/6-85*s.*	*Meal, Indian, p. bbl.*	25-26*s.*
Boards *Merchant. pine*	60*s*-65*s.*	*Molasses, per gal.*	2*s*/4-2*s*/5.
Boards *Sap,*	40*s*-42*s*/6.	*Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.*	8½*d.*
Boards *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*	*Parchment, per doz.*	30-37*s*/6.
Chocolate, per lb.	1*s.*	*Porter, American,*	10*s*/6.
Coffee, per. lb.	15*d.*	*Pork.* *Burlington,*	80*s.*
Flour. *Superfine, p. bl.*	55*s.*	*Pork.* *Lower Co.*	57*s*/6-60*s.*
Flour. *Common,*	51*s.*	*Pork.* *Carolina,*	55-60*s.*
Flour. *Bur mid. best,*	40*s*-42*s*/6.	*Pease,*	6*s.*-7*s*/6
Flour. *Middlings,*	40*s.*	*Rice, per cwt.*	23*s.*
Flour. *Ship stuff, p. cwt.*	18-20*s.*	*Rum.* *Jamaica per g.*	4*s*10-5*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*	*Rum.* *Windward,*	4*s*/3.
Flaxseed, per bush.	4*s*/3.	*Rum.* *Antigua,*	4*s*/6
Ginseng, per lb.	2*s*-2*s*/4.	*Rum.* *Barbadoes,*	3*s*/9-4*s.*
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4*s*/9	*Rum.* *Country,*	3*s.*
Grain *Wheat. p. bush.*	9*s*/6.	*Rum.* *Taffia,*	2*s*/4
Grain *Rye,*	6*s.*	*Steel.* *German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*
Grain *Oats,*	3*s.*	*Steel.* *English, blistered,*	80*s.*
Grain *Indian corn,*	3*s*/9	*Steel.* *Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*s.*
Grain *Barley,*	4*s*/6	*Steel.* *Crowley's, p. fag.*	85*s.*
Grain *best shelled,*	20*s.*	*Snake root, p. lb.*	2*s*/8-3*s*/6
Grain *Buckwheat,*	2*s.*	*Soap, common,*	4-6*d.*
Hams, per lb.	5½*d*-6*d.*	*Castile,*	9*d.*
Hogs-lard,	7*d*-7½*d.*	*Starch,*	4-6*d.*
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d.*	*Sugar.* *Lump, per lb.*	13½*d.*
Hemp, per. ton,	55*l.*	*Sugar.* *Loaf, sing. refin.*	14½*d.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*	*Sugar.* *Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*	*Sugar.* *Havannah, white,*	9*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7*s*/6-12*s.*	*Sugar.* *Ditto, brown,*	6-8*d.*
Carolina,	4*s*-6*s*/6.	*Sugar.* *Musco. p. cwt.*	70-72*s*/6.

Salt. *Allum, p. bush.*	1*s*/8	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Salt. *Liverpool,*	1*s*/9	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Salt. *Cadiz,*	1*s*/6-1*s*/8	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Eastern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Salt. *Lisbon,*	1*s*/4	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Tar. *N. Jer. 24 g.*	7*s*/6-9*s.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Old,*	35*s.*
Tar. *Carolina, 32 g.*	10*s*/9-12*s*/6	*Tea.* *Hyson, p. lb.*	6-10*s.*
Tar. *Turpentine,*	22*s*/6	*Tea.* *Souchong,*	4*s*/1-6*s*/8.
Tobacco, 100lb. *J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*/6	*Tea.* *Congo,*	3*s*/9-5*s*/6
Tobacco, 100lb. *Inferior,*	28-35*s.*	*Tea.* *Bohea,*	2*s*/2-2*s*/3
Tobacco, 100lb. *Old,*	45-50*s.*	*Wine.* *Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*	*Wine.* *Lisbon,*	37*l.*
Tobacco, 100lb. *Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*	*Wine.* *Teneriffe, p. g.*	3*s*/9-4*s.*
		Wine. *Fayal, p. g.*	3*s*/4-3*s*/6
		Wine. *Port, per pipe,*	42*l* 10*s.*
		Wine. *Ditto, per gal.*	5*s*/10
		Wine. *Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
		Wine. *Claret,*	30-45*s.*
		Wine. *Sherry, p. gal.*	6*s*/9-7*s*/6
		Wine. *Malaga,*	4*s*/6-5*s.*
		Wax, bees, per lb.	1*s*10½-2*s.*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	10—10*s*/6.	*Jersey money, discount,*	25
Funded depreciation,	9*s.*	*Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,*	12½
Unfunded ditto,	11*s*/3.	*Shilling money of* 81,	120 *for* 100
Land-office certificates for warranting	9*s.*	*Continental certificates,*	10—10*s*/6
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*	*Facilities,*	6*s*/8—7

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	171½.	*Amsterdam,*	60 *days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	172.		30 *days,*	3*s*/1
Ditto,	30 *days,*	174.	*France,*	60 *days, per 5 livres,*	6*s*/9
				30 *days,*	7*s*/1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of JUNE, 1790.

Days.	Baromet. Eng. foot. In.	Thermometer of Farenh. D.	Reaum. O	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	29 10 4	65 7	15	W				Fair
	29 10 1	81 5	22	W				Idem, with some clouds
2	30 1	59	12	E				Overcast
	30 1 8	75 9	19 5	E				Cloudy
3	30 2	54 4	10	S				Fair, cloudy
	30 2 1	71 4	17 5	S				Cloudy, some rain
4	30 1 14	56 7	11	E	1			Rainy
	30	70 2	17	ESE				Overcast
5	29 11 6	65 7	15	SSE				Idem
	29 10 11	83 7	23	SW				Fair, cloudy
6	29 10 10	65 7	15	SW				Idem
	29 9 12	91 6	26 5	SW				Idem, cloudy
7	29 9 5	65 7	15	SW	1			Rainy
	29 9 9	79 9	21 3	W				Cloudy
8	29 11	63 5	14	WSW				Fair
	29 11 7	82 2	22 3	WSW				Cloudy
9	30 3 5	56 7	11	WNW				Fair
	30 3 2	74 7	19	WNW				Idem
10	30 2 10	59	12	NE	1			Rainy
	30 2	63 5	14	NE				Idem
11	30 2 9	54 5	10	SW				Fair
	30 2 6	74 7	19	SW				Idem
12	30 10	61 2	13	SSE	1			Rainy
	29 10 7	70 2	17	SSE				Idem, thick fog
13	29 9 9	65 7	15	SW	1			Idem
	29 9 8	81 5	22	SW		1		Idem, with thunder
14	29 11 12	72 5	18	SW				Fair
	30	74 7	19	SW				Idem
15	30 4	63 5	14	SW				Idem, cloudy
	30 1	84 9	23 5	Calm				Idem
16	30 1 11	65 7	15	S				Idem
	30 1 9	87 1	24 5	S				Idem
17	30	66 9	15 5	S				Idem
	29 11 3	92 7	27	SW		1		Idem, cloudy, lt. thun.
18	29 11 5	72 5	18	SW				Cloudy
	29 10 3	86	24	E		1		Idem, light thunder
19	29 10 3	65 7	15	W				Overcast
	29 10 2	77	20	W				Fair, cloudy
20	30 12	54 5	10	WNW				Fair
	30 10	81 5	22	WNW				Cloudy
21	30 1 7	63 5	14	WNW				Fair, cloudy
	30 2 2	79 2	21	SW				Cloudy
22	30 2 9	63 5	14	SW				Fair, cloudy
	30 1 11	82 6	22 5	SW				Cloudy
23	30 1 4	65 7	15	W				Idem
	30 1 11	79 2	21	W				Idem
24	30 2	63 5	14	S				Idem
	30 1 6	83 7	23	S. SE				Idem
25	29 11 6	65 7	15	SE	1			Rainy
	29 10 11	67 5	15 8	SE				Idem
26	29 9 4	65 7	15	SE				Idem, overcast
	29 8 8	79 2	21	SE	1	1		Cloudy, thuder, rainy
27	29 9 11	65 7	15	NE				Overcast
	29 9 8	81 5	22	SSW				Cloudy
28	29 9 2	68	16	S	1			Idem, some rain
	29 9	86	24	SW		1		Cloudy, thunder
29	29 10	69 1	16 5	W				Idem
	29 10	81 5	22	W				Idem
30	29 10 3	66 9	15 5	W				Idem
	29 10	79 2	21	W				Idem

RESULT.								
	9th gr. ele. 30 3 5	17th gr. ne. of heat 92 7 27	SW & W	8	5		Fair and Cloudy
	26th least do 29 9 8	3d least de. of heat 54 5 10					
	Variation 6 13	Variation 38 2 17					
	Mean eleva. 1 30 3	Temperature 71 6 17 6					

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSIC.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, THE CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT-STREETS.

To *CORRESPONDENTS.*

AGREEABLY to our original propoſals, the preſent number contains eight pages more than uſual, in lieu of an engraving.

Want of room has obliged us to poſtpone, till next month, the continuation of the *Hiſtory of the life and character of Dr. Franklin.*

We have had it in contemplation, for ſome time paſt, to publiſh occaſionally, accurate maps of the different States in the Union. We are, therefore, thankful to the gentleman who has favoured us with *A manuſcript map of the State of Delaware;* but as accuracy is here neceſſary, above all things, an interview is requeſted. A brief hiſtory of the ſettlement, progreſs, and preſent ſituation of the reſpective States would be very acceptable.

A friend to the fair ſex is not a *friend* to decency. Merited ſatire will find a ready inſertion, at all times, in the Aſylum; provided it be neither perſonal, nor expreſſed in too groſs terms. If our correſpondents feel a diſpoſition to attack foibles, perhaps a little laughter might anſwer their purpoſe better than the moſt ſerious and ſevere ſatire.

Some literary gentlemen, for whoſe opinions we entertain a high reſpect, have ſuggeſted hints for the improvement of our *Review.* We think, with thoſe gentlemen, that an *American Review* of important *foreign* publications is much wanted, and ought to be given. The difficulty, however, of obtaining new books from the continent of Europe will, we fear, be an inſuperable bar to this deſirable undertaking, for ſome time. Till an extenſive correſpondence can be eſtabliſhed, we ſolicit the friendly aid of thoſe, whoſe literary connections in Europe enable them to obtain new and uſeful publications from that country.

The length of *Conſtantia's* poem has rendered the poſtponement of ſundry poetical favours unavoidable. Our *Parnaſſian* correſpondents, however, ſhall be attended to, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR AUGUST, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THOUGHTS *upon the* AMUSEMENTS *and* PUNISHMENTS *which are proper for Schools. Addreſſed to* George Clymer, *Eſq. by* Benjamin Ruſh, *M. D.*

DEAR SIR,

THE laſt time I had the pleaſure of being in your company, you did me the honour to requeſt my opinion upon the AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS which are proper for ſchools. The ſubjects are of a very oppoſite nature, but I ſhall endeavour to comply with your wiſhes, by ſending you a few thoughts upon each of them. I am ſure you will not reject my opinions becauſe they are contrary to received practices, for I know that you are accuſtomed to think for yourſelf, and that every propoſition that has for its objects the intereſts of humanity and your country, will be treated by you with attention and candor.

I ſhall begin with the ſubject of

AMUSEMENTS.

Monteſquieu informs us that the exerciſes of the laſt day of the life of Epaminondas, were the ſame as his amuſements in his youth. Herein we have an epitome of the perfection of education. The amuſements of Epaminondas were of a military nature; but as the profeſſion of arms is the buſineſs of only a ſmall part of mankind, and happily much leſs neceſſary in the United States than in ancient Greece, I would propoſe that the amuſements of our youth, at ſchool, ſhould conſiſt of ſuch exerciſes as will be moſt ſubſervient to their future employments in life. Theſe are; 1. agriculture; 2. mechanical occupations; and 3. the buſineſs of the learned profeſſions.

1. There is a variety in the employments of agriculture which may readily be ſuited to the genius, taſte, and ſtrength of young people. An experiment has been made of the efficacy of theſe employments, as amuſements, in the Methodiſt College at Abington, in Maryland; and, I have been informed, with the happieſt effects. A large lot is divided between the ſcholars, and premiums are adjudged to thoſe of them who produce the moſt vegetables from their grounds, or who keep them in the beſt order.

2. As the employments of agriculture cannot afford amuſement at all ſeaſons of the year, or in cities,

I would propoſe, that children ſhould be allured to ſeek amuſements in ſuch of the mechanical arts as are ſuited to their ſtrength and capacities. Where is the boy who does not delight in the uſe of a hammer—a chiſſel—or a ſaw? and who has not enjoyed a high degree of pleaſure in his youth, in conſtructing a miniature houſe? How amuſing are the machines which are employed in the manufactory of cloathing of all kinds! and how full of various entertainment are the mixtures which take place in the chemical arts! each of theſe might be contrived upon ſuch a ſcale, as not only to amuſe young people, but to afford a profit to their parents or maſters. The Moravians, at Bethlehem in our ſtate, have proved that this propoſition is not a chimerical one. All the amuſements of their children are derived from their performing the ſubordinate parts of ſeveral of the mechanical arts; and a conſiderable portion of the wealth of that worthy and happy ſociety is derived from the labour of their little hands.—

If, in theſe amuſements, an appeal ſhould be made to that ſpirit of competition which is ſo common among young people, it would be the means of producing more pleaſure to the children, and more profit to all who are connected with them. The wealth of thoſe manufacturing towns in England, which employ the children of poor people, is a proof of what might be expected from connecting amuſement and labour together, in all our ſchools. The product from the labour obtained in this way, from all the ſchools in the United States, would amount to a ſum which would almoſt exceed calculation.

3. To train the youth who are intended for the learned profeſſions, or for merchandize, to the duties of their future employments, by means of uſeful amuſements, which are *related* to thoſe employments, will be impracticable; but their amuſements may be derived from cultivating a ſpot of ground; for where is the lawyer, the phyſician, the divine, or the merchant, who has not indulged or felt a paſſion, in ſome part of his life, for rural improvements?——Indeed I conceive the ſeeds of knowledge in agriculture will be moſt productive, when they are planted in the minds of this claſs of ſcholars.

I have only to add under this head, that the common amuſements of children have no connection with their future occupations. Many of them injure their clothes, ſome of them waſte their ſtrength, and impair their health, and all of them prove, more or leſs, the means of producing noiſe, or of exciting angry paſſions, both of which are calculated to beget vulgar manners. The Methodiſts have wiſely baniſhed every ſpecies of play from their college. Even the healthy and pleaſurable exerciſe of ſwimming, is not permitted to their ſcholars, except in the preſence of one of their maſters.

Do not think me too ſtrict if I here exclude *gunning* from among the amuſements of young men. My objections to it are as follow.

1. It hardens the heart, by inflicting unneceſſary pain and death upon animals.

2. It is unneceſſary in civilized ſociety, where animal food may be obtained from domeſtic animals, with greater facility.

3. It conſumes a great deal of time, and thus creates habits of idleneſs.

4. It frequently leads young men into low, and bad company.

5. By impoſing long abſtinence

from food, it leads to intemperance in eating, which naturally leads to intemperance in drinking.

6. It expoſes to fevers, and accidents. The news-papers are occaſionally filled with melancholy accounts of the latter, and every phyſician muſt have met with frequent and dangerous inſtances of the former, in the courſe of his practice.

I know the early uſe of a gun is recommended in our country, to teach our young men the uſe of fire-arms, and thereby to prepare them for war and battle. But why ſhould we inſpire our youth, by ſuch exerciſes, with hoſtile ideas towards their fellow creatures?—Let us rather inſtill into their minds ſentiments of univerſal benevolence to men of all nations and colours. Wars originate in error and vice. Let us eradicate theſe, by proper modes of education, and wars will ceaſe to be neceſſary in our country. The divine author and lover of peace "will then ſuffer no man to do us wrong; yea he will reprove kings for our ſake, ſaying, touch not my anointed and do my people no harm." Should the nations with whom war is a trade, approach our coaſts, they will retire from us, as Satan did from our Saviour, when he came to aſſault him; and for the ſame reaſon, becauſe they will 'find nothing in us' congenial to their malignant diſpoſitions; for the flames of war can be ſpread from one nation to another, only by the conducting mediums of vice and error.

I have hinted at the injury which is done to the health of young people by ſome of their amuſements; but there is a practice common in all our ſchools, which does more harm to their bodies than all the amuſements that can be named, and that is, obliging them to ſit too long in *one place*, or crowding too many of them together *in one room*. By means of the former, the growth and ſhape of the body have been impaired; and by means of the latter, the ſeeds of fevers have often been engendered in ſchools. In the courſe of my buſineſs, I have been called to many hundred children who have been ſeized with indiſpoſitions in ſchool, which evidently aroſe from the action of morbid effluvia, produced by the confined breath and perſpiration of too great a number of children in one room. To obviate theſe evils, children ſhould be permitted, after they have ſaid their leſſons, to amuſe themſelves in the open air, in ſome of the uſeful and agreeable exerciſes which have been mentioned. Their minds will be ſtrengthened, as well as their bodies relieved by them. To oblige a ſprightly boy to ſit *ſeven* hours in a day, with his little arms pinioned to his ſides, and his neck unnaturally bent towards his book; and for *no crime!*—what cruelty and folly are manifeſted, by ſuch an abſurd mode of inſtructing or governing young people!

I come next to ſay a few words upon the ſubject of PUNISHMENTS which are proper in ſchools.

In barbarous ages every thing partook of the complexion of the times. Civil, eccleſiaſtical, military, and domeſtic puniſhments were all of a cruel nature. With the progreſs of reaſon and chriſtianity, puniſhments of all kinds have become leſs ſevere. Solitude and labour are now ſubſtituted in many countries, with ſucceſs, in the room of the whipping-poſt and the gallows.—The innocent infirmities of human nature are no longer proſcribed, and puniſhed by the church. Diſcipline, conſiſting in the vigilance of officers, has leſſened the ſuppoſed neceſſity of military executions; and huſbands—fathers—

and maſters now bluſh at the hiſtory of the times, when wives, children, and ſervants, were governed only by force But unfortunately this ſpirit of humanity and civilization has not reached our ſchools. The rod is yet the principal inſtrument of governing them, and a ſchool-maſter remains the only deſpot now known in free countries. Perhaps it is becauſe the little ſubjects of their arbitrary and capricious power have not been in a condition to complain. I ſhall endeavour therefore to plead their cauſe, and to prove that corporal puniſhments (except to children under four or five years of age) are never neceſſary, and always hurtful, in ſchools.—The following arguments I hope will be ſufficient to eſtabliſh this propoſition.

1. Children are ſeldom ſent to ſchool before they are capable of feeling the force of rational or moral obligation. They may therefore be deterred from committing offences, by motives leſs diſgraceful than the fear of corporal puniſhments.

2 By correcting children for ignorance and negligence in ſchool, their ideas of *improper* and *immoral* actions are confounded, and hence the moral faculty becomes weakned in after life. It would not be more cruel or abſurd to inflict the puniſhment of the whipping-poſt upon a man, for not dreſſing faſhionably or neatly, than it is to ferule a boy for blotting his copy-book, or miſſpelling a word.

3. If the natural affection of a parent is ſometimes inſufficient, to reſtrain the violent effects of a ſudden guſt of anger upon a child, how dangerous muſt the power of correcting children be, when lodged in the hands of a ſchool-maſter, in whoſe anger there is no mixture of parental affection! Perhaps thoſe parents act moſt wiſely, who never truſt themſelves to inflict corporal puniſhments upon their children, after they are four or five years old, but endeavour to puniſh, and reclaim them, by confinement, or by abridging them of ſome of their uſual gratifications, in dreſs, food or amuſements.

4. Injuries are ſometimes done to the bodies, and ſometimes to the intellects of children, by corporal puniſhments. I recollect, when a boy, to have loſt a ſchool-mate, who was ſaid to have died in conſequence of a ſevere whipping he received in ſchool. At that time I did not believe it poſſible, but from what I now know of the diſproportion between the violent emotions of the mind, and the ſtrength of the body in children, I am diſpoſed to believe, that not only ſickneſs, but that even *death* may be induced, by the convulſions of a youthful mind, worked up to a high ſenſe of ſhame and reſentment.

The effects of thumping the head, boxing the ears, and pulling the hair, in impairing the intellects, by means of injuries done to the brain, are too obvious to be mentioned.

5. Where there is *ſhame*, ſays Dr. Johnſon, there may be *virtue*. But corporal puniſhments, inflicted at ſchool, have a tendency to deſtroy the ſenſe of ſhame, and thereby to deſtroy all moral ſenſibility. The boy that has been often publicly whipped at ſchool, is under great obligations to his maker, and his parents, if he afterwards eſcape the whipping-poſt or the gallows.

6. Corporal puniſhments, inflicted at ſchool, tend to beget a ſpirit of violence in boys towards each other, which often follows them through life; but they more certainly beget a ſpirit of hatred, or revenge, towards their maſters, which too often becomes a ferment

of the ſame baneful paſſions towards other people. The celebrated Dr. afterwards Baron Haller declared, that he never ſaw, without horror, during the remaining part of his life, a ſchool-maſter, who had treated him with unmerited ſeverity, when he was only ten years old. A ſimilar anecdote is related of the famous M. de Condamine. I think I have known ſeveral inſtances of this vindictive, or indignant ſpirit, to continue towards a cruel and tyrannical ſchool-maſter, in perſons who were advanced in life, and who were otherwiſe of gentle and forgiving diſpoſitions.

7. Corporal puniſhments, inflicted at ſchools, beget a hatred to inſtruction in young people. I have ſometimes ſuſpected that the devil, who knows how great an enemy knowledge is to his kingdom, has had the addreſs to make the world believe that *ferüling*, *pulling* and *boxing ears*, *cudgelling*, *horſing*, &c. and, in boarding-ſchools, a *little ſtarving*, are all abſolutely neceſſary for the government of young people, on purpoſe that he might make both ſchools, and ſchool-maſters odious, and thereby keep our world in ignorance; for ignorance is the beſt means the devil ever contrived, to keep up the number of his ſubjects in our world.

8 Corporal puniſhments are not only hurtful, but altogether unneceſſary, in ſchools. Some of the moſt celebrated and ſucceſsful ſchool-maſters, that I have ever known, never made uſe of them.

9. The fear of corporal puniſhments, by debilitating the body, produces a correſponding debility in the mind, which contracts its capacity of acquiring knowledge. This capacity is enlarged by the tone which the mind acquires from the action of hope, love, and confidence upon it; and all theſe paſſions might eaſily be cheriſhed, by a prudent and enlightened ſchool-maſter.

10. As there ſhould always be a certain ratio between the ſtrength of a remedy, and the excitability of the body in diſeaſes, ſo there ſhould be a ſimilar ratio between the force employed in the government of a ſchool, and the capacities and tempers of children. A kind rebuke, like freſh air in a fainting fit, is calculated to act upon a young mind with more effect, than ſtimulants of the greateſt power; but corporal puniſhments level all capacities and tempers, as quack-medicines do all conſtitutions and diſeaſes. They diſhonour and degrade our ſpecies; for they ſuppoſe a total abſence of all moral and intellectual feeling from the mind. Have we not often ſeen dull children ſuddenly improve, by changing their ſchools? The reaſon is obvious. The ſucceſsful teacher only accommodated his manner and diſcipline to the capacities of his ſcholars.

11. I conceive corporal puniſhments, inflicted in an arbitrary manner, to be contrary to the ſpirit of liberty, and that they ſhould not be tolerated in a free government. Why ſhould not children be protected from violence and injuries, as well as white and black ſervants?—Had I influence enough in our legiſlature to obtain only a ſingle law, it ſhould be to make the puniſhment for ſtriking a ſchool-boy, the ſame as for aſſaulting and beating an adult member of ſociety.

To all theſe arguments I know ſome well diſpoſed people will reply, that the *rod* has received a divine commiſſion from the ſacred Scriptures, as the inſtrument of correcting children. To this I anſwer that the *rod*, in the Old Teſtament, by a very common figure

in rhetoric, ſtands for puniſhments of *any* kind, juſt as the *ſword*, in the New Teſtament, ſtands for the faithful and general adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch a way as is moſt calculated to reform criminals, and to prevent crimes.

The following method of governing a ſchool, I apprehend, would be attended with much better effects, than that which I have endeavoured to ſhew, to be contrary to reaſon, humanity, religion, liberty, and the experience of the wiſeſt and beſt teachers in the world.

Let a ſchool-maſter endeavour, in the firſt place, to acquire the confidence of his ſcholars, by a prudent deportment. Let him learn to command his paſſions and temper, at all times, in his ſchool.—Let him treat the name of the Supreme Being with reverence, as often as it occurs in books, or in converſation with his ſcholars.—Let him exact a reſpectful behaviour towards himſelf, in his ſchool; but in the intervals of ſchool-hours, let him treat his ſcholars with gentleneſs and familiarity. If he ſhould even join in their amuſements, he would not loſe, by his condeſcenſion, any part of his authority over them. But to ſecure their affection and reſpect more perfectly, let him, once or twice a year, lay out a ſmall ſum of money in pen-knives, and books, and diſtribute them among his ſcholars, as rewards for proficiency in learning, and for good behaviour. If theſe prudent and popular meaſures ſhould fail of preventing offences at ſchool, then let the following modes of puniſhment be adopted.

1. *Private* admonition. By this mode of rebuking, we imitate the conduct of the divine Being towards his offending creatures, for His *firſt* puniſhment is always inflicted *privately*, by means of the *ſtill* voice of conſcience.

2. Confinement after ſchool-hours are ended; but with the knowledge of the parents of children.

3. Holding a ſmall ſign of diſgrace, of any kind, in the middle of the floor, in the preſence of a whole ſchool.

If theſe puniſhments fail of reclaiming a bad boy, he ſhould be diſmiſſed from ſchool, to prevent his corrupting his ſchool-mates. It is the buſineſs of parents, and not of ſchool-maſters, to uſe the laſt means for eradicating idleneſs and vice from their children.

The world was created in love. It is ſuſtained by love. Nations and families that are happy, are made ſo only by love. Let us extend this divine principle, to thoſe little communities which we call ſchools. Children are capable of loving in a high degree. They may therefore be governed by love.

The occupation of a ſchool-maſter is truly dignified. He is (next to mothers) the moſt important member of civil ſociety. Why then is there ſo little rank connected with that occupation? Why do we treat it with ſo much neglect, or contempt? It is becauſe the voice of reaſon, in the human heart, aſſociates with it the idea of deſpotiſm and violence. Let ſchool-maſters ceaſe to be tyrants, and they will ſoon enjoy the reſpect and rank, which are naturally connected with their profeſſion.

We are groſly miſtaken in looking up wholly to our governments, and even to miniſters of the goſpel, to promote public and private order in ſociety. Mothers and ſchool-maſters plant the ſeeds of nearly all the good and evil which exiſt

in our world. Its reformation muſt therefore be begun in nurſeries and in ſchools. If the habits we acquire there, were to have no influence upon our future happineſs, yet the influence they have upon our governments, is a ſufficient reaſon why we ought to introduce new modes, as well as new objects of education into our country.

You have lately been employed in an attempt to perpetuate our exiſtence as a free people, by eſtabliſhing the means of national credit and defence;* but theſe are feeble bulwarks againſt ſlavery, compared with habits of labour and virtue, diſſeminated among our young people. Let us eſtabliſh ſchools for this purpoſe, in every townſhip in the United States, and conform them to reaſon, humanity, and the preſent ſtate of ſociety in America. Then, Sir, will the generations who are to follow us, realize the precious ideas of the dignity and excellence of republican forms of government, which I well recollect you cheriſhed with ſo much ardor, in the beginning of the American revolution, and which you have manifeſted ever ſince, both by your public and private conduct.

We ſuffer ſo much from traditional error of various kinds, in education, morals, and government, that I have been led to wiſh, that it were poſſible for us to have ſchools eſtabliſhed, in the United States, for teaching *the art of forgetting*. I think three-fourths of all our ſchoolmaſters, divines, and legiſlators would profit very much, by ſpending two or three years in ſuch uſeful inſtitutions.

An apology may ſeem neceſſary, not only for the length of this letter, but for ſome of the opinions contained in it. I know how apt mankind are to brand every propoſition for innovation, as viſionary and Utopian. But good men ſhould not be diſcouraged, by ſuch epithets, from their attempts to combat vice and error. There never was an improvement, in any art or ſcience, nor even a propoſal for meliorating the condition of man, in any age or country, that has not been conſidered in the light of what has been called, ſince Sir Thomas More's time, an *Utopian ſcheme*. The application of the magnet to navigation, and of ſteam to mechanical purpoſes, have both been branded as Utopian projects. The great idea in the mind of Columbus, of exploring a new world, was long viewed, in moſt of the courts of Europe, as the dream of a viſionary ſailor. But why do we go to ancient times, for proofs of important innovations in human affairs having been treated as Utopian ſchemes. You and I recollect the time, when the abolition of negro ſlavery in our ſtate, as alſo when the independence of the United States, and the preſent wiſe and happy confederacy of our republics, were all conſidered by many of our ſober prudent men, as ſubjects of an Utopian nature.

If thoſe benefactors of mankind, who have levelled mountains in the great road of human life, by the diſcoveries or labours which have been mentioned, have been ſtigmatized with obloquy, as viſionary projectors, why ſhould an individual be afraid of ſimilar treatment, who has only attempted to give to

* Mr. Clymer is one of the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, in the Congreſs of the United States.

that road, from its beginning, a ſtraight direction.

If only a dozen men like yourſelf, approve of my opinions, it will overbalance the moſt illiberal oppoſition they may meet with, from all the learned vulgar of the United States.

For the benefit of thoſe perſons who conſider opinions as improved, like certain liquors, by time; and who are oppoſed to innovations, only becauſe they did not occur to their anceſtors, I ſhall conclude my letter with an anecdote of a miniſter in London, who, after employing a long ſermon, in controverting what he ſuppoſed to be an heretical opinion, concluded it with the following words, "I tell you, I tell you my brethren,—I tell you again, —that an old error is better than a new truth."

With great regard I am,
Dear Sir,
Your's ſincerely,
BENJ. RUSH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20th, 1790.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, an ingenious German friend of mine has informed me, that a curious work has lately appeared in Germany, entitled, "A treatiſe on human miſery," written by a Mr. Salzman, an enlightened ſchool-maſter, in which a ſtriking view is given of the miſery inflicted upon part of the human race, by the preſent abſurd, and cruel modes of conducting education in public ſchools. The author concludes this part of his work, my friend informs me, with a dream, in which he beholds with ineffable joy, the avenging angel deſcending from heaven, and afterwards conſuming in an immenſe bonfire, certain abſurd ſchool-books, and *all the ferules* in the world.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

COPY *of a* PETITION *in favour of* Barrach Martin, *a free Negro, who was condemned to be hanged, in April* 1787, *for burning a barn in Philadelphia county.*

To His Excellency the Preſident and Executive Council of Pennſylvania.

"THE petitioner, Barrach Martin, having been deprived, by his birth in Africa, of education; or if educated, was only taught perhaps that revenge was a virtue, and having lived in SLAVERY for many years in America,—(a condition equally unfavourable to the acquiring of knowledge and juſt principles,) We, the ſubſcribers, taking theſe circumſtances into conſideration, together with the teſtimonies in favour of his former good character, beg leave to recommend him to the mercy of the Preſident and Council of Pennſylvania."

In conſequence of the above petition, which was ſigned by a number of reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, the pardon of the unfortunate criminal was obtained.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 10 *)*

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

ALONG peace would naturally introduce indolence and effeminacy; but it is poſſible to deviſe preſervatives from this evil. The Swiſs give an example of it; they have for two hundred years enjoyed peace, without any ſuch corruption. I propoſe therefore, as the principal expedient, a good militia, kept at all times in perfect diſcipline, by all the martial exerciſes that are requiſite in real war. In addition to this, I would permit citizens of a military ſpirit to ſerve in foreign armies, that ſuch, inſtead of being uſeleſs to their country, in time of peace, may qualify themſelves for its defence, in time of need. The Swiſs are alſo in the practice of this: an enlightened government may improve what this people has commenced.

A nation thus preparing for war in profound peace, will probably acquire ſuch a reſpect from its neighbours, as will check hoſtile deſigns, and ſecure a laſting tranquility.

Yours, &c.

Anſwer from the Count.

YOUR plan is founded in reaſon: I ſhall take the liberty to add ſomething on this moſt important ſubject. A nation cannot run any riſk of contempt by pacific principles, while it keeps up a reſpectable ſtate of defence. For this purpoſe it muſt with unwearied care provide means from within and without: augmenting its internal power, by agriculture and other branches of uſeful induſtry; forming advantageous connections abroad; and vigilantly obſerving the deſigns and movements of other ſtates. A prince, who underſtands theſe maxims, will not permit his people to ſink into ſloth and voluptous eaſe. When by ſalutary laws he animates them in the purſuits of agriculture, he forms a multitude of ſtrong and laborious men. In promoting the other uſeful trades, he prepares materials for commerce. In extending commerce, eſpecially by navigation, he enriches the country, and provides a navy that is neceſſary for its defence.* He is moreover buſy in ſuch foreign affairs as concern his own ſtate, anxious to acquire good allies, and to preſerve them by a punctual obſervance of his contracts. In the midſt of all theſe occupations he is particularly attentive to military affairs; collecting ſtores and magazines; keeping the forts and ſhips of war in good repair; forming excellent troops by hardy, warlike and ſkilful exerciſes, and by an high ſenſe of honour, and patriotic virtue. By theſe means a nation may, in the ſweets of a long peace, preſerve activity, ſtrength, and courage. But, my dear prince, will ſuch a wiſe and virtuous conduct infallibly ſecure the happineſs of permanent peace? The queſtion merits your conſideration.

* Sweden is a maritime country, with a coaſt of two thouſand miles.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

I THINK that no people can hope for this felicity. If a nation becomes formidable to its neighbours, they will combine, and force it into an hazardous war. If again a people is weak, it becomes an inviting prey to avarice and ambition. Sometimes a neutral country is made a theatre of war by contending powers.

The example of Switzerland is perhaps without a parallel. It is a country fortified by the ramparts of nature, and not opulent enough to attract invaſion.

The Count's reply.

THERE is much good ſenſe in your anſwer to my queſtion. In the preſent ſtate of the great Chriſtian Republic,* a nation will generally avoid envious conſpirations from its neighbours, by a conſtant adherence to the ſalutary principles which we have treated of in theſe letters: to wit, by a ſincere love of peace; by never doing the leaſt injury to other ſtates, yet being always prepared to repel wrongs. It is perhaps more difficult to avoid a part in the wars of our allies. Alliances are, as I have ſaid, neceſſary for our ſecurity; and a faithful obſervance of them is both our duty and intereſt. Yet our allies may, by their own fault or by the injuſtice of enemies, be involved in a critical war, and involve us much againſt our inclinations. Thus evil and good are inſeparable in this world. While men are governed by men, the beſt and wiſeſt people cannot always enjoy permanent peace; but it will certainly have more of this felicity than imprudent, effeminate, proud, and ſelfiſh nations.†

(To be continued.)

Curious particulars in the Natural Hiſtory *of the* RURICOLA, *or* LAND-CRAB.

THE ruricola, land-crab, or violet-crab, has a ſmooth entire thorax, and the two laſt joints of the feet armed with ſpines. It inhabits the Bahama iſlands, as well as moſt lands between the tropics; and feeds upon vegetables.

Theſe animals live not only in a kind of orderly ſociety in their retreats in the mountains, but regularly once a year march down to the ſea-ſide, in a body of ſome millions at a time. As they multiply in great numbers, they chooſe the month of April or May to begin their expedition; and then ſally out by thouſands from the ſtumps of hollow trees, from the clefts of rocks, and from the holes which they dig for themſelves under the ſurface of the earth. At that time the whole ground is covered with this band of adventurers; there is no ſetting down one's foot without treading upon them: The ſea is their place of deſtination, and to that they direct their march with right-lined preciſion. No geometrician could ſend them to their deſtined ſtation by a ſhorter courſe; they neither turn to the right nor left, whatever obſtacles intervene; and even if they meet with a houſe, they will attempt to ſcale the walls to keep the unbroken tenor of their way. But though this be the gen-

* Europe is frequently ſo called by politicians, becauſe it conſiſts, almoſt entirely, of Chriſtian ſtates.

† The tranſlator felicitates the United States on their happily ſequeſtered ſituation, and heartily wiſhes that they may always keep clear from entangling connections.

eral order of their route, they, upon other occaſions, are obliged to conform to the face of the country; and if it is interſected with rivers, they are then ſeen to wind along the courſe of the ſtream. The proceſſion ſets forward from the mountains with the regularity of an army, under the guidance of an experienced commander. They are commonly divided into three battalions; of which the firſt conſiſts of the ſtrongeſt and boldeſt males, that, like pioneers, march forward to clear the route and face the greateſt dangers. Theſe are often obliged to halt for want of rain, and to go into the moſt convenient encampment till the weather changes. The main body of the army is compoſed of females, which never leave the mountains till the rain is ſet in for ſome time, and then deſcend in regular battalia, being formed into columns of fifty paces broad, and three miles deep, and ſo cloſe that they almoſt cover the ground. Three or four days after this, the rear guard follows, a ſtraggling undiſciplined tribe, conſiſting of males and females, but neither ſo robuſt nor ſo vigourous as the former. The night is their chief time of proceeding; but if it rains by day, they do not fail to profit by the occaſion; and they continue to move forward in their ſlow uniform manner. When the ſun ſhines and is hot upon the ſurface of the ground, they then make an univerſal halt, and wait till the cool of the evening. When they are terrified, they march back in a confuſed diſorderly manner, holding up their nippers, with which they ſometimes tear off a piece of the ſkin, and then leave the weapon where they inflicted the wound.

When, after a fatiguing march, and eſcaping a thouſand dangers, (for they are ſometimes three months in getting to the ſhore) they have arrived at their deſtined port, they prepare to caſt their ſpawn. The peas are as yet within their bodies, and not excluded, as is uſual in animals of this kind, under the tail; for the creature waits for the benefit of ſea-water to help the delivery.—For this purpoſe the crab has no ſooner reached the ſhore, than it eagerly goes to the edge of the water, and lets the waves waſh over its body two or three times. This ſeems only a preparation for bringing their ſpawn to maturity; for, without farther delay, they withdraw to ſeek a lodging upon land: in the mean time the ſpawn grows larger, is excluded out of the body, and ſticks to the barbs under the flap, or more properly the tail. This bunch is ſeen as big as an hen's egg, and exactly reſembling the roes of herrings. In this ſtate of pregnancy they once more ſeek the ſhore for the laſt time; and ſhaking off their ſpawn into the water, leave accident to bring it to maturity. At this time whole ſhoals of hungry fiſh are at the ſhore, in expectation of this annual ſupply; the ſea to a great diſtance ſeems black with them; and about two thirds of the crabs' eggs are immediately devoured by theſe rapacious invaders. The eggs that eſcape are hatched under the ſand; and, ſoon after, millions at a time of theſe little crabs are ſeen quitting the ſhore, and ſlowly travelling up to the mountains. The old ones, however, are not ſo active to return; they have become ſo feeble and lean, that they can hardly creep along, and the fleſh at that time changes its colour.—The moſt of them, therefore, are obliged to continue in the flat parts of the country till they recover, making holes in the earth, which they cover at the mouth with leaves and

dirt, ſo that no air may enter. There they throw off their old ſhells, which they leave, as it were, quite whole; the place where they opened on the belly being unſeen. At that time they are quite naked, and almoſt without motion for ſix days together, when they become ſo fat as to be delicious food. They have then under their ſtomachs four large white ſtones, which gradually decreaſe in proportion as the ſhell hardens, and when they come to perfection, are not to be found. It is at that time that the animal is ſeen ſlowly making its way back; and all this is moſt commonly performed in the ſpace of ſix weeks.

Theſe crabs are of various ſizes, the largeſt about ſix inches wide; they walk ſide-ways like the ſea-crab, and are ſhaped like them: ſome are black, ſome yellow, ſome red, white, and yellow mixed. Some of theſe are poiſonous: and ſeveral people have died of eating of the crabs, particularly of the black kind. The light coloured are reckoned beſt; and when full in fleſh, are very well taſted.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A Charge *which* ought *to be delivered to the* Graduates *in the* Arts, *in all the* Colleges *in the* United States.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

YOU have this day received the honours of what is called a learned education. But to be plain with you, theſe honours are an empty ſhadow, and your learning is the reverſe of a uſeful education. We have employed four years out of the five, in which you have been under our care, in teaching you to read the languages of two nations, with whom you will never converſe, and from whoſe writings you can derive not half the inſtruction and pleaſure, that are contained in the language of your own country. We have taught you a few definitions in Logick and metaphyſicks, and a few technical phraſes in moral and natural philoſophy, and here our inſtructions have ended. You have much to unlearn, and ſtill more to learn. The firſt and beſt thing you can do, is to forget all that you have been taught within theſe walls; afterwards let me adviſe you to apply yourſelves to the ſtudy of the Engliſh language. It is well known we have neither taught you grammar, orthography, nor compoſition. I am ſorry to ſay, that the orations you have delivered were compoſed by your friends, or extracted from books.—Next, let me adviſe you to learn the French, German, and Spaniſh languages. You may acquire each of them in three months, provided you uſe the aſſiſtance of your *ears* for that purpoſe. Theſe languages will be uſeful to you, whether ſcience or commerce be your future purſuits in life. Do not neglect to improve yourſelf in arithmetic. It is the *ready change* of human life, and you cannot advance a ſtep in any uſeful or profitable employment without it.——Make yourſelves as early as poſſible familiar with the works of nature, as they appear to us on our globe. You are not to live in the ſun, nor moon, nor to ride upon the tails of a comet, and it will be of infinitely more conſequence to you to know the names and uſes of the vegetable, animal, and mineral productions of your coun-

try, than to know the distances and revolutions of all the planets in the solar system.—A *few* astronomers are enough for an age, but *every* man should know the history of the substances from which his food, his cloathing—his dwelling—his remedies in sickness—and his pleasures in health, are derived. Lastly let me advise each of you to employ a writing-master, at least three months, to teach you to write a fair and intelligible hand. Among learned men a good hand is considered as a mark of a vulgar education,—And hence for many centuries, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen have been distinguished by writing a difficult, or an unintelligible hand. Perhaps this is one cause of the universal prejudices of the common people against the gentlemen of those three professions; for it is easy to trace the origin of their difficult hand into a design to increase the disputes, diseases, and vices of mankind, by creating mistakes in their opinions, and prescriptions whether for the body or the soul, and thereby to render themselves more necessary in society.

In a word, learn to be *useful* citizens. You did not come into the world to decypher inscriptions on ancient monuments, nor to derive English words from their Greek or Roman originals.——The man who will discover a method of preventing the fly from destroying turnips, or who will point out a new and profitable article of agriculture and commerce, will deserve more from his fellow-citizens and from heaven, than all the Latin or Greek scholars, or all the teachers of technical learning, that ever existed, in any age or country.

I shall conclude my charge to you, my beloved pupils, after expressing my tendereſt sympathy with you, by declaring, that were I an arbitrary prince, instead of endowing Colleges, instituted for teaching the dead languages and definitions of useless sciences, I would erase all such institutions from my dominions, as the receptacles of idleness, and the nurseries of learned ignorance, and in the room of them I would establish seminaries, in which young men should be taught those things only, which are calculated to enlighten and enrich their understandings, and to direct their passions to noble objects.

Such an education would exalt the character of our species, and diffuse its influence not only into the occupations, and families, of our citizens, but into the governments of our country. We should then indeed become the envy and admiration of the world.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THEATRICAL JEUX D'ESPRIT.

THE celebrated author of the seasons was rather unfortunate in some of his tragedies. His Sophonisba contains some very interesting scenes; but one line, curiously parodied, rendered the whole ridiculous. When Masiniſſa, with great emotion, cried out,

Oh Sophoniſba! Sophoniſba, oh!

A wag instantly exclaimed from the pit, with a strong Scottish accent,

Oh Jemmy Thomſon! Jemmy Thomſon oh!

This unfortunate line is to be found in some of the early editions of Thomson's works; in the later

editions it has been judiciouſly ſuppreſſed. Fielding, in his Tom Thumb, the Rehearſal of his time, whilſt expoſing to ridicule the faults of extemporary tragic writers, has not ſuffered this line to eſcape notice. One of his characters exclaims,

Oh Huncamunca! Huncam unca oh!

The following inſtance of readineſs of reply is more extraordinary. In an Engliſh opera, a young hero is introduced, whoſe miſtreſs has juſt been forcibly carried away. He entered in an agony of perturbation ſinging, "My love is torn from me, which way did they take her?" A voice inſtantly replied from the pit, in the exact tune. "Towards Long-Acre, towards Long-Acre." The audience were ſtruck with ſurprize. The player was for a moment diſconcerted; but, fortunately, collecting preſence of mind, inſtead of endeavouring to finiſh his ſong, he replied, "Oh ho! did they ſo? then I'll ſoon overtake her, I'll ſoon overtake her;" and ran off the ſtage, amidſt the loudeſt plaudits of the whole houſe.

In the early diſplay of Mr. Garrick's powers at Drury-lane, a tragedy was brought forward, in which Roſcius ſuſtained the character of king. Though there was nothing remarkably brilliant in the play, it met with no oppoſition till the fifth act, when Garrick, as the dying monarch, bequeathed his empire between his two ſons, in the following line:

"*Jointly 'twixt* you my crown I do bequeath."

When a humourous fellow, getting up in the pit, rejoined——

"Then, Gods, they've got juſt *half a crown a piece.*"

This threw the houſe into ſuch a *comic convulſion*, that not another word of the tragedy was uttered upon the ſtage.

Villiers, the facetious duke of Buckingham, being preſent at the firſt repreſentation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonſenſe, where a lover ſays——

"My wound is great, becauſe it is ſo ſmall,"

The duke inſtantly exclaimed from the ſtage-box,

"Then 'twould be greater were there none at all.

The effect of this repartee was ſuch, that the play was inſtantly damned.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Obſervations *on the* Weather *in the* Month *of* July, 1790.

FROM the 1ſt to the 8th a gradual fall of the mercury in the barometer, temperature moderate, weſterly winds, and the weather moſtly fair, or overcaſt, and but once ſome rain.

On the 9th a ſudden riſe of 3½ lines, with the wind at W N W, and fair weather, and continuing high till the 16th, ſo that a ſtorm muſt have preceded ſomewhere in the country, though not felt here.

From the 16th it fell again to the 19th, winds and weather changeable, and rain every day, and indeed we hear from York, that a ſtorm accompanied with hail has done conſiderable damage.

From the 20th to the 31ſt it roſe and fell alternately, weather moſtly fair, with ſome thunder and rain—In fine, this month was as favourable as could be expected, and tho' it rained eleven times, yet the quantity of water that fell, was not conſiderable. The temperature was very moderate throughout, and but three days that the heat was above the common level.

On the Benevolent Affections. *From* Dr. Reid's Eſſays *on the* Active Powers *of* Man.

We aſcribe no dignity to inſtincts or to habits. They lead us only to admire the wiſdom of the Creator, in adapting them ſo perfectly to the manner of life of the different animals in which they are found. Much the ſame may be ſaid of appetites. They ſerve rather for uſe than ornament.

The deſires of knowledge, of power, and of eſteem, riſe higher in our eſtimation, and we conſider them as giving dignity and ornament to man. The actions proceeding from them, though not properly virtuous, are manly and reſpectable, and claim a juſt ſuperiority over thoſe that proceed merely from appetite. This, I think, is the uniform judgment of mankind.

If we apply the ſame kind of judgment to our benevolent affections, they appear not only manly and reſpectable, but amiable in a high degree.

They are amiable even in brute animals. We love the meekneſs of the lamb, the gentleneſs of the dove, the affection of a dog to his maſter. We cannot without pleaſure obſerve the timid ewe, who never ſhewed the leaſt degree of courage in her own defence, become valiant and intrepid in defence of her lamb, and boldly aſſault thoſe enemies, the very ſight of whom was wont to put her to flight.

How pleaſant is it to ſee the family economy of a pair of little birds, in rearing their tender offſpring; the conjugal affection and fidelity of the parents; their cheerful toil and induſtry in providing food to their families; their ſagacity in concealing their habitation; the arts they uſe, often at the peril of their own lives, to decoy hawks, and other enemies, from their dwelling-place; and the affliction they feel, when ſome unluckly boy has robbed them of the dear pledges of their affection, and fruſtrated all their hopes of their riſing family!

If kind affection be amiable in brutes, it is not leſs ſo in our own ſpecies. Even the external ſigns of it have a powerful charm.

Every one knows, that a perſon of accompliſhed good breeding charms every one he converſes with. And what is this good breeding? If we analyze it, we ſhall find it to be made up of looks, geſtures, and ſpeeches, which are the natural ſigns of benevolence and good affection. He who has got the habit of uſing theſe ſigns with propriety, and without meanneſs, is a well-bred and polite man.

What is that beauty in the features of the face, particularly of the fair ſex, which all men love and admire? I believe it conſiſts chiefly in the features which indicate good affections. Every indication of meekneſs, gentleneſs, and benignity, is a beauty. On the contrary, every feature that indicates pride, paſſion, envy, and malignity, is a deformity.

Kind affections, therefore, are amiable in brutes. Even the ſigns and ſhadows of them are highly attractive in our own ſpecies. Indeed they are the joy and comfort of human life, not to good men only, but even to the vicious and diſſolute.

Without ſociety, and the intercourſe of kind affection, man is a gloomy, melancholy, and joyleſs being. His mind oppreſſed with cares and fears, he cannot enjoy the balm

of ſound ſleep; in conſtant dread of impending danger, he ſtarts at the ruſtling of a leaf. His ears are continually upon the ſtretch, and every zephyr brings ſome ſound that alarms him.

When he enters into ſociety, and feels ſecurity in the good affection of friends and neighbours, it is then only that his fear vaniſhes, and his mind is at eaſe. His courage is raiſed, his underſtanding is enlightened, and his heart dilates with joy.

Human ſociety may be compared to a heap of embers, which, when placed aſunder, can retain neither their light nor heat, amidſt the ſurrounding elements; but when brought together, mutually give heat and light to each other; the flame breaks forth, and not only defends itſelf, but ſubdues every thing around it.

The benevolent affections, though they be honourable and lovely, are not all equally ſo. There is a ſubordination among them; and the honour we pay to them generally correſponds to the extent of their object.

The good huſband, the good father, the good friend, the good neighbour, we honour as a good man, worthy of our love and affection. But the man in whom theſe more private affections are ſwallowed up, in zeal for the good of his country, and of mankind, who goes about doing good, and ſeeks opportunities of being uſeful to his ſpecies, we revere as more than a good man, as a hero, as a good angel.

Extract *from an* Original Letter *of* Dean Swift *to* Miss Jane Waryng.

I DESIRE you will let me know if your health be otherwiſe than it was when you told me the doctors adviſed you againſt marriage, as what would certainly hazard your life. Are they or you grown of another opinion in this particular? Are you in a condition to manage domeſtic affairs, with an income of leſs (perhaps) than three hundred pounds a-year? Have you ſuch an inclination to my perſon and humour, as to comply with my deſires and way of living, and endeavour to make us both as happy as you can? Will you be ready to engage in thoſe methods I ſhall direct for the improvement of your mind, ſo as to make us entertaining company for each other, without being miſerable when we are neither viſiting nor viſited? Can you bend your love, and eſteem, and indifference to others, the ſame way as I do mine? Shall I have ſo much power in your heart, or you ſo much government of your paſſions, as to grow in good humour at my approach, tho' provoked by a ——? Have you ſo much good nature as to endeavour, by ſoft words, to ſmooth any rugged humour occaſioned by the croſs accidents of life? Shall the place wherever your huſband is thrown be more welcome than courts and cities without him? In ſhort, theſe are ſome of the neceſſary methods to pleaſe men who, like me, are deep read in the world; and to a perſon thus made, I ſhould be proud in giving all due returns towards making her happy. Theſe are the queſtions I have always reſolved to propoſe to her with whom I meant to paſs my life; and whenever you can heartily anſwer them in the affirmative, I ſhall be bleſſed to have you in my

arms, without regarding whether your perſon be beautiful, or your fortune large. Cleanlineſs in the firſt, and competency in the other, is all I look for. I deſire indeed a plentiful revenue, but would rather it ſhould be of my own; tho' I ſhould bear from a wife to be reproached for the greateſt.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ORATION *in praiſe of* Deliberate Batchelors, *delivered at the* public commencement *in the* Univerſity *of* Pennſylvania, *July 8th*, 1790, *by* MR. JAMES STUART.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

IT muſt, I am apprehenſive, prove painful to you to hear ſo many complaints of diffidence and inexperience, and ſo much pleading for compaſſion and indulgence, in the young orators who addreſs you on this occaſion. For my part, though I am not leſs diffident in reality, nor leſs ſolicitous for your approbation, than the reſt of my companions, yet I ſhall ſpare your feelings in theſe reſpects, and, without further introduction or apology, proceed to my ſubject.

There are two ways of promoting the general intereſts of virtue or good manners among men; either of which, in ſkilful hands, may be practiſed with good effect. One, which I would call the direct method, is by repreſenting in the moſt engaging and advantageous points of view, the particular virtue or practice we would recommend; and the other, or indirect method, by depicting, in all its deformity, the oppoſite vice or folly.

The character which I would, at preſent, wiſh to recommend to your good opinion, or imitation, is that of the deliberate batchelor; and in doing this I ſhall chiefly attempt the direct method.

I beg, ladies, that I may not be miſunderſtood, as though I were an advocate for final celibacy—Nothing is farther from my intention—It is only due deliberation, and prudent delay, in a matter of ſo much moment, I would wiſh to inculcate.

A good, or bad quality, it is obſerved, is ſeldom found alone, and accordingly in the deliberate batchelor, we may behold an aſſemblage of virtues:

I. He bears diſappointments with fortitude. Does a lady refuſe his addreſſes—he is not driven, with the impetuous inconſiderate youth, to the piſtol, precipice, or halter, for relief—he knows that time will cure all theſe ills; looks out, at leiſure, for ſome other fair, who may prove more propitious, and in the mean time, derives abundant conſolation from the many unhappy matches which fall under his obſervation, and of which he is no idle, or inattentive ſpectator.

II. He does nothing raſhly—The happineſs of the married ſtate, he juſtly conſiders as a matter, both of the greateſt moment and uncertainty. Having, therefore, no fixed principles on which to found his proſpects, in this reſpect, he calls in to his aid, the experience of others, who have made the trial; and agreeably to the principles of the true Newtonian philoſophy, reaſons from induction; ever paying due regard to theſe golden lines, in a famous claſſic author—

" Raſhneſs and haſte make all things inſecure;
" All great concernments muſt delay endure;
(and what greater than matrimony?)
" Think on the means the manner and the end,
" When any great affair thou doſt intend,
" And if uncertain thy pretenſions be
(and who can pretend to certainty in the lottery of love?)
" Stay till fit time wear out uncertainty."

III. He looks beyond the preſent moment, not
" Like the wild herd of nymphs and ſwains,
" Who thoughtleſs fly into the chains,"

without conſidering the conſequences—The concerns of a family are, in his eſtimation, juſtly conſidered as weighty concerns. After the example of the wiſe man, he ſits down firſt and counts the coſt, and then regulates his conduct accordingly. If he finds his preſent circumſtances inadequate to the probable expences of a family, he will prudently wait till better circumſtances may enable him to undertake that charge; for he knows very well, what I hope, ladies, none of you may ever experience, that " when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the windows."

IV. He poſſeſſes one of the moſt ſublime, and, in others, the moſt difficult of human virtues—a power over his paſſions. The extravagant ranting of the modern modiſh lover, who talks of the " divine charms of his fair one"—" the all-conquering power of love"—" fetters"—" flames"—" darts," with ſuch unintelligible jargon, excites his contempt, or rather his pity. He forms his attachments, and is determined in his choice, from the dictates of calm reaſon alone, and is not hurried headlong by the impulſe of a blind impetuous paſſion, which often precipitates its unhappy ſubject into wretchedneſs and miſery; leaving him to bitter, but unavailing repentance.

You will probably call this a cold platonic lover—But you ought to remember, ladies, that nothing violent can be laſting; and that whatever may be wanting in the ardour of his paſſion, will be amply ſupplied by its duration. There is a great deal of good ſenſe, whatever may be ſaid of the elegance of expreſſion, in the proverbial ſaying, " Love me little, but love me long."

After what has been ſaid, I need hardly add, in the fifth place—that, being free from the influence of a blinded paſſion, he muſt be a better judge, and conſequently entertain a more honourable opinion, of the ſex than others—He never dreams that any woman is " an angel" or a " goddeſs"—coral lips, and roſy cheeks, and ſnowy neck, he knows very well, to be only ſtrong figurative expreſſions; and is not at all diſguſted to ſee, with the ſnow and roſes, a ſhade of the more natural and durable ruſſet—In ſhort, he conſiders women as fellow mortals, compoſed of the ſame frail materials with himſelf—that human nature is very much alike in both ſexes; and with the vicar of Wakefield, chooſes his wife, as ſhe would her wedding-gown—" not for a fine gloſſy ſurface, but for ſuch qualities as would wear well."

This view of the matter will, in ſome meaſure, enable us to acccount for a fact, the truth of which none can deny; namely, that the character I have been attempting to deſcribe—the deliberate batchelor,

when he has once formed the tender tie, always makes the beſt of huſbands

The reaſons of this are pretty obvious—From his very character, he is moſt likely to make a prudent choice; and good wives, it is univerſally acknowledged, make good huſbands—In this contract, eſpecially if taken from the claſs of old batchelors, he looks upon himſelf as the party obliged; and from a principle of gratitude, will endeavour to repay the kindneſs—Beſides, as his ideas of the female character are founded on truth, and not upon romantic notions of female perfection, he is ever ready to make all reaſonable allowances, not only for the frailties incident to human nature, but for thoſe alſo which may be peculiar to the ſex; conſcious that he himſelf will often ſtand in need of ſimilar allowances; and mutual good offices, of this negative kind, will, in generous minds, form as firm a bond of friendſhip, as the greateſt poſitive favours—

I hope I may be permitted to conclude theſe few imperfect obſervations with a ſhort hint to the ladies. That the number of old batchelors, in moſt of the faſhionable, or, as they are called, civilized parts of the world, is ſo great, I cannot help attributing, in ſome meaſure, to that rage for extravagance, in dreſs and amuſements, which is indeed, but too prevalent with many of the ſex. A man of a generous mind cannot bear the thought, of bringing a woman into worſe circumſtances than thoſe in which he finds her; nor, indeed, is it every woman that is willing to be abridged in this reſpect. No wonder then that a prudent man, of but moderate income, when he calculates the expence of ſupporting, in rank, a lady, who has been indulged in all the extravagancies of gay life, though, perhaps, neither in family nor fortune his ſuperior, is deterred from forming the connexion, and conſtrained to ſubmit to the leſſer evils of a ſingle life.

If therefore celibacy be thought an evil, and perhaps it is peculiarly ſo, in a country like this, the only radical cure lies with the ladies—Let them but once convince the men, from their frugality and economy, that it would be, in every ſenſe of the word, their intereſt to marry, and they will immediately, and joyfully, obey the voice of nature, and cloſe the happy union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the ſevere ſtrictures, and pointed ridicule, of *Lexiphanes* and others, the learned *Johnſonian* ſtyle is ſtill far from being extinct. A *man of letters*, who diſdained to uſe the ſimple milk and water language, which is becoming ſo faſhionable at preſent, lately aſked a pinch of ſnuff, in the following pompous, and very *learned* manner:

"Permit me, Sir, to introduce the *ſummits* of my *digits* into your *ſpacious receptacle* of *odoriferous atoms*, that I may *ſatiate* the *cravings* of my *olfactory nerves*."

X.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 14.)

HAVING taken a view of the military operations in Maſſachuſetts, till the cloſe of the year, let us next turn our attention to the affairs of Canada.

1775

By the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, in the beginning of the ſummer, it might be ſaid that the gates of Canada were thrown open. Colonel Arnold urged Congreſs to improve this advantage, by carrying an expedition into that province; but his propoſal was not agreed to, till the experience of a few months convinced them of the policy of the meaſure.

So extraordinay an undertaking certainly required the moſt ſerious conſideration. Such a ſtep would, at once, change the whole nature of the war, on their parts, from defenſive to offenſive. To reſiſt or oppoſe arbitrary meaſures was not only juſtified, but warmly approved of, by a reſpectable body of people in Great Britain. But to render themſelves the aggreſſors, and, not content with vindicating their own rights, to fly wantonly in the face of the ſovereign, carry war into his dominions, and invade a province to which they could lay no claim, ſeemed to overthrow every plea of juſtifiable reſiſtance, to endanger the loſs of many of their friends in Britain, and to militate with the eſtabliſhed opinions and principles of mankind.

On the other hand, the danger was preſſing and great. Congreſs were well acquainted with, and had therefore much to dread from, the zeal, the ſpirit of enterprize, and the military talents, of general Carleton. He was intruſted with almoſt abſolute power in the province. He was commiſſioned to embody the Canadians and Indians; and to march at their head againſt the colonies. Though the Canadians were tardy in their obedience, yet he would, on the arrival of reinforcements from Britain, be able to compel them to it. He had already collected a numerous body of Indians, and was buſily employed in increaſing their number. It was publicly known that he expected large reinforcements in the enſuing ſpring, which, with the Canadians, would conſtitute a formidable army.

Under theſe circumſtances, Congreſs deemed it inconſiſtent with reaſon and ſound policy, to wait to be attacked by a powerful force at their backs, in the very inſtant that their utmoſt exertions would be requiſite, to protect their coaſts, againſt the fleets and armies that were expected to arrive from Great Britain in the ſpring. They argued, that preventing the known hoſtile intentions of an enemy, by foreſtalling his deſigns, was as much a matter of ſelf-defence as reſiſting his attack, under every diſadvantage, when he had arrived at his utmoſt force. Queſtions in caſuiſtry, however edifying on other occaſions, muſt ever be diſregarded when the fate of nations is at ſtake. It ill became men of ſenſe and courage to heſitate, about the propriety of any meaſure, that could baffle the intentions of an enemy outrageouſly bent on their deſtruction: an enemy, whoſe fixed determination to conquer, or ravage their country, was openly avowed.

Happily for America he could not

be ſufficiently ſtrong to attack their frontiers, before the next ſpring. Now, therefore, was the ſeaſon for action. They had ſufficient numbers to ſpare for ſuch an expedition. It would be undertaken with alacrity, as the public mind was now arrived at a high degree of irritation, and as the object was, to ſecure the frontiers, from the barbarous incurſions of the Indians, multitudes of whom would readily join the foe, when enticed by the threefold motive of pay, plunder, and carnage.

The diſcontents of the people of Canada, excepting the nobleſſe and clergy, were known to be great, in conſequence of their new ſyſtem of government. It therefore ſeemed probable, that theſe diſcontents, operating with the ſtrong averſion which they bore to their ancient proud and oppreſſive tyrants, the nobleſſe, and the dread of being reduced to their former ſtate of feudal and military vaſſalage, would induce them to conſider the Provincials rather as friends than invaders, and to embrace ſo favourable an opportunity, of obtaining a ſhare in that freedom for which they were contending.

Congreſs, having duly conſidered all theſe circumſtances, reſolved not to loſe the preſent moment, while the Britiſh arms were weak and cooped up in Boſton; but to anticipate, and overthrow the deſigns of the enemy, by carrying war into his precincts, and attempting the reduction of Canada. The generals Schuyler and Montgomery, therefore, received orders to proceed, with a body of New-York and New-England troops, to Lake-Champlain, whence they were to be conveyed, in flat-bottomed boats, to the river Sorel, which forms the entrance into Canada, it being compoſed of the ſurplus waters of the lakes, which it empties into the river St. Lawrence.

General Schuyler, who was ſuperior in command, remained at Albany, to attend an Indian treaty; *Aug.* 21*ſt*, while General Montgomery marched at the head of the firſt diviſion, and arrived at Crown-Point.

Here he received information that ſeveral armed veſſels, ſtationed at St. John's, a ſtrong fort on the Sorel, were about to ſail, to prevent, if poſſible, his croſſing the lake. He therefore marched, with all poſſible ſpeed, without waiting for the arrival of more troops, and took poſſeſſion of an iſland which commands the mouth of the Sorel, by which he could prevent their entrance into the lake. *Sept.* 4*th*. On his way to Iſle aux Noix he was joined by general Schuyler, who had puſhed forward with great celerity, though in a bad ſtate of health.

From this place Schuyler circulated an addreſs among the inhabitants, aſſuring them that he had no hoſtile views, except againſt the Britiſh garriſons; and that he had "poſitive orders to cheriſh every Canadian, every friend to the cauſe of liberty, and ſacredly to guard their property." He next proceeded to St. John's, with his whole force, amounting to about 1000 men. This is the firſt Britiſh poſt in Canada. It is ſituated 115 miles to the northward of Ticonderoga, and about 12 from the lake. The fortifications were reconnoitred, and found to be much ſtronger than had been ſuſpected. It was, therefore, thought adviſable to return to Iſle aux Noix; to ſecure the entrance into the lake; and to prepare, on the arrival of further reinforcements, to take advantage of any favourable events that might happen. Sickneſs having obliged general Schuyler to retire to Ticonderoga, the ſole command devolved on general Montgomery.

Sept. 17*th.* This brave and enterprizing officer, being ſtrengthened by an addition of men and artillery, returned in a few days to St. John's, and opened a battery againſt the fort. In this buſineſs he was much retarded by a ſcarcity of ammunition. To remedy which majors Brown and Livingſton were ſent, with a ſmall detachment, to attempt the reduction of Fort-Chamblee, ſix miles diſtant. The enterprize was ſucceſsful, and a large quantity of powder was found in the fort. This ſupply enabled general Montgomery to puſh the ſiege of St John's with vigour.

While Montgomery was employed in this ſiege, colonel Ethan Allen, with about 80 men, being on his return from an expedition, upon which he had been ſent by the general, formed a plan, in conjunction with major Brown, for ſurprizing Montreal. Brown propoſed that Allen ſhould return to Longueil, procure canoes, and croſs the river St. Lawrence, a little north of Montreal; while he, with about 200 men, croſſed a little to the ſouth of it. Allen accordingly croſſed in the night; but Brown failed on his part. Colonel Allen found himſelf, the next morning, in a critical ſituation; but determined to maintain his ground. General Carleton, knowing his weakneſs, marched out againſt him with a ſuperior force. The colonel defended himſelf with great bravery, but ſeveral of his men having deſerted, and 15 being killed, he was under the neceſſity of ſurrendering, with the remainder of his party, amounting to thirty eight, of whom ſeven were wounded. Allen and his reſolute followers were loaded with irons, and ſent priſoners to England.

General Carleton, knowing the importance of St. John's, made every poſſible exertion to relieve it. With this view he had come to Montreal. Here he collected about a thouſand men, compoſed of the militia of Montreal, a number of Canadians, ſome Indians, and a few regular troops. With this force he ſet out to join colonel Maclean, who with a body of Scotch Highlanders, and ſome Canadians, was poſted near the junction of the Sorel with the river St. Lawrence. Had he effected a junction with Maclean, his intention was, to march againſt the Americans before St. John's. But, in attempting to croſs the river St. Lawrence, he was totally routed by colonel Warner, who, with 300 Green-Mountain boys and a four pounder, was ſtationed at Longueil. They were ſuffered to come very near the ſhore; but ſo deſtructive a fire was then opened upon them, that they retired with the utmoſt precipitation, having ſuſtained great loſs.

About the ſame time, Maclean was puſhed, by another party, to the very mouth of the Sorel, where the Canadians, having received advice of the governor's defeat, immediately abandoned him to a man, and he was obliged to make the beſt of his way to Quebec, with the Highlanders.

In the mean time, general Montgomery had advanced conſiderably in the ſiege of St. John's, and was making preparations for an aſſault, when an account of Carleton's defeat, accompanied by the priſoners who were taken, arrived in camp. Upon this Montgomery ſent a flag and a letter, by one of the priſoners, to major Preſton, the commander of the fort, expreſſing a hope, that, as all means of relief were now cut off, he would, by a timely ſurrender, prevent that further effuſion of blood, which muſt neceſſarily attend a fruitleſs and obſtinate defence. The garriſon hav-

ing endeavoured, to no purpose, to obtain time, or to be permited to withdraw to Great Britain, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, being allowed to march out with military honours. Five hundred regulars and upwards of one hundred Canadians became prisoners. They were permitted to keep their private property; and were treated, in every respect, with that humanity which characterised general Montgomery. The ordinance and military stores found in the garrison were a valuable acquisition to the Americans.

Nov. 3.

General Montgomery advanced immediately, with his victorious forces, towards Montreal. Governor Carleton, with the few British troops in that town, repaired for safety, on board the armed vessels, in hopes of escaping down the river; but they were prevented by colonel Easton, who had erected batteries at the point of Sorel river, and fitted out an armed gondola, to obstruct their passage.

The inhabitants of Montreal applied to general Montgomery for a capitulation. He informed them that, being defenceless and entirely at his discretion, they could not expect such a concession. He assured them, however, that the continental army disdained every act of oppression and violence; that they came for the express purpose of giving protection and freedom. He engaged that the inhabitants should remain in the unviolated possession of their property, and the free exercise of their civil and religious rights. He hoped that the Canadians would speedily have an opportunity of settling their government, conformably to their own desire, in a provincial Congress, chosen by them for that purpose. This would establish their freedom on a permanent basis, and deliver them from the tyrannical form of government lately imposed upon them. He engaged that, in the mean time, courts of justice should be established, on a liberal plan, conformably to the spirit of the British constitution.

Nov. 13.

Having thus adjusted all matters, to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, he took peaceable possession of Montreal. His next object was to secure the armed vessels. With this intent he began to prepare batteaux, with light artillery, to attack them on the Montreal side, and force them down upon the batteries. The capture of Carleton now seemed inevitable. But he found means, in a dark night, to escape down the river in a boat with muffled paddles, and arrived safe at Quebec. The armed vessels, consisting of eleven sail, surrendered next day; and general Prescot with a number of privates and several officers of rank became prisoners.

In Montreal general Montgomery obtained comfortable clothing for his soldiers, who had hitherto suffered severely, from being almost naked in so cold a climate.

General Carleton, on his arrival at Quebec, found that city threatened with danger, from an unexpected quarter. Colonel Arnold, with eleven hundred men, had been detached from the army before Boston, about the middle of September, on the bold design of invading Canada, by a route hitherto unexplored. He marched to Newberry-Port, at the mouth of the river Merrimack, where he embarked for the mouth of the river Kennebeck, in New-Hampshire. This river was to form the line of his expedition. Having ascended to its source, he was to march to the head of the Chaundiere, by which he was to descend to the river St. Lawrence.

On the 22d of September the

troops began this laborious navigation, with 200 batteaux. Innumerable were the hardships they sustained in this extraordinary expedition. In ascending the Kennebeck, they had to contend with a rapid stream, the bottom and shores of which abounded with dangerous rocks. Their boats were frequently overset, or filled with water, by the impetuosity of the current, in consequence of which, much of their provisions, arms, and ammunition was lost. They were often compelled, by cataracts and other impediments, to continue their march on shore, loaded with their boats and stores. Of the numerous carrying places one was twelve miles across. Their being obliged to traverse the same ground several times, encumbered with heavy burdens, would, in itself, have been extremely fatiguing; but their hardships were rendered still greater, by the many difficulties which impeded their march by land. They had thick forests, deep swamps, difficult mountains, and craggy precipices, successively to encounter. In some places they were obliged to cut their way through the woods, for miles together. So much were they retarded in their march by these various obstructions, that their progress was sometimes not more than four or five miles a day. Sickness increased their difficulties; and provisions became so scarce, from the frequent losing of them by accidents on the water, and from the tedious and unexpected length of this painful journey, that the most persevering firmness might have been shaken. To such straits were they at length reduced, that dogs, cartouch-boxes, breeches, and shoes, were eaten by some of the men.

Having arrived at the head of the Kennebeck, Colonel Arnold proceeded, with his own division, to cross the heights, which lay between him and the head of the Chaundiere. To rid himself of all incumbrances, he dismissed the sick on quitting the Kennebeck. Here he was deserted by one third of the detachment, with Colonel Enos at their head. Enos was tried by a court-martial on his return to Cambridge, and acquitted. His excuse was, the scarcity of provisions.

The desertion of Enos, however, did not deter the others from proceeding. They nobly persevered in spite of every obstacle. Having reached the head of the Chaundiere, they continued their march by land, along the banks of that river. Towards the close of their journey many were ready to perish with hunger. From this horrible situation they were happily rescued by the activity of Colonel Arnold, who pushed forwards, with a small party, to the inhabited parts of the country, and obtained some cattle, with which he returned *Nov.* 3. to his brave but distressed soldiers, many of whom could never have proceeded further, but for this timely relief.

The next day they arrived at a French house, twenty-five leagues from Quebec. This was the first house they had seen for thirty-one days. Here they were treated with the utmost hospitality. They received no inconsiderable pleasure from the recollection of the numerours difficulties which they had encountered; and of their own fortitude and perseverance in surmounting them.

The Canadians were lost in astonishment, when they beheld an embodied force emerging, as it were, from the bosom of the wilderness. It had never entered into their conceptions, that it was possible for human beings to traverse such immense wilds, where obstruc-

tions, that had hitherto been deemed insurmountable, arose at every step; and where nature itself seemed to have forbidden such an attempt. The novelty of the enterprise, the spirit that gave it birth, the intrepidity and genius that conducted it, the courage and constancy with which it was atchieved, all contributed to render it the most striking and memorable event that happened during the war. Perhaps it surpassed the celebrated march of Hannibal over the Alps, with which some have compared it. It did the highest honour to its conductor, and to those brave men he commanded. They were chiefly New-England men, the greater part of whom had never been in war.

The detachment arrived at Point Levi on the 9th November. The Canadians received them kindly, and rendered them every service in their power. Arnold dispatched an express to Montgomery to inform him of his arrival. He also published an address to the people, signed by General Washington, inviting them to join with the other colonies in defence of American liberty. He informed them, that the armament was sent into the province, not to plunder, but to protect them; that they were strictly enjoined to consider the Canadians, as their best friends, with whom they were to co-operate in expelling the common enemy. They were requested, therefore, not to desert their habitations, nor fly from their friends; but to provide them with every necessary in their power, for which they might rely upon receiving ample compensation.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the Cruelties perpetrated *in settling newly-discovered countries.*

IT is to be lamented that the settlement (for it ought not to be called the civilization) of newly discovered countries, has generally been effected at the expense of humanity. Ambition, and not the good of mankind, being the ruling principle, empire, in those countries, has been established, and maintained, by the destruction of the unfortunate natives. A review of the circumstances attendant on the discovery and settlement of America, and the East-Indies, by different European powers, will furnish innumerable instances of cruelty, too shocking to be even conceived of without horror. Need we wonder, then, if men thus oppressed abhor their tyrants! A strong love of liberty is implanted in the breast of every man; and will not fail to shew itself, whenever a favourable opportunity is presented. The following fact exemplifies, in a most striking manner, the force of this universal passion.

When the Spaniards discovered, and sent missionaries to, the Ladrones, those islands contained upwards of sixty thousand inhabitants. Since that period upwards of two centuries have elapsed, and the natives, instead of increasing in number, have become nearly extinct. They, some years ago, were reduced to eight or nine hundred. This fierce people had supported a long and bloody war against the Spaniards, in defence of their free-

dom; but being vanquiſhed, they gave themſelves up to deſpair. So great was their abhorrence of the Spaniſh yoke, that they formed the extraordinary reſolution, of adminiſtering potions to their women, to produce abortions and ſterility, that they might not be acceſſary to the entailment of ſlavery upon an innocent and helpleſs offspring. So generally was this practice obſerved, and ſo ſtedfaſtly was it perſevered in, that their annihilation was nearly effected, when the few who were ſcattered over the different iſlands in the Archipelago, were collected, and formed into one body, on the iſland of Guam. Here a more lenient government, better adapted to the genius of thoſe people, has been inſtituted; and their population already begins to increaſe. Ye ſcourges of mankind! ye votaries of ambition! reconcile, if you can, to juſtice or humanity, the cruel, the barbarous oppreſſion, which could force men, formed like yourſelves, into ſuch a ſtate of deſpair!

X.

ON GOOD HUMOUR.

OF all the qualifications of the mind, which are not poſitive virtues, I do not know any that is more deſirable than Good Humour. No quality renders the poſſeſſor more eaſy and happy in himſelf, or recommends him more forcibly to other people. Virtue itſelf receives additional luſtre, abates the rigid ſeverity of its character, and takes its moſt raviſhing graces and embelliſhments from ſuch a diſpoſition; a diſpoſition ſo amiable in its nature, that even a man of looſe principles, when of ſo agreeable a turn, often conciliates to himſelf many friends and well-wiſhers. The men at leaſt allow that he is a pleaſant fellow, court his company, and account him no-body's enemy but his own; while the women call him a dear agreeable creature, and declare, that though, to be ſure, he is a wild devil, it is quite impoſſible to be angry with him.

It is hardly ſaying too much in favour of this quality, to aſſert that it is one of the firſt requiſites in ſociety; for though ſtrict honour and integrity are of more eſſential value in the grand purpoſes of human life, yet Good Humour, like ſmall money, is of more immediate uſe in the common commerce of the world. There is no ſituation in life, no engagement in buſineſs, or party of pleaſure, wherein it will not contribute to mitigate diſappointments, or heighten enjoyment. A huſband, friend, acquaintance, maſter, or even ſervant, however faithful or affectionate, will occaſion many miſerable hours to himſelf, as well as to thoſe with whom he is connected, if his virtues are not ſeaſoned with Good Humour; and whether he is a partner for life, or a partner in a country-dance, an aſſociate in great and mighty undertakings, or a companion in a ſtage, he ſhould, on every occaſion, cheriſh and keep alive this agreeable diſpoſition.

Some perſons may almoſt be ſaid to be of a good-humoured complexion, and ſeem to be conſtitutionally endued with this amiable turn of mind: a bleſſing for which they may thank heaven, with the ſame kind of gratitude that he ought to feel,

who experiences the comforts of being born in a delighful and temperate climate.

Good Humour is the fair-weather of the ſoul, that calms the turbulent guſts of paſſion, and diffuſes a perpetual gladneſs and ſerenity over the heart; and he that finds his temper naturally inclined to break out into ſudden burſts of fretfulneſs and ill-humour, ſhould be as much upon his guard to repreſs the ſtorm, that is for ever beating in his mind, as to fence againſt the inclemencies of the ſeaſon. We are naturally attached even to animals that betray a ſoftneſs of diſpoſition. We are pleaſed with the awkward fondneſs and fidelity of a dog: Montaigne could diſcover agreeable muſic in the good-humoured purring of his cat; and, though our modern grooms and jockies beſtow all their attention on make, colour, eyes, and feet, yet the beſt writers on horſe-manſhip conſider a good temper as one of the beſt qualities in a horſe.

We ſhould be the more attentive to encourage and preſerve this pleaſing quality, becauſe many people loſe it by little and little in the progreſs of their lives. The thoughts of intereſt frequently prove a growing ruſt and canker in the mind; and the many troubles and embarraſſments attending worldly purſuits often ſour the temper, and entirely deſtroy the ſpirit of chearfulneſs and Good Humour, that prevailed in the artleſs and undeſigning ſeaſon of our youth. I do not know a more diſagreeable companion, than a man, who, having ſet out in life with vaſt and vain hopes of advancement, together with a mighty conſciouſneſs of his own merit, has not been able to ſuſtain the ſhock of diſappointment, but has permitted his misfortunes to embitter his diſpoſition. Such a man overflows with gall on every occaſion, and diſcharges the ſpleen, that riſes within him, on all his fellow-creatures. He diſturbs the peace of the family to which he belongs, and poiſons the happineſs of every company to which he is admitted. But the diſquiet that he brings with him, wherever he comes, is nothing but an evidence of his own miſery and weakneſs of ſoul. How much more is he to be imitated, who meets the ſtrokes of fortune with an even temper, who ſuffers neither reproach nor diſtreſs to ruffle his Good Humour, and is, as Hamlet deſcribes his friend, "As one, in ſuffering all, that ſuffers nothing!" Life is like a game at backgammon; and if an unlucky throw comes, we muſt make the beſt of it, and play on without grumbling at our ill luck: but who would venture to ſit down to the table with a man who could not bear an adverſe caſt without turning over the board in a fury, and throwing the dice-box at the head of his companion? The character of Sir Thomas More, tho' peculiarly illuſtrious for unſhaken integrity, was in no inſtance more winning and amiable, than in true pleaſantry and Good Humour. His chearful behaviour on the ſcaffold, and in every particular relative to his death, is familiar to all; but there is no circumſtance in which the evenneſs of his mind is more truly delineated, than in his behavionr to his family on his reſignation of the chancellorſhip. The way in which he diſcovered it to his wife beſpoke the moſt genuine Good Humour. When he went out of church, it was always uſual for ſome of his officers to go to his lady and acquaint her of his departure: but the Sunday after his reſignation, he went himſelf up to her pew, and, bowing, gravely ſaid, "*Madam, My Lord is gone.*" She, though accuſtomed to the

facetiouſneſs of his manner, did not immediately comprehend his meaning; but on his explaining the matter to her, as they went home, ſhe began to upbraid him for his ſhameful inattention to his intereſt; upon which, without being at all diſconcerted by this conjugal lecture, he took occaſion to turn the diſcourſe, by finding fault with ſome part of her dreſs.—This abſolute command of temper, and pleaſant vein, is ſurely to be envied; and he who ſees the good of fortune fall from him, not only without ſhaking his fortitude, but alſo without abating the gaiety of his heart, may fairly be ſaid to poſſeſs an uncommon ſhare of Good Humour.

The want of Good Humour renders a man ſo extremely diſagreeable, that few wiſh to cultivate his acquaintance. But of how many charms does the want of this amiable quality deprive the gentler ſex! ſoftneſs is their diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick; but though, like milk, they are naturally ſmooth, yet, like milk, they create particular diſguſt when they turn ſour. No female character is more offenſive than a ſhrew. The greateſt reproach on an old maid, that character ſo much dreaded and ridiculed in the female world, is her ill-humour; and croſſneſs is the worſt part of a prude. On the contrary, Good Humour, like the Ceſtus, encircles the fair one with new beauties, and is an antidote to the ravages of age and the ſmall pox. It is the beſt part of the portion with a virtuous wife, and a moſt amiable feature in the face of a queen.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the AFFECTIONS *ſubſiſting between* PARENT *and* CHILD.

THAT the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child are not, as is generally ſuppoſed, derived from nature, but owe their origin to other cauſes, I ſhall in this eſſay endeavour to prove.

As many philoſophers contend, that the firſt ideas of civil government aroſe from the influence of a father over his family, and the domeſtic management of the ſame; ſo I am of opinion that the connection between parent and child is of the ſame nature, and depends upon the ſame principles as civil government.—Protection on the one part, and obedience on the other, are the moſt powerful, if not the only ties of both. Long cuſtom and habit make us conceive them an unknown ſomething elſe, and we ſo imperceptibly become familiarized to theſe ideas, that, before we are ſenſible of it, we accuſtom ourſelves to believe implicitly in them. If a parent withdraw his protection from his helpleſs offspring, they are no longer bound unto him, but their affection and duty are transferred to that perſon, who kindly patronizes them in their affliction.—If, on the other hand, the child, by an obſtinate and perverſe diſobedience, provokes a parent and renders his life miſerable, he is diſcharged from that protection which he would owe to a worthy child.—The affection which a parent feels for his child, before it is capable of manifeſting an obedience to his will, or a de-

ſire to give him pleaſure, may ariſe from ſentiments of pity and humanity; it may ariſe from the love he bears to the mother of the helpleſs infant.—When we behold a fellow creature overwhelmed with wretchedneſs, miſery, and want, how quick will ſympathy beat ſtrong in a generous mind! how quick will emotions ariſe which will keep time with what the wretched object feels! each pang he endures pierces us to the ſoul, each pain he ſuffers tortures, as a rack.—If this is the effect, which an object not *particularly* dependent upon us, will produce; how would our hearts yearn toward one committed to our peculiar charge, and looking to us as its only earthly ſupport; and even theſe ſentiments will be heightened, when we reflect, that it is to us he owes his exiſtence, and that we have brought him to that helpleſs condition.

If in confutation of this doctrine, it is urged, that when a child is arrived to maturity, and both his immediate obedience and the father's protection has ceaſed, his reſpect for his father ſtill continues, and that his affection has not diminiſhed; that the father ſtill has that fond regard for his child, and his anxiety for his welfare is the ſame.—To this I would anſwer—that there is implanted in the human ſoul, that noble principle,—gratitude, ever anxious to repay any obligation or benefit received.—It is this, which prompts, which in a manner impels a ſon to endeavour to render the life of him happy, who has ſpared no pains, no expence to render him capable of conducting himſelf with propriety, through the mazes of a deceitful word.

It is from the influence of this, and all-prevailing habit, that he ſtill foſters his infantine love and reſpect, and ſtill is anxious to pleaſe an aged parent, and cauſe his declining years to glide eaſy to the grave.—The remaining tenderneſs of the father is alſo the effect of habit,—perhaps of ſomething more.—A man unavoidably conceives an affection for thoſe objects which he has long been uſed to behold around him; and a celebrated philoſopher declares, that he would not chuſe to have an old poſt removed, to the ſight of which he had long been accuſtomed.—The father has additional motives.—It was he that reared the tender body, and cultivated the no leſs tender mind of his offspring.—He firſt perceived and cheriſhed the faint dawnings of glimmering reaſon, and under his foſtering care, they daily encreaſed to vigor and maturity.—By thus being the guardian of, he unavoidably feels an intereſt in, the proſperity or adverſity of his ward, who, by his conſtant aſſiduity and regard, more firmly grafts it in his parent's breaſt.

Experience ſo far from invalidating ſerves but to ſtrengthen and confirm this opinion. Let an infant be ſeparated from its parent, before his underſtanding is ripe enough to diſtinguiſh him from the maſs of mankind, and let the parent be ignorant of the features and likeneſs of his child.—When of age, preſent this child to it's parent, and ſee if—that pretended language of nature will direct either the one or the other; ſee if the eager parent will claſp his long loſt child in his enraptured arms, or if the child will bow with reverential awe to receive the bleſſings of a long ſought father—No—The experiment has been tried but theeffect (I believe) never produced.

Self-intereſt, and a regard to the opinion of the world, may form no weak ties in a parent's breaſt to urge him to protect his offspring—A long and uninterrupted cuſtom

has laid the obligation upon him; and he fears the juſt cenſure of mankind, if without manifeſt and ſatisfactory cauſe, he break this what was ſo long and ſo firmly, been eſtabliſhed.—The voices of all men would be turned againſt him, and unhappily would he linger out the decaying lamp of life, if hated and deſpiſed by his fellow creatures, at a time when he moſt needs their aid, when an affectionate and cheering friend is wanted to ſupport his drooping ſpirits, and charm him from the verge of a yawning grave. But how vaſtly different is his ſituation if a loving ſon bears up his aged limbs, ſoothing the pains and misfortunes ever attendant on the latter period of our exiſtence! and if a grateful world applaud the old man for the advantages they receive from the virtues which his ſon has acquired under his inſpection and influence!

All the arguments and inſtances that might be adduced in ſupport of my opinion, would far exceed the limits which cuſtom has preſcribed to eſſays of this nature; and although I have only brought forward thoſe, which to me ſeemed the moſt obvious, yet very probably the reader's patience is already wearied with (comparatively ſpeaking) the ſmall catalogue.—It is therefore high time to draw to a concluſion, which ſhall conſiſt only of a repetion of what has before been ſaid.—That as the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child, owe their *origin* to protection and obedience, ſo when either of theſe is withdrawn or withheld, the other ceaſes to be a duty.

H.

HUMANITY OF A RAVEN

(FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.)

MR. URBAN,

LET me give you an inſtance of the tenderneſs, I was a bout to ſay *humanity*, of a raven. He lives, or did live three years ſince, at the Red Lion at Hungerford; his name, I think, is Rafe. You muſt know then, that coming into that inn, my chaiſe run over, and bruiſed the leg of my *Newfoundland* dog; and, while we were examining the injury done to the dog's foot, *Rafe was evidently a concerned ſpectator;* for, the minute the dog was tied up under the manger with my horſes, *Rafe* not only viſited, but fetched him bones, and attended upon him with particular and repeated marks of kindneſs. The bird's notice of the dog was ſo *marked*, that I obſerved it to the hoſtler, for I had not heard a word *before* of the hiſtory of this benevolent creature. *John* then told me, that he had been bred from his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog; that the affection between them was mutual; and that all the neighbourhood had often been witneſſes of the innumerable acts of kindneſs they had conferred upon each other. Rafe's poor dog, after a while, unfortunately broke his leg, and, during the long time he was confined, *Rafe* waited upon him conſtantly, carried him his proviſions daily, and never ſcarce left him alone! One night, by accident, the hoſtler had ſhut the ſtable door, and *Rafe* was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night;

but the hoſtler found, in the morning, the bottom of the door ſo picked away, that, had it not been opened, *Rafe* would, in another hour, have made his own entrance-port. I then enquired of my landlady (a ſenſible woman) and heard what I have related confirmed by her, with ſeveral other ſingular traits of the kindneſſes this bird ſhews to all dogs in general, but particularly to *maimed* or wounded ones.

CRITICISM ON MODERN MUSICK.

LETTER FROM DR. B. FRANKLIN, TO MR. P. FRANKLIN, AT NEWPORT.

DEAR BROTHER,

I LIKE your ballad very well, and I think it well adapted for your purpoſe of diſcouraging expenſive foppery, and encouraging induſtry and frugality. If you can get it generally ſung in your country, it may probably have a good deal of the effect you hope and expect from it. But as you aimed at making it general, I wonder you choſe ſo uncommon a meaſure in poetry, that none of the tunes in common uſe will ſuit it. Had you fitted it to an old one, well known, it muſt have ſpread much faſter than I doubt it will do from the beſt new tune we can get compoſed for it. I think too, that if you had given it to ſome country girl in the heart of Maſſachuſetts, who has never heard any other than pſalm tunes or *Chevy Chace*, the *Children* in the *Wood*, the *Spaniſh Lady*, and ſuch old ſimple ditties, but has naturally a good ear, ſhe might more probably have made a pleaſing popular tune for you, than any of our maſters here, and more proper for your purpoſe, which would beſt be anſwered, if every word, as it is ſung, be underſtood by all that hear it, and if the emphaſis you intend for particular words, could be given by the ſinger as well as by the reader; much of the force and impreſſion of the ſong depending on thoſe circumſtances. I will however get it as well done for you as I can.

Do not imagine that I mean to depreciate the ſkill of our compoſers of muſick here; they are admirable at pleaſing *practiſed* ears, and know how to delight *one another*; but in compoſing for ſongs the reigning taſte ſeems to be quite out of nature, or rather the reverſe of nature, and yet like a torrent, hurries them all away with it; one or two perhaps only excepted.

You, in the ſpirit of ſome ancient legiſlators, would influence the manners of your country, by the united powers of poetry and muſick. By what I can learn of their *ſongs*, the muſick was ſimple, conformed itſelf to the uſual pronunciation of words, as to meaſure, cadence, or emphaſis, &c. never diſguiſed, or confounded the language, by making a long ſyllable ſhort, or a ſhort one long, when ſung; their ſinging was only a more pleaſing, becauſe a melodious manner of ſpeaking; it was capable of all the graces of proſe oratory, while it added the pleaſure of harmony.

A modern ſong, on the contrary, neglects all the proprieties and beauties of common ſpeech, and in their place introduces its *defects* and *abſurdities* as ſo many graces. I am afraid you will hardly take my

word for this, and therefore I muſt endeavour to ſupport it by proof. Here is the firſt ſong I lay my hand on. It happens to be a compoſition of one of our greateſt maſters, the ever famous *Handel*. It is not one of his juvenile performances, before his taſte could be formed aud improved. It appeared when his reputation was at the higheſt, is greatly admired by all his admirers, and is really excellent in its kind. It is called, the *additional* Favourite Song, in Judas Maccabeus. Now I reckon among the defects and improprieties of common ſpeech, the following, viz.

1. Wrong placing the accent, or emphaſis; by laying it on words of no importance, or on wrong ſyllables.

2. Drawling; or extending the ſound of words, or ſyllables, beyond their natural length.

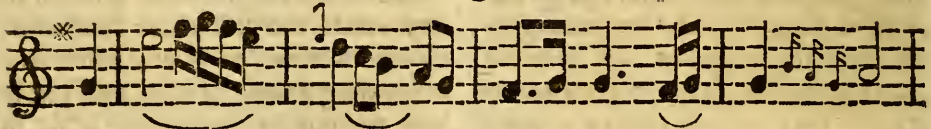
3. Stuttering; or making many ſyllables of one.

4. Unintelligibleneſs; the reſult of the three foregoing united.

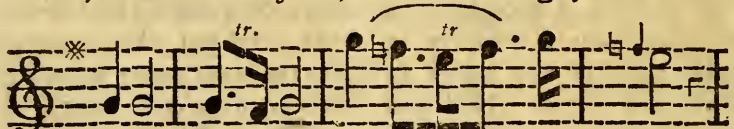
5. Tautology; and,

6. Screaming, without cauſe.

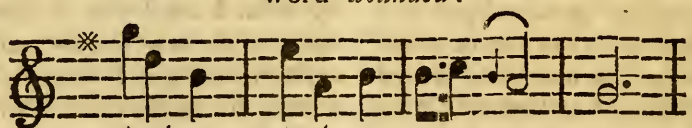
For the wrong placing of the accent, or emphaſis, ſee it on the word *their*, inſtead of being on the word *vain:*



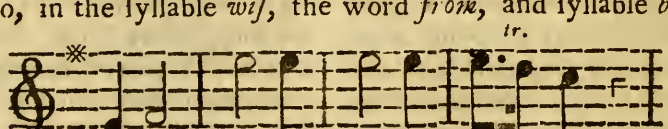
Alſo, on the word *from*, and the wrong ſyllable *like*.



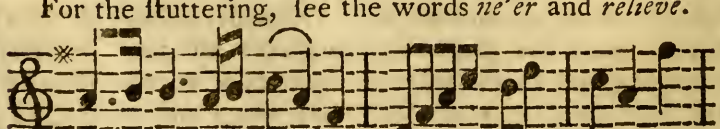
For the drawling, ſee the words *nor* and *heal*, and the laſt ſyllable of the word *wounded:*



Alſo, in the ſyllable *wiſ*, the word *from*, and ſyllable *bove*.



For the ſtuttering, ſee the words *ne'er* and *relieve*.

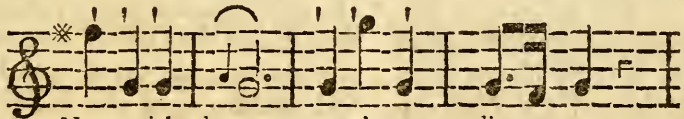


Here are four ſyllables made of one, and eight of three, but this is moderate. I have ſeen in another ſong, that I cannot now find, ſeventeen ſyllables made of three, and ſixteen of one; the latter I remember was the word charms; viz. Cha, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, a, arms—ſtammering with a witneſs!

For the unintelligibleneſs; give this whole ſong to any taught ſinger, and let her ſing it to any company that have never heard it before; and you will find that they will not underſtand three words in ten. It is therefore that at the oratorios and operas, one ſees with books in their hands all thoſe who deſire to underſtand what they hear ſung, by even our beſt performers.

For the tautology, you have, 'with their vain myſterious art,' twice repeated; 'magick charms can ne'er relieve you,' three times. 'Nor can heal the wounded heart,' three times; 'godlike wiſdom from above,' twice; and 'this alone can ne'er deceive you,' two or three times. But this is reaſonable when compared with 'the monſter Polypheme, the monſter Polypheme,' a hundred times over, and over, in his admired Acis and Galatea.

As to the *ſcreaming;* perhaps I cannot find a fair inſtance in this ſong, but whoever has frequented our operas will remember many. And yet here methinks the words *no* and *e'er*, when ſung to the notes, have a little of the air of *ſcreaming*, and would actually be ſcreamed by ſome ſingers.



I ſend you encloſed the ſong with its muſick. Read the words without the repetitions. Obſerve how few they are, and what a ſhower of notes attend them. You will then perhaps be inclined to think with me, that though the words might be the principal part of an ancient ſong, they are of ſmall importance in a modern one; they are in ſhort only *a pretence for ſinging*.

I might have mentioned *inarticulation* among the defects of common ſpeech, that are aſſumed as beauties in modern ſinging; but as that ſeemed more the fault of the ſinger than of the compoſer, I omitted it in what related merely to the compoſition. The fine ſinger, in the preſent mode, ſtifles all the hard conſonants, and poliſhes away all the rougher parts of words that ſerve to diſtinguiſh them one from another; ſo that you hear nothing but an admirable pipe, and underſtand no more of the ſong, than you would from its tune played on any other inſtrument. If ever it was the ambition of muſicians to make inſtruments that ſhould imitate the human voice, that ambition is now reverſed, the voice aiming to be like an inſtrument. Thus wigs were firſt made to imitate a good natural head of hair; but when they became faſhionable, though in unnatural forms, we have ſeen natural hair dreſſed to look like wigs.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ACCOUNT *of an* EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE, *performed in an* OPEN BOAT, *on the vaſt* Pacific Ocean.*

AMONG the various advantages of commerce, a very important one has been, the introduction of valuable productions of different countries into each other. Moſt of the uſeful vegetables and animals of the eaſtern continent have been thus introduced into America, which, in return, has given to Europe her potatoes, her maiz, &c. The diſcoveries made within theſe laſt thirty years in the Pacific ocean, have made us acquainted with ſeveral plants ſuited to afford nouriſhment. Amongſt theſe the bread-fruit holds a diſtinguiſhed place. It is a wholeſome and agreeable food, and is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants of the numerous iſles which are ſcattered over the Pacific.† As the climate of theſe iſlands nearly reſembles that of the Weſt-Indies, it is highly probable that the bread-fruit tree might be made to grow in the latter.

In the year 1787 the court of Great-Britain determined to make an experiment of this kind. The Bounty, a ſhip of two hundred and fifteen tons burthen, carrying forty ſix men, was fitted out for this purpoſe, and furniſhed with every neceſſary for ſo long a voyage. The command of the expedition was given to Lieut. Bligh, who had formerly accompanied Capt. Cook, and was conſequently well acquainted with the South Sea. He ſailed from England in December 1787, and arrived at Otaheite in October 1788. After remaining here twenty-three weeks, he departed on the 4th of April 1789, with every proſpect of ſucceſsfully executing the important truſt committed to him. His ſhip was in excellent condition, well ſtored with neceſſaries and conveniencies; his crew was in perfect health; and one thouſand and fifteen bread-fruit plants, which he had taken on board, were in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate of preſervation. Theſe favourable appearances continued until the morning

* A lengthy narrative of this ſurprizing voyage, publiſhed in London, by Lieutenant Bligh, was forwarded to a gentleman of this city, by the laſt Britiſh Packet. This gentleman has obligingly favoured us with the narrative, which we have abridged, for the information and entertainment of our readers.

† The bread-fruit tree, ſays Monſieur Crozet, is one of the fineſt vegetable productions in nature. It is tall, and riſes with an erect ſtem. Its bark is ſmooth like that of the beech, the branches begin to iſſue from the trunk, at the height of ten or twelve feet, and are alternate, like the leaves. Theſe leaves are generally eighteen inches or two feet long, deeply cut, like thoſe of the fig; they are firm, thick, of a beautiful green colour, and are an excellent food for the cattle. With ſuch a foliage the bread-fruit furniſhes a thick and delightful ſhade; from the alæ of the leaves proceeds the fruit, which is of the ſize of a large cantaloupe melon, but more oval, and of the length of eight or ten inches. Its pulp is farinaceous and pleaſant, even to thoſe who taſte it for the firſt time. It has exactly the taſte of bread, and along with its nutritive quality, this fruit poſſeſſes an agreeable and delicate freſhneſs, which the moſt expert bakers cannot communicate to our bread. It is fit for eating when it has attained its full ſize, and is ſtill green; it is freed from its ſkin, and cut into ſlices like bread. It is alſo uſed dried in the ſun, or in an oven, and in this ſtate it may be preſerved for ſeveral years, and much longer than our beſt ſea-biſcuit.

When this fruit arrives at maturity, it is no longer fit to be eaten, it becomes yellow and ſoft; its ſmell is ſweet, but it loſes its farinaceous taſte, and becomes inſipid; and in that ſtate is laxative and heating.

of the 29th, when the ſcene was ſuddenly changed, and the intention of the voyage entirely fruſtrated, by a mutiny of the greater part of the crew. This had been concerted in ſo private a manner, that though the mutineers had a conſtant familiar intercourſe with the reſt of the men, none but themſelves entertained the leaſt ſuſpicion of it. The ringleader was the maſter's mate, one Chriſtian, with whom Mr. Bligh had been on terms of intimacy. The commander and moſt of the officers were ſuddenly ſeized and bound. Every exertion was made to reſtore the men to a ſenſe of their duty; but in vain. Mr. Bligh and eighteen of his men were forced on board the ſhip's launch; and after enduring various indignities from the mutineers, were caſt adrift into the ocean, unprovided with almoſt every neceſſary.

The motive of this revolt appears to have been a deſire of returning to Otaheite, and ſettling there, where the men had probably formed ſome female connections. "The women at Otaheite," ſays Mr. Bligh, "are handſome, mild, and cheerful in their manners and converſation, poſſeſſed of great ſenſibility, and have ſufficient delicacy to make them admired and beloved. The chiefs were ſo much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged them to ſtay among them than otherwiſe, and even made them promiſes of large poſſeſſions. Under theſe, and many other attendant circumſtances, equally deſirable, it is now perhaps not much to be wondered at, though ſcarcely poſſible to have been foreſeen, that a ſet of ſailors, moſt of them void of connections, ſhould be led away; eſpecially, when, in addition to ſuch powerful inducements, they imagined it in their power to fix themſelves in the midſt of plenty, in the fineſt iſland in the world, where they need not labour, and where the allurements of diſſipation are beyond any thing that can be conceived." Deſertion had been tried before by Capt. Cook's men; but in every inſtance the chiefs had been prevailed upon, by preſents or menaces, to ſurrender the deſerters. To ſeize the ſhip, then, muſt have appeared to theſe men a leſs hazardous mode of effecting their deſigns. When they turned the boat off they gave three cheers, and a "Huzza for Otaheite;" tho' they affected to ſteer a contrary way.

When Mr. Bligh and his men were caſt off, they were about ten leagues from Tofoa, the north-weſternmoſt of the Friendly Iſles. Their whole ſtock of proviſion conſiſted of one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, thirty-two pounds of pork, ſix quarts of rum, ſix bottles of wine, and twenty-eight gallons of water. They were allowed to take with them the carpenter's cheſt of tools, four cutlaſſes, and ſome clothes. The clerk conveyed into the boat a quadrant and compaſs, and a few papers. The gunner had a watch, and one of the men brought off a copper pot.

Mr. Bligh's firſt intention was to take in ſome bread-fruit and water at Tofoa, to ſail from thence to Tongataboo, another of the Friendly Iſles, and there ſolicit from Poulaho, the king, whom he had formerly known, a ſupply of proviſions, to enable him to purſue his voyage to the Eaſt-Indies. He reached Tofoa that evening, but could not land until the next morning. Parties were ſent out to look for water and proviſions; a few gallons of rain-water were collected from holes in the rocks, and a few cocoa nuts and plantains were gathered. On theſe they ſubſiſted,

willing to ſpare their ſhip's proviſions for their voyage. On the third day they diſcovered ſome of the natives, who immediately conveyed intelligence to the reſt, a number of whom ſoon repaired to the boat with bread-fruit, plantains, and water, which they exchanged for buttons, beads, &c. They enquired for nails; but theſe were too valuable and ſcarce an article to be parted with. Proviſions were brought in ſuch ſmall quantities, that there was no proſpect of procuring ſufficient for the voyage. The number of natives ſoon encreaſed, and two chiefs made their appearance, with a young man whom Mr. Bligh had formerly known at Annamooka. They profeſſed the moſt friendly intentions, and ſome of them offered to accompany the boat to Tongataboo. But theſe ſymptoms of friendſhip were of ſhort duration. They ſoon found that the white men were unprovided with fire-arms, and that they could expect no aſſiſtance from their ſhip. They determined therefore to attack and plunder them, and gave notice of an approaching aſſault by knocking ſtones together. Mr. Bligh and part of his crew were at this time on ſhore, in a cave, about one hundred and fifty yards from the water, with no means of defence but two cutlaſſes. Some of the men were out in ſearch of water and proviſions. They determined to remain on ſhore until evening, expecting that the ſavages would then diſperſe, as they had before done. But finding they made preparations for paſſing the night there, Mr. Bligh, after ſending his proviſions and other things on board the boat, marched towards the ſhore. The chiefs preſſed him to remain on ſhore that night, and promiſed to accompany him to Tongataboo the next morning. This he declined, and they left him with aſſurances of attacking him. They now were all on board, except one man, who remained on ſhore to caſt off the boat, when the attack commenced by a diſcharge of ſtones from two hundred men. The man who remained on the beach was inſtantly knocked down and murdered, and more of the men were bruiſed by the ſtones, before they could get under way. The natives then filled two of their canoes with ſtones, and paddled after them, continuing the attack with great violence. As the boat's crew were deſtitute of means of returning the aſſault, they would probably have been either killed or taken, had they not thrown overboard ſome of their clothes, which attracted the attention of the ſavages, and whilſt they were buſied in picking them up, the boat eſcaped.

Had the attack commenced while Mr. Bligh was in the cave, it is morally impoſſible that he could have eſcaped. But, fortunately for him, the ſavages conceived that they could attack him to greater advantage in his boat.

The treatment experienced at Tofoa, rendered the crew fearful of landing at any other iſland, in their preſent defenceleſs ſituation. They, therefore, all united to ſolicit their commander to take them towards home. He informed them that the neareſt place from which they could expect aſſiſtance was Timor, an Eaſt-India iſland, on which the Dutch have a ſettlement, and that as they could hope for no refreſhment by the way, unleſs perhaps on the coaſt of New Holland, they muſt neceſſarily agree to live on a ſmall allowance of bread and water daily. To this they conſented, and they ſet ſail for Timor in an open boat, only twenty-three feet long, in a ſea almoſt unknown, without a

chart to direct them, and with a ſcanty ſtock of proviſions. Relying upon the great abilities of their commander, they felt the moſt ſanguine expectations of ſucceſs. Nor could theſe be removed by a ſucceſſion of hardſhips, the account of which will appear almoſt incredible. The rains were almoſt inceſſant, and the ſea was continually breaking over them, ſo that two men were conſtantly employed in baling the boat, and they were perpetually wet to the ſkin; and although they were never farther removed from the line than nineteen degrees ſouth, they felt great inconveniencies from the cold. The conſequences were violent pains in their bowels and bones. Theſe were ſome what alleviated by a teaſpoonful or two of rum, given occaſionally; and they found that wringing their clothes in the ſea imparted a degree of warmth, and rendered them leſs liable to ſuffer from colds, or rheumatic complaints. This was frequently repeated, and they always found themſelves refreſhed by it. Unfortunately, part of their bread had been wetted, and greatly damaged. Even in this ſtate it was too precious to be thrown away, and it was ſerved out in ſmall quantities, after the bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, brought from Tofoa, were conſumed. In addition to the diſtreſs of hunger, they ſuffered greatly from a want of repoſe. One half ſat up, while the other half lay on the boat's bottom, without any covering, expoſed to the continual rains, and the ſeas breaking over them, and even in this ſituation unable to extend their limbs. Fortunately they felt little or no thirſt, as they were continually wet, and moiſture was imbibed by the pores of the ſkin. The rains, too, had enabled them to make ſome addition to their ſtock of water, but it was found neceſſary to diminiſh the allowance of bread to three twenty-fifths of a pound daily, to which was added, occaſionally, half an ounce or an ounce of pork.

In this courſe they obſerved ſome iſlands, which had been heretofore undiſcovered. Some of them appeared to conſtitute a part of the New Hebrides; and another cluſter they called Bligh's Iſlands, after their gallant commander.

The rains continued with great violence; the fatigue of baling the boat, the want of reſt, and extreme hunger, ſoon reduced many of the crew to the moſt diſtreſſing ſituation. The weather at length cleared up, and produced ſome alleviation of their ſufferings. But now, ſmall as their allowance of bread had hitherto been, Mr. Bligh, apprehenſive leſt they ſhould miſs Timor, and be obliged to ſteer for Java, propoſed to leſſen it to two twenty-fifths of a pound daily; and he repreſented ſo ſtrongly the neceſſity of this, that it was agreed to. Some noddies and boobies now came ſo near them as to be caught by the hand. Theſe are ſea-fowls, the noddy of the ſize of a pigeon, the booby of that of a duck. A ſingle bird, divided equally between eighteen men, occaſionally made an addition to their ſcanty meal of bread and water. The blood was divided between three of the men, who were moſt reduced. How much they ſuffered may be conceived, when we are told, that when two boobies were caught and divided amongſt them, each man thought he had feaſted.

They now drew nigh New-Holland, at the N. E. coaſt of which they arrived on the 29th of May, and landed on an uninhabited iſland, at ſome diſtance from the main land, which Mr. Bligh named Reſtoration-Iſland. The general ſymptoms of

diſeaſe at this time were a dizzineſs in the head, great weakneſs of the joints, and violent teneſmus, moſt of them having had no evacuation by ſtool, ſince they left the ſhip. They found here a plenty of freſh water, and excellent oyſters. A fire was kindled by means of a ſmall magnifying glaſs, and in their copper pot they prepared a ſtew of the oyſters, with ſome pork and bread, which might have been reliſhed even by dainty palates, and which, to men almoſt famiſhed, muſt have afforded a repaſt ſuperior to the richeſt dainties of the moſt pampered epicure. To this meſs was ſometimes added a ſmall bean, a ſpecies of dolichos, which grew on the iſland, and the inner part of the palm-tree, which was ſoft and not unpleaſant, and ſome berries. Add to this, that they enjoyed ſound reſt at night, and it will readily be ſuppoſed that they were much refreſhed.

After remaining here a few days they coaſted along to another iſland, which they called Sunday Iſland. Here they gathered ſome clams and oyſters, and a few dog-fiſh. They found alſo a conſiderable ſupply of rain water in the rocks. They caught alſo a few noddies, and but for the imprudence of one man, who ſeparated from the reſt, and ſcared the birds, they would have caught more. This man afterwards confeſſed, that, after leaving his companions, he had devoured nine birds.

After remaining ſix days on the coaſt of New-Holland, they departed much refreſhed. Some of the men had ſuffered from eating too greedily of the berries and raw beans, but they ſoon recovered. Mr. Nelſon, the Botaniſt, was in a very weak ſtate, when they left the iſland; but by giving him now and then a ſmall quantity of wine he recovered. They were now reduced to their former allowance, to which now and then was added part of a booby, and once they caught a young dolphin, which proved a great refreſhment to them. The ſea was ſtill very rough, and was continually breaking over them, keeping them conſtantly wet, and requiring unremitted baling. This, added to the want of reſt, and ſcanty fare, ſoon broke the little ſtrength which they had gotten at New-Holland, and reduced them to a ſtate of diſtreſs, greater if poſſible than that which they had before experienced. An extreme weakneſs, ſwelled legs, hollow and ghaſtly countenances, great propenſity to ſleep, with an apparent debility of underſtanding, ſeemed to be melancholy preſages of their approaching diſſolution. The ſurgeon and one of the men were moſt affected, and life was ſupported in them by a few ſpoonfuls of wine occaſionally given. When their diſtreſſes were at the height, they eſpied the coaſt of Timor. In forty one days, they had ſailed three thouſand ſix hundred and eighteen miles. Great was their joy, after all their diſtreſſes, to find a proſpect of immediate relief, and of being reſtored to their native country. Not knowing in what part of this iſland the Dutch ſettlement was ſituated, they coaſted along ſhore for a few days, until they met with ſome of the natives, who gave them ſome refreſhment, and one of whom conducted them to Coupang, at which place the governor reſided. The reception they here met with, was polite and humane beyond deſcription. The men were brought on ſhore immediately, and conducted to a houſe where refreſhments were prepared for them. "The abilities of a painter, ſays Mr. Bligh, perhaps could never have been diſplayed to more advantage, than in the de-

lineation of the two groups of figures, which at this time preſented themſelves. An indifferent ſpectator would have been at a loſs which moſt to admire; the eyes of famine ſparkling at immediate relief, or the horror of their preſervers at the ſight of ſo many ſpectres, whoſe ghaſtly countenances, if the cauſe had been unknown, would rather have excited terror than pity. Our bodies were nothing but ſkin and bones, our limbs were full of ſores, and we were clothed in rags; in this condition, with the tears of gratitude flowing down our cheeks, the people of Timor beheld us with a mixture of horror, ſurpriſe, and pity."

They received every mark of attention from theſe humane Dutchmen, during a ſtay of [illegible] months. They were furniſhed with lodgings and a plentiful ſtock of proviſions, and their ſick were carefully attended to by the ſurgeon, who ſteadily refuſed all offers of compenſation. After they had been at Timor ſome time, and [illegible] nearly recovered from the hardſhips of their voyage, Mr. Nelſon was ſeized with an inflammatory fever, of which, notwithſtanding every attention, he died. He had been ſent out by Sir Joſeph Banks, with Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage, and had accompanied Mr. Bligh, to make diſcoveries in Natural Hiſtory, in which he was a proficient. His amiable manners, good ſenſe, and patient reſignation under his diſtreſſes, had endeared him to all the crew, and his loſs was ſincerely and univerſally regretted.

After remaining two months at Timor, Mr. Bligh and his men ſailed for Batavia, in a ſchooner which he had purchaſed, and arrived there on the 1ſt of October. He was here ſeized with a ſevere fit of illneſs, of which he did not recover till he left this unwholeſome climate and got to ſea. He left Batavia in a Dutch packet, in the early part of October, leaving the reſt of the crew to follow him, in the fleet which would ſail towards the end of the month. He arrived at Portſmouth in the beginning of March 1790; and was himſelf the firſt who brought intelligence of the loſs of his ſhip, of his extraordinary diſtreſſes, and of the ſtill more extraordinary manner in which he was releaſed from them.—

We cannot better conclude this abſtract than with the following extract from Lieut. Bligh's narrative.

"When I reflect how providentially our lives were ſaved at Tofoa, by the inhabitants delaying the attack, and that with ſcarce any thing to ſupport life, we croſſed a ſea of more than one thouſand two hundred leagues, without ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather; when I reflect that in an open boat, with ſo much ſtormy weather, we eſcaped foundering; that not any of us were taken off by diſeaſe, that we had the great good fortune to paſs the unfriendly natives of other countries without accident, and at laſt happily to meet with the moſt friendly and beſt of people to relieve our diſtreſſes; I ſay, when I reflect on all theſe wonderful eſcapes, the remembrance of ſuch great mercies enables me to bear, with reſignation and cheerfulneſs, the failure of an expedition, the ſucceſs of which I had ſo much at heart, and which was fruſtrated at a time when I was congratulating myſelf, on the faireſt proſpect of being able to complete it, in a manner that would fully have anſwered the intention of his majeſty, and the honourable promoters of ſo benevolent a plan." [illegible] uſe, [illegible] and oak;

Remarks on the Manufacturing of MAPLE SUGAR; *by a Society of Gentlemen, in Philadelphia.*

HE who enables another to obtain any neceſſary of life, either cheaper or more independently than heretofore, adds a new ſource of happineſs to man; and becomes more or leſs uſeful, in proportion to the number of thoſe who participate in the benefits of his diſcovery. The tranſitions, however, made from one ſtage of improvement to another, are not ſudden, but gradual; which probably ariſes from that ſtrong and almoſt univerſal diſinclination, in the mind, at departing from the beaten path, or from long eſtabliſhed cuſtoms. Hence men, frequently, at firſt, treat with neglect or contempt, that which, afterwards, on better information, and a thorough knowledge of facts, they believe, and without reſerve, adopt in their ſubſequent practice. Were we to introduce, and embrace, as a maxim,—"That every new propoſition, merely on account of its novelty, muſt be rejected,"—our knowledge would no longer be progreſſive, and every kind of improvement muſt ceaſe.

That the juice of the Sugar-Maple would produce a ſaccharine ſubſtance, anſwering the purpoſes of ſugar, has been known many years, and particularly by the inhabitants of the Eaſtern States;—but that there was a ſufficient number of this kind of tree, in the States of New-York and Pennſylvania only, to ſupply the whole of the United States, with this article, is a fact which was not ſo well aſcertained, nor ſo ſatisfactorily authenticated, till within a year or two paſt;—and that the ſugar of this tree was capable of being grained, covered, reduced, in quality, equal to the beſt imported,—was in ſome meaſure problematical, till within even two or three months paſt, when the arrival of ſeveral cheſts, in the city of Philadelphia, made laſt ſpring on the Delaware, removed every doubt, in the minds of thoſe who have ſeen it, as to the truth of this laſt fact.

The object which this publication has particularly in view, is, "A communication of ſuch obſervations and directions on *manufacturing the Maple-Sugar*, as will be moſt uſeful to thoſe, who, from ſituation, intereſt or patriotiſm, may be induced to engage in and carry on this buſineſs."——A perſon who had, many years, been acquainted with the uſual way of making this article, being deſirous of improving the method,—obtained the inſtructions of a refiner of ſugar in this city, and, with theſe before him, began his experiments, in February laſt, at *Stock-Port*, about three miles below the junction of the Mohock and Popatchtunck branches of the Delaware. He ſoon diſcovered that the buſineſs was yet in its infancy, that great and even eſſential improvements might be made therein, which would require a departure from the methods heretofore in general uſe, in boiling down the green ſap, graining the ſyrup, &c. and which, if attended to and adopted, would enable him to produce ſugar, in colour, grain, and taſte, equal, if not ſuperior in reputation, to any imported. His ſentiments and hopes, on this head, have been fully confirmed, by the reſult of his experiments; for the ſugar he has made, and ſent down to this city, in the opinion of well qualified judges, is

equal to the beſt ſugar imported from the Weſt-India iſlands.

The perſon above-mentioned, whoſe judgment on this ſubject is much to be relied on, as well from his experience in the buſineſs, as his eſtabliſhed character for candour and integrity,—is clearly of opinion,—that four, active, induſtrious men, well provided with materials, and conveniences proper for carrying on the buſineſs, may turn out in a common ſeaſon, which laſts from four to ſix weeks,—*forty hundred weight of good ſugar*, that is, *ten hundred to each man*. If four men can effect this, how great muſt be the product of the ſeparate or aſſociated labours of the many thouſands of people who now inhabit, or may inhabit the immenſe tracts of land, which abound with the Sugar-Maple tree! What a new and extenſive field opens from theſe conſiderations! what an intereſting and important object to the cauſe of humanity, preſents itſelf to our view! an object that deſerves the countenance of every good citizen, and that highly merits even *national encouragement*.

The buildings, implements, and utenſils needful for this manufacture, and ſuited for the uſe of four good hands it is thought, may, together with the beſt proceſs yet known for boiling the ſap, granulating the ſyrup, &c. be uſefully pointed out, that thoſe perſons, who incline to enter upon it in the next year, may proceed on the beſt information to be had, and timely provide themſelves with every thing neceſſary for the purpoſe; particularly, with ſuch articles, made of wood, as require ſeaſoning.—Where a larger number than four men are intended to be employed, at one Sugar-Camp, the kettles and other articles to be provided, as well as the number of trees to be tapped, may be increaſed accordingly.

Detail and deſcription of the neceſſary utenſils and materials.

Kettles: Sixteen, of about fifteen gallons each.

Iron Ladles: Two, the bowls to contain three or four quarts, each, for ſhifting the ſyrup: the handles to have ſockets, which may be extended with wood to any convenient length.

Trammels or *Pot-Racks:* Sixteen, one for each kettle, eighteen inches long, the flat part; and the round or lower piece, the ſame; ſo as to lengthen to about three feet, occaſionally.

Screw Augers: Four, of an half, three quarters, and one inch, for boring the trees.—Although it has been found that the Sugar-Maple tree will bear much hardſhip and abuſe; yet the chopping notches into it, from year to year, ſhould be forborne; an auger hole anſwers the purpoſe of drawing off the ſap, equally well, and is no injury to the tree.

Buckets: Eight or ten, of three gallons each, at leaſt, for collecting the ſap.

Boards: Eight or ten, round pieces, to lay on the ſurface of the ſap, at the top of the buckets, to prevent its ſpiaſhing over.

Coolers: Three or four tubs, of about fifteen gallons each (kettles will anſwer the purpoſe) to receive the ſyrup from the boilers, when, upon trial from the proof ſtick, it draws into a thread between the thumb and finger, as hereafter deſcribed.

Yokes: Four, to go acroſs the ſhoulders of the perſons employed in collecting the ſap, having a bucket ſuſpended at each end.

Troughs: Eight hundred ſhould be made of white pine, white aſh, water aſh, aſpen, linden or baſs-wood, poplar, common-maple or ſugar-maple:—avoid, for this uſe, the butter-nut, cheſnut and oak;

—theſe would either diſcolour the ſap, or give it an improper taſte.—A perſon, acquainted with the buſineſs, can cut down the timber proper for the purpoſe, and hollow out about twenty of theſe troughs in a day; they generally hold from two to three gallons: the largeſt ſhould be placed to receive the ſap of thoſe trees that are moſt thriving, and which yield the greateſt quantity.—It may alſo be noted, that white-aſh and white-pine will make the troughs when green; the other kinds of timber, above-mentioned, ſhould be ſeaſoned, or they will be liable to leak.

Store Troughs: Where large ciſterns, fit for the purpoſe, cannot be had, which will generally be the caſe in a new country, troughs may be made of the white-pine, by falling a large tree of that kind, and fixing it in a level poſition; the upper ſide to be dug out in the ſhape of a manger for feeding cattle:—the larger it can be made for receiving the green ſap, the better. White-aſh and linden or baſs-wood will alſo anſwer the purpoſe; ſhould any of them ſplit and leak, they may be caulked tight.—Theſe troughs ſhould be at a convenient diſtance from the boilers, in a cool place, and under cover, to prevent ſnow, rain, &c. mixing with the ſap.—A linen ſtrainer ſhould be ſo fixed that the ſap, when collected in buckets, may paſs through ſuch ſtrainer into theſe troughs, at one end, and at the other end, room ſhould be left to dip out for feeding the boilers.

Sheds, Walls, &c. The expoſed manner in which ſugar has been uſually made, in the back country, is attended with many inconveniences, eſpecially in windy weather, when the aſhes, leaves, &c. may be blown into the boilers, and thereby diſcolour the ſyrup, or injure its flavour; neither can the keeping up a proper degree of heat be always effected in an expoſed ſituation. To remedy theſe inconveniences, it is recommended that a back wall, for the fire-place, be erected, eighteen or twenty inches high, and to extend a ſufficient length for all the boilers employed. This wall may be made of ſtones laid in clay or loam, where lime-mortar is not readily to be had.—For ſaving the aſhes, and the greater convenience in making and continuing a regular fire, under the boilers, a hearth of flat ſtone, about three feet wide, ſhould be made to extend an equal length with the back wall. And further to obviate the ill effects, which too open an expoſure is ſubject to, (it being obſerved where a number of boilers are placed in a range, thoſe at, and near, the outer ends, don't ſucceed ſo well as the more central ones,) it is ſtrongly recommended that ſheds be erected, to extend over, and cover the whole length of the hearth, and ſo formed that the ſmoke may paſs off, and be at the ſame time a ſhelter from high winds, rain, ſnow, &c. For graining the ſyrup, after it is brought to a proper ſtate in the boilers, it will be right to have a ſeparate ſhed or building, in which two of the ſixteen kettles ſhould be fixed;—for this ſervice, charcoal is much better than wood, as the heat or flame ſhould be confined to the bottoms of the kettles, and be uniform and regular, to guard againſt burning or ſcorching. A wall, as above deſcribed, ſhould be made at the back of the fire-place, as well as at each end; and the hearth or bottom laid with flat ſtones, on which charcoal is to be placed.

And-Irons: Pieces of caſt-iron, ſomething like and-irons, and to ſerve the ſame purpoſe, will be very uſeful: they ſhould, in the long part, be two feet and an half, and

two inches ſquare; the turn at the inner end, four inches downwards, and a ſmall turn upwards, at the outer end, of about two inches, to prevent the wood from rolling. Of theſe, there ſhould be a number to ſuit the extent of the fire-place, to be placed at the diſtance of five or ſix feet from each other.

Sugar Moulds: Theſe ſhould be made of ſeaſoned boards, or of ſuch wood as will not impart a taſte to the ſugar. To anſwer the end of *earthen* moulds, uſed in the Weſt-Indies, and in our refining houſes, the uſe of ſugar moulds has been, in the preſent year, well ſupplied, by making them *of wood*, ſomewhat reſembling a mill-hopper, about twenty ſeven inches long, and ten or twelve inches wide, at the top, and tapered to the width of one inch, at the lower end.

Frames, to place the moulds in, above deſcribed, ſhould be formed ſo as to admit the moulds to reſt in them, about half their depth.

Gutters, ſpouts, or narrow troughs,—ſhould be fixed within the frames, under the moulds, in a deſcending poſition; the lower ends to enter covered caſks or veſſels, ſo that when the plugs or ſtoppers are drawn from the bottom of the moulds, which may be done, in about twenty-four hours after they are ſet, the molaſſes that will run therefrom, may fall into theſe gutters, and paſs readily into the *covered* veſſels, which, if open, would be expoſed to duſt and dirt.

Prickers: So termed by the ſugar-bakers, about twelve inches long and half an inch diameter, at one end, and the other, brought to a point; for want of iron, they may be made of hard wood:—a few hours after the moulds are unſtopped, the prickers ſhould be run up to the bottom of them, three or four inches, to make way for the whole quantity of molaſſes to paſs off.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A PROVIDENTIAL ANECDOTE.

IN the great earthquake which deſtroyed Port-Royal, in Jamaica, in the year 1692, a negro man, the property of a merchant, upon feeling the earth begin to quake under his feet, ran haſtily into his maſter's compting-houſe in order to reſcue his maſter. By miſtake he ſeized a captain of a veſſel into his arms, inſtead of his maſter, and eſcaped with him out of the compting-houſe. In attempting afterwards to ſave his maſter, he periſhed in the compting-houſe with him. After the earthquake was over a cradle was ſeen floating on the water, in which were found a female negro child alive, and a large ſilver diſh. The child upon examination appeared to be the daughter of the negro man, who had loſt his life in attempting to ſave his maſter's. The ſilver diſh belonged to the merchant who had periſhed in his compting-houſe. Both the child and the diſh were ſent to the eldeſt ſon of the merchant, who then lived in Philadelphia. The deſcendants of that ſon are now wealthy and reſpectable in this city. A free negro woman the daughter of the child that was ſaved in the cradle is now living in Philadelphia; and the ſilver diſh is ſtill the property of one of the family.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

AN EULOGIUM *in honour of the late* DR. WILLIAM CULLEN, *Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of* Edinburgh; *delivered before the College of Phyſicians of* Philadelphia, *on the 9th of July, agreeably to their Vote of the 4th of May,* 1790. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. *Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the College of* Philadelphia. *Publiſhed by order of the College of Phyſicians.*

EULOGIUM, when it has for its object the celebration of diſtinguiſhed genius and elevated virtue, is both pleaſing and inſtructive; for, however envy may caſt a ſhade over living merit, yet it generally ceaſes to perſecute in the grave. We even receive pleaſure from the recital of thoſe virtues in the deceaſed, which we have not candour enough to allow in the living. Hence the generality of mankind are more inſtructed by ſuch recitals, than by the contemplation of virtuous living characters; for inſtruction is founded on approbation. Thus it appears that eulogium, in honor of real worth, ſerves the beſt of purpoſes. It exhibits illuſtrious characters in the moſt agreeable view; and excites the living to admire and emulate the virtues of the dead.

The judicious author of the eulogium now before us, has beſtowed his panegyric on thoſe qualities and endowments of the mind, which deſignate the truly great and uſeful man. In the genuine ſpirit of philoſophy, he has applauded thoſe traits in the character of Dr. Cullen, which will ever be admired by the wiſe and good.

Dr. Ruſh elegantly deſcribes the genius, the literary endowments, and profeſſional character, of Dr. Cullen. He next does homage to his benevolence of heart, and mentions his polite gentlemanlike manners. The veneration in which he was held both at home and abroad, and a few pathetic obſervations on his death, complete the portrait. The Dr. concludes by exhorting his profeſſional brethren duly to eſtimate the medical character; to emulate the virtues of Dr. Cullen; and to endeavour, like him, to improve the ſcience of medicine. He cautions them, however, againſt an implicit and ſervile belief in the opinions of great men; and concludes by calling upon them to avail themſelves of their political advantages, to encourage free enquiry on medical ſubjects, and to contribute their ſhare towards forming a complete ſyſtem of medicine.

The following extracts will beſt ſhow the beautiful eaſe and ſimplicity in ſtyle, the correct language, the bold expreſſive metaphors, the judicious obſervations, and the exalted ſentiments, which characteriſe this elegant performance. It muſt be remembered, however, that theſe extracts are detached and uncon-

nected ſcraps, taken from different parts of the performance.

The Dr. introduces his eulogium with the following obſervations:

Mr. Preſident and Gentlemen.

BY your unanimous vote, to honour with an Eulogium, the diſtinguiſhed character of the late DR. WILLIAM CULLEN, profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Edinburgh, you have done equal homage to Science and Humanity. This illuſtrious phyſician was the preceptor of many of us:—He was moreover a diſtinguiſhed citizen of the republic of medicine, and a benefactor to mankind; and although, like the ſun, he ſhone in a diſtant hemiſphere, yet many of the rays of his knowledge have fallen upon this quarter of the globe. I riſe, therefore, to mingle your grateful praiſes of him, with the numerous offerings of public and private reſpect, which have been paid to his memory in his native country. Happy will be the effects of ſuch acts of diſtant ſympathy, if they ſhould ſerve to unite the influence of ſcience with that of commerce, to leſſen the prejudices of nations againſt each other, and thereby to prepare the way for the operation of that divine ſyſtem of morals, whoſe perogative alone it is, to teach mankind that they are brethren, and to make the name of a fellow-creature, in every region of the world, a ſignal for brotherly affection.

In mentioning the genius of Dr. Cullen, our author gives a definition of genius.

DR. CULLEN poſſeſſed a great and original genius. By genius, in the preſent inſtance, I mean a power in the human mind of diſcovering the relation of diſtant truths, by the ſhorteſt train of intermediate propoſitions. This precious gift of heaven, is compoſed of a vigorous imagination, quick ſenſibility, a talent for extenſive and accurate obſervation, a faithful memory, and a ſound judgment. Theſe faculties were all united, in an eminent degree, in the mind of Dr. Cullen. His imagination ſurveyed all nature at a glance, and, like a camera obſcura, ſeemed to produce in his mind a picture of the whole viſible creation. His ſenſibility was ſo exquiſite, that the ſmalleſt portions of truth acted upon it. By means of his talent for obſervation he collected knowledge from every thing he heard, ſaw, or read, and from every perſon with whom he converſed. His memory was the faithful repoſitory of all his ideas, and appeared to be alike accurate upon all ſubjects. Over each of theſe faculties of his mind a ſound judgment preſided, by means of which he diſcovered the relation of ideas to each other, and thereby produced thoſe new combinations which conſtitute principles in ſcience. This proceſs of the mind has been called invention, and is totally different from a mere capacity of acquiring learning, or collecting knowledge from the diſcoveries of others. It elevates man to a diſtant reſemblance of his Maker; for the diſcovery of truth, is the perception of things as they appear to the Divine Mind.

When giving an account of Dr. Cullen's learning, reading, and knowledge, it is obſerved, that,

Dr. Cullen's reading was extenſive, but it was not confined wholly to medicine. He read books upon all ſubjects; and he had a peculiar art of extracting ſomething from all of them, which he made ſubſervient to his profeſſion. He was well acquainted with ancient and modern hiſtory, and delighted in the poets, among whom Shakeſpear was his favourite. The hiſtory of our globe, as unfolded by books of geography and travels, was ſo familiar to him, that a ſtranger could not converſe with him, without ſuppoſing that he had not only travelled, but that he had lived, every where. His memory had no rubbiſh in it. Like a ſecretory organ, in the animal body, it rejected every thing in reading, that could not be applied to ſome uſeful purpoſe. In this he has given the world a moſt valuable leſſon, for the difference between error and uſeleſs truth is very ſmall; and a man is no wiſer for knowledge which he cannot apply, than he is rich from poſſeſſing wealth, which he cannot ſpend.

The overthrow of Boerhaave's pathology, by Dr. Cullen, who taught his pupils to ſeek for the cauſes of diſeaſes in the ſolids, is followed by theſe remarks on Dr. Cullen's diſcoveries in the the nervous ſyſtem:

Nature is always coy. Ever ſince ſhe was driven from the heart, by the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, ſhe has concealed herſelf in the brain and nerves Here ſhe has been purſued by Dr. Cullen; and if he has not dragged her to public view, he has left us a clue

which muſt in time conduct us to her laſt receſs in the human body. Many, however, of the operations of nature in the nervous ſyſtem have been explained by him; and no candid man will ever explain the whole of them, without acknowledging that the foundation of his ſucceſsful inquiries was laid by the diſcoveries of Dr. Cullen.

His character as a teacher of medicine is thus deſcribed:

As a teacher of medicine, Dr. Cullen poſſeſſed many peculiar talents. He mingled the moſt agreeable eloquence with the moſt profound diſquiſitions. He appeared to *lighten* upon every ſubject upon which he ſpoke. His language was ſimple, and his arrangement methodical, by which means he was always intelligible.

We recommend the following beautiful extract to the ſerious peruſal of thoſe "good ſort of people," who loudly condemn all innovations in ſcience, as viſionary, and abſurd:

In the inveſtigation of truth, he ſometimes ventured into the regions of conjecture. His imagination was a hot-bed of hypotheſes, which led him to conſtant obſervation and experiment. Theſe often proved the ſeeds of ſubſequent diſcoveries. It was thus Sir Iſaac Newton founded an empire in ſcience; for moſt of his diſcoveries were the conſequence of preconceived hypotheſes. In delivering new opinions, Dr. Cullen preſerved the ſtricteſt integrity. I have known him more than once, refute the opinions which he had taught the preceding year, even before the fallacy of them had been ſuſpected by any of his pupils. Such inſtances of candour often paſs with the vulgar for inſtability; but they are the trueſt characteriſtics of a great mind. To be unchangeable, ſuppoſes perpetual error, or a perception of truth without the uſe of reaſon; but this ſublime act of intuition belongs only to the Deity.

Dr. Cullen's reputation, as a phyſician, is ſtrongly expreſſed by the following metaphor:

The city of Edinburgh, during his life, became the very atmoſphere of medicine.

His ſympathizing manner, when viſiting his patients; his affability and politeneſs, his economy of time, and punctual obſervance of engagements are thus deſcribed:

So gentle and ſympathizing was Dr. Cullen's manner in a ſick room, that pain and diſtreſs ſeemed to be ſuſpended in his preſence. Hope followed his footſteps, and death appeared frequently to drop his commiſſion in a combat with his ſkill.

In his intercourſe with the world he exhibited the manners of a well-bred gentleman. He exerciſed upon all occaſions the agreeable art, in which true politeneſs is ſaid to conſiſt, of ſpeaking with civility, and liſtening with attention, to every body. His converſation was at all times animated, agreeable, and inſtructing. Few perſons went into his company without learning ſomething; and even a common thought, by paſſing through his mind, received an impreſſion, which made it ever afterwards worthy of being preſerved.

He was a ſtrict economiſt of time. He ſeldom went out of his houſe in his carriage, or ſedan-chair, without a book in his hand; and he once told me that he frequently employed one of his ſons to read to him after he went to bed, that he might not loſe that portion of time which paſſes between lying down and falling aſleep.

He was remarkably punctual to all his profeſſional engagement. He appeared to conſider time as a ſpecies of property, which no man had a right to take from another without his conſent.

It was by means of his economy and punctuality in the uſe of time, that he accompliſhed ſo much in his profeſſion. I have read of ſome men who have ſpent more time in their cloſets, and of others who have done more buſineſs; but I have never read, nor heard of a man, who mingled more ſtudy and buſineſs together. He lived by rule, without ſubjecting himſelf to the ſlavery of forms. He was always employed, but never in a hurry; and amidſt the numerous and complicated avocations of ſtudy and buſineſs, he appeared to enjoy the pleaſures of ſociety, as if company-keeping and converſation were the only buſineſs of his life.

I ſhall mention but one more trait in the character of Dr. Cullen, and that is, that he was diſtinguiſhed by no one ſingularity of behaviour from other men. It is true he ſtood alone; but this ſingularity was occaſioned, not by his quitting the ſociety of his fellow-men by walking on their left, or right ſide, but by his walking before them. Eccentricities in behaviour are the offſpring of a lively fancy only, but order is inſeparably connect-

ed with real genius. The actions of the former may be compared to the crooked flash of distant lightning, while the latter resembles in its movements the steady revolutions of the heavenly bodies.

What will some of our modern pretenders to genius say to the above!

Dr. Cullen's respectability in old age, is described in the following extract:

It pleased God to prolong his life to a good old age. He lived near 78 years. He lived to shew the different nature of the soul and body, by the increasing vigour of the former, under the gradual decay of the latter. He lived to demonstrate how much the duration of all the faculties of the mind depends upon their constant exercise. He lived to teach his brethren by his example, that the obligations to acquire and communicate knowledge, should cease only with health or life; and lastly, he lived to reap the fruits of his labours in the most extensive fame; for not only his pupils, and his works, had conveyed his reputation; but canvas, paper, and clay, had borne even the image of his person to every quarter of the globe.

The citizens of Edinburgh have done honour to themselves, by their attention to this venerable physician, during his life, contrary to the general practice of mankind:

During the interval between his resignation and his death, he received the most affectionate marks of public and private respect. The city of Edinburgh voted him their thanks, and presented him with a piece of plate. This instance of public gratitude deserves our particular attention; as it is more common for cities to treat their eminent literary characters with neglect during their lives, and centuries afterwards to contend for the honour of having given them birth.

The important services Dr. Cullen rendered mankind, having been mentioned, his loss is thus feelingly related:

DR. Cullen is now no more. What a blank has been produced by his death in the great volume of science! Behold! The genius of humanity weeping at his feet, while the genius of medicine lifts up the key, which fell from his hand with his last breath, and with inexpressible concern, cries out, "To whom shall I give this instrument? Who now will unlock for me the treasures of universal nature?"

The following extracts are taken from a few concluding observations which Dr. Rush addressed to the College of Physicians:

Let us learn from the character of Dr. Cullen duly to estimate our profession. While astronomy claims a Newton, and electricity a Franklin, medicine has been equally honoured by having employed the genius of a Cullen.

That physician has lived to little purpose, who does not leave his profession in a more improved state than he found it. Let us remember, that our obligations to add something to the capital of medical knowledge, are equally binding with our obligations to practise the virtues of integrity and humanity, in our intercourse with our patients. Let no useful fact therefore, however inconsiderable it may appear, be kept back from the public eye; for there are mites in science as well as in charity, and the remote consequences of both are often alike important and beneficial. Facts are the morality of medicine. They are the same in all ages and in all countries.

DR. Cullen used to say "It is a great "disadvantage to any science to have "been improved by a great man. His "authority imposes indolence, timidity, "or idolatry upon all who come after "him."—Let us avoid these evils in our veneration for Dr. Cullen. To believe in great men, is often as great an obstacle to the progress of knowledge, as to believe in witches and conjurers. It is the image worship of science; for error is as much an attribute of man, as the desire of happiness; and I think I have observed, that the errors of great men partake of the dimensions of their minds, and are often of a greater magnitude than the errors of men of inferior understanding.

The United States have perfected the science of civil government. The freedom of our constitutions, by imparting vigor and independence to the mind, is favourable to bold and original thinking upon all subjects. Let us avail ourselves therefore of this political aid to our researches, and endeavour to obtain histories and cures of all our diseases, that we may thereby contribute our part towards the formation of a complete system of medicine.

MEMOIRS OF THE BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY.

In a ſeries of Letters to a reſpectable Citizen of Philadelphia. Containing ſentiments on a Mode *of* domeſtic Education, *ſuited to the preſent ſtate of ſociety, government, and manners, in the United States of America; and on the dignity and importance of the* Female Character. *Interſperſed with a variety of intereſting* Anecdotes. By ENOS HITCHCOCK, *D. D. In two volumes* 12mo. *Price one dollar and two thirds. Printed in Boſton—publiſhed in Philadelphia, &c.*

(Continued from page 48.*)*

DR. HITCHCOCK, throughout the whole of theſe memoirs, has availed himſelf of the writings of Locke, Kaimes, Rouſſeau &c. He has adopted whatever ſeemed excellent in their ſyſtems, while he has rejected ſuch of their principles as appeared erroneous, or improper for the United States. The ideas taken from thoſe authors, however, are exhibited in a much more pleaſing form than they had before appeared in. Moſt of the rules laid down are enforced, and rendered ſtriking, by well choſen anecdotes and agreeable ſtories. Our author has alſo advanced many new thoughts on the important ſubject of education. The extract we have already given ſhows, that a litigious diſpoſition and a revengeful ſpirit were early guarded againſt, in the Bloomſgrove family. Revenge, indeed, was ſuppreſſed in infancy. If either of the little ones, for inſtance, were hurt by falling, the floor or ground was not beaten "for having hurt the baby."—Fear ariſing from a ſuperſtitious dread of ghoſts, witches, and hobgoblins, was prevented: no vulgar marvellous ſtories were ſuffered to reach the ears of the little Oſander and Rozella.

Of the knowledge acquired in the firſt ſeven years of life, our author obſerves.

The period of which we now ſpeak, is not a ſeaſon for the acquiſition of much underſtanding. But I will venture to ſay, in the firſt ſeven years of our life, we gain more knowledge, than in the ſame term, during any other part of life. Children are ſo inquiſitive concerning the names, properties, and relations of things, that there are but few objects, with which we generally become acquainted, but fall within the limits of a child's knowledge. We afterwards view them in a different manner, becauſe we have more underſtanding of their properties; we become more able to inveſtigate the cauſes, and trace the effects of natural objects; for children acquire their knowledge, by perception only: but men gain underſtanding by reaſoning, compariſon, and deduction. After all our mighty boaſt of underſtanding, it is but a poor pittance compared with the knowledge we get by perception: and mankind, in general, are influenced more in their ſentiments and manners, through life, by the latter, than by the former.

Of imitation, its powers and uſes in education, he remarks,

Imitation is a very powerful ſpring of action in human nature, eſpecially in children. In females, it operates more ſtrongly than in our ſex: they are quick to diſcern the peculiarities of female conduct and directly catch the manners of their own ſex.

Great advantage may be made of this imitative propenſity, in the progreſs of education.

An ill effect is produced, by ſpeaking to children in a broken inarticulate language, or, what is called baby-talk. This ought never to be permitted; but the moſt plain, full, and diſtinct ſounds ſhould be employed, in ſpeaking to children.

But the effect of any improper ſtamp, from this quarter, will be much more eaſily effaced from boys than girls; they are more abroad, and converſant with a greater variety of objects, which have a tendency to efface any unfavourable impreſſion.

It was on account of this imitative pronenefs, and the advantages to be derived from it, that Mrs. Bloomſgrove con-

ceived a wiſh to procure a female companion for her little daughter, whoſe education had been ſuch as would afford a good model for imitation; and of ſuch an age, as not to have loſt all reliſh for amuſements ſuited to that of Rozella. This would be ſecuring to her all the pleaſures of company and amuſement at home, and afford a conſtant ſtimulus to improvement, without the diſadvantage of bad examples among other children. Nothing has a better tendency to elevate the mind, than to place thoſe images before it, which though above our reach at preſent, yet appear not too far diſtant to encourage our hope of ſoon attaining the ſame excellence.

A female companion is therefore provided for Rozella, the daughter of an unfortunate relation. This young lady was about thirteen years old. She had enjoyed the advantages of a refined, and at the ſame time of a ſubſtantial education.

Fanny unites that delicacy, ſenſibility, and generoſity of mind, to a fair form and graceful manners, which never fail to attract the notice, and ſecure the eſteem, of all her acquaintance. Being the youngeſt of four ſenſible and amiable ſiſters, ſhe had derived great advantage from the information they had acquired, and from the dignity of their manners. This luſtre, ſhe is now invited to reflect down upon the little Rozella, as a kind of preceptive companion.

Oſander and Rozella are taught to be independent and induſtrious, even in childhood.

Great advantages areſe to thoſe children from their being left to invent amuſements for themſelves, and make their own toys. By this happy contrivance, their invention was put upon the ſtretch to form ſchemes for amuſement, and conſtruct machines for play: this inured them to think and recollect for themſelves; and it brought into exerciſe, all thoſe powers which are of conſtant uſe in the common affairs of life. While invention was employed in deviſing, action was neceſſary to carry into effect whatever they had planned; this induced the habits of activity and induſtry.

Oſander cannot make his tools; but at the age of nine, he can dig up his ground in the garden and dreſs it; for on theſe conditions he holds it. He can make his own bow and arrows. His marbles are of his own conſtruction. His ball, top, ſled, and whatever ſerves for amuſement, are the effect of his own handicraft, with very little aſſiſtance. Theſe he continued to enjoy without being cloyed, or wiſhing for any others; becauſe he was firſt employed in making, and then in uſing them.

Rozella cannot dig her garden, this would be too maſculine an employment for a little girl; but ſhe can pull out the weeds and keep the bed clean. She can dreſs and undreſs her doll; and carry it thro' all the ceremonies of giving and receiving viſits. She nurſes, inſtructs, and corrects it; and is never tired of the buſineſs, becauſe it gives her exerciſe, and ſhe enjoys the fruit of her own labor. Children are naturally active; and if this ſtimulus is kept alive by proper inducements to induſtry, they will never languiſh for want of occupation, nor will their amuſements become inſipid by familiarity.

Children love employment; but cannot bear long confinement. Their greateſt pleaſures would ſoon become irkſome, if impoſed as a taſk. Application and relaxation ſhould, therefore, ſo divide their time, as to make both a pleaſure. Nothing ſhould be aſſigned children under the idea of a taſk, becauſe the very idea is diſguſting.

The benevolent affections are carefully cheriſhed in this happy family:

The principles of benevolence had been early inculcated, by a variety of maxims and actions ſuited to their age. The little plant had been nouriſhed with great care, was conſtantly cheriſhed by exerciſe, and ſupported by their own example. Nothing could have given them more pleaſure, than to ſee their youthful hearts dilating with this generous quality. Inſtead of laying out their money for toys or ſweetmeats, as moſt other children did, they kept it to give to poor people, who frequented this hoſpitable dwelling; or to aſſiſt indigent families, in the neighbourhood.

The pleaſure of doing good, is the nobleſt reward which generous minds can receive from beneficent actions.

With this ſenſe then, ſhould the young mind be inſpired; and, by this conſideration, it ſhould be exerciſed in acts of beneficence.

The following extracts are worthy of particular attention,

A circumſtance in the management of their domeſtic concerns, in the Bloomſgrove family, which I think worthy of notice in this place, is the confidence they repoſed in the children. The voice of undoubted friendſhip has a great influence over the human heart. When parents have, by their prudent management with their children, convinced them that their good has been the object of all their care, even of the puniſhments they have inflicted, ſo as to cheriſh the natural ſpark of gratitude; they may venture to make them their confidents, both of ſecrets and of their intereſt. A greater inducement to fidelity, either in children or ſervants, can hardly be conceived of, than to be thought truſt-worthy. It lays hold of the beſt affections of human nature, the generous and grateful feelings; and gains an aſcendency over the mind, which an exertion of authority could not effect; and will afford an effectual ſecurity againſt betraying the truſt repoſed.

It was a maxim with theſe parents to indulge their children in aſking queſtions for information; and to encourage the exertion of this faculty by proper anſwers. To check theſe inquiries by ſeverity, or pervert them by falſe, or evaſive anſwers, would be to ſtint a natural plant, which requires culture in order to bring it to perfection.

Reſtraint ſhould be ſo laid, as rather to call off the mind from the object, than to prohibit the enjoyment. To maintain that entire control over the appetites of children, which is the parent's prerogative, ſo as not to induce diſſimulation on the one hand, nor diſaffection on the other, is a critical point. When the parent, or the preceptor becomes a tyrant, and the child a ſlave, there is an end of all education.

It is with families, as with ſtates; they have been too buſy with laws, and too remiſs in education. They contrive methods to puniſh, not to prevent crimes. But the Bloomſgrove family affords an exception from this general obſervation.

I am convinced, from the ſucceſs of their domeſtic diſcipline, that the uſual mode of government ſhould be inverted; and the paſſion, fear, which is commonly the firſt, become the laſt paſſion addreſſed by parental authority.

If you can, by any means, accuſtom your children to acknowledge their faults, it will leſſen their number, and it will preclude the neceſſity of puniſhment. This, though a difficult part of education, is an important one, and may be effected by beginning early with them, and letting them find that a candid acknowledgement always procures abſolution. The fineſt ſenſibility ſhould be cheriſhed in the young heart, with regard to right and wrong. This can be effected only by appearing hurt and grieved, not angry, at their faults. If you are angry with a child for its faults and rave at it, you excite the ſame paſſion in the child; and the ſame paſſion in oppoſite bodies, like the repellent power in matter, drives them from each other. But ſoften the heart by grief, and you will attract the child to you; and its faults will become ſuch burdens, that it cannot retain them.

Children who are taught to be frank and candid, if they find they can always be ſo without danger, will never think of diſſembling, but when they are conſcious of having done wrong, and then, if they find as much ſecurity, and more comfort, in confeſſing, than in diſſembling, they will be candid and honeſt. Candor is the baſis of friendſhip and mutual confidence. It ſecures the good will of others; is the ſweetener of ſociety, and endears men even to their enemies; and a high degree of it is inconſiſtent with the practice of any vice.

Oſander and Rozella are taught to reſpect thoſe around them, not in proportion to their wealth or dreſs, but according to the good they do in ſociety.

Unconſcious of any merit from their own rank and fortune, Oſander and Rozella treat every one with affability and reſpect. Their parents never flattered them with any ideas of ſuperiority of rank; but taught them that all juſt claims to ſuperiority were, founded in real excellence and perſonal merit.

Mrs. Bloomſgrove ſpoke ſlightly of dreſs before her daughter.—"Gay dreſs, ſhe obſerved, is ſeldom neceſſary, and ſhould never come into competition with the improvements of the mind; that dreſs may ſerve to recommend a female among ſtrangers, but that plain dreſs is more becoming a young lady of known excellence, and that a flaunting dreſs only derogates from her character. She did not mean, by theſe leſſons, to depreſs the ſprightly mind of Rozella, nor to hurt her taſte in dreſs, but to prevent any thing finical, and to elevate her mind to more ſuitable objects.

(To be continued.)

The CONTRAST, *a* Comedy *in five acts; written by a* citizen *of the* United States. *Publiſhed in Philadelphia. Price half a dollar.*

THE ſituation of our country hitherto has been ſuch, as would not admit of cultivating every part of knowledge. Moſt men have been aſſiduouſly employed in gaining a ſubſiſtence; and thoſe few, who have devoted themſelves to ſcience, have neceſſarily been more engaged in the acquiſition of what may be ſtrictly termed uſeful knowledge, than of that which is more properly called ornamental. Poetry and the drama have been little attended to. Some ſpecimens have indeed been given of the former, which ſhew that a poetic genius is not denied to America; and there is every reaſon to expect that, as we become more at leiſure to contemplate the numerous ſcenes of our extenſive territory, where grandeur, beauty, and novelty are combined, poetic imaginations will be formed amongſt us, which will rival the celebrated bards of the eaſtern continent. Many incidents of the late revolution, when time ſhall have ſpread over them the mantle of obſcurity, will afford excellent ſubjects for ſublime and pathetic tragedy. And it does not appear chimerical to aſſert, that the comic muſe may fix among us, under peculiarly favourable circumſtances. In Europe, comedy, like every other ſpecies of writing, has been carried to ſuch an extent, as almoſt to have exhauſted the ſubject matter. Scarcely a character has eſcaped the notice of the comic writers of the preſent or former days. Hence they are reduced now to this alternative, either to draw characters which are not in nature, or to atone for the want of novelty in character, by novelty of ſentiment. The former practice is frequently ridiculous, and ſometimes diſguſting; the latter has produced a motley ſpecies of writing, which might be termed, tragedy without bloodſhed.

As the ſtate of ſociety and manners in America differs materially from thoſe in Europe, new characters muſt neceſſarily be produced, of which the dramatic writer may avail himſelf. We have here people from every part of Europe, whoſe manners are variouſly intermixed and blended, producing a compound entirely unknown in Europe. We have foibles peculiar to ourſelves, which ſeem to require the aſſiſtance of the laughing muſe. Satire does not ſeem ſuited to our genius. We cannot bear its laſh. It would rather aggravate than reform. But we may perhaps be laughed out of our follies.

The comedy before us levels its attack principally againſt a character, which is not yet very frequent amongſt us, a travelled American, who returns to his native country, with a ſovereign contempt for its cuſtoms and manners, and a firm attachment to foreign vices and follies. Billy Dimple, or Van Dumpling, had been engaged to Maria, the daughter of Mr. Van Rough. On the death of his father, he went to England, whence he returned, a perfect man of faſhion, formed on Cheſterfield's plan, and deſtitute of the virtues of either country. Struck with the beauty and ſprightlineſs of Charlotte Manly, and the more ſolid charms of her friend Letitia, he wiſhes to break off with Maria, and conducts himſelf in a cool formal manner, which he hopes will compel her to decline the match, and enable him to make himſelf maſter of the fortune of Letitia, and the perſon of Charlotte.

Maria, a girl of great tenderneſs and good ſenſe, is diſguſted with the conduct of Dimple, and wiſhes to break the connection, but her father, on account of Dimple's poſſeſſions is obſtinately determined upon the union. At this time Col. Manly, the brother of Charlotte, arrives in New-York, who is in every reſpect the oppoſite of Dimple. His mind is replete with the moſt generous ſentiments, and his heart is open to the ſofteſt emotions. Meeting accidentally with Maria, they inſpire each other with a tender affection. In the mean time bills arrive from Europe, drawn upon Dimple for one thouſand ſeven hundred pounds, which coming to Van Rough's knowledge, determines him to break the treaty of marriage. Dimple's infamous deſigns are at length diſcovered and fruſtrated. Van Rough gives his daughter to Col. Manly, and the virtues of this amiable pair are recompenſed by an union with each other.

There is a kind of under-plot between Jonathan and Jeſſamy, the ſervants of Manly and Dimple, and Jenny, Maria's maid, which is very diverting.

The characters are well drawn, and well preſerved. No one is, perhaps, entirely new, except that of Jonathan, a plain, untutored Yankee. The characters of Dimple, Manly, and Maria have already been given. Charlotte is a lively, ſprightly, unthinking girl, fond to diſtraction of every thing faſhionable. Letitia is the ſame character in a leſs degree. Van Rough is an old merchant whoſe ideas are all directed in one channel, that of money, and whoſe only maxim is, to "mind the main chance."

The dialogue is ſprightly, and correct. There are many excellent ſtrokes of wit and humour; and ſome admirable ſentiments well expreſſed. The reader will not find the continued flaſhes of wit, of the comedies of the laſt century, nor an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of hacknied ſentiments, which tires and diſguſts us in the modern comedy. This ſeems to ſteer a middle courſe between the two. In ſome reſpects, we could wiſh that it bore leſs reſemblance to the comedies of Charles II. reign, as there are ſome paſſages which border on indelicacy.

We cannot by any means pronounce this a perfect comedy. Little or no adherence has been paid to rules. It approaches in ſome degree to thoſe performances, which have been called, farces in five acts. But as it is the firſt American attempt at this ſpecies of compoſition, and as it may induce others to follow and improve upon it, we think it worthy of the public attention, and cheerfully add our tribute of applauſe, to that which has been already beſtowed by the public on this performance, at its different repreſentations.

SCENE. DIMPLE AND MANLY.

Dimple.] You are Colonel Manly I preſume?

Manly.] At your ſervice, Sir.

Dimple.] My name is Dimple, Sir. I have the honour to be a lodger in the ſame houſe with you, and hearing you were in the Mall, came hither to take the liberty of joining you.

Manly.] You are very obliging, Sir.

Dimple.] As I underſtand you are a ſtranger here, Sir, I have taken the liberty to introduce myſelf to your acquaintance, as poſſibly I may have it in my power to point out ſome things in this city worthy your notice.

Manly.] An attention to ſtrangers is worthy a liberal mind, and muſt ever be gratefully received. But to a ſoldier, who has no fixed abode, ſuch attentions are particularly pleaſing.

Dimple,] Sir, there is no character ſo reſpectable as that of a ſoldier. And, indeed, when we reflect how much we owe to thoſe brave men who have ſuffered ſo

much in the ſervice of their country, and ſecured to us thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings that we now enjoy, our liberty and independence, they demand every attention which gratitude can pay. For my own part, I never meet an officer, but I embrace him as my friend, nor a private in diſtreſs, but I inſenſibly extend my charity to him.——I have hit the Bumkin off very tolerably. [*Aſide.*]

Manly.] Give me your hand, Sir! I do not proffer this hand to every body; but you ſteal into my heart. I hope I am as inſenſible to flattery as moſt men; but I declare, (it may be my weak ſide) that I never hear the name of ſoldier mentioned with reſpect, but I experience a thrill of pleaſure, which I never feel on any other occaſion.

Dimple.] Will you give me leave, my dear colonel, to confer an obligation on myſelf, by ſhewing you ſome civilities during your ſtay here, and giving a ſimilar opportunity to ſome of my friends?

Manly.] Sir, I thank you; but I believe my ſtay in this city will be very ſhort.

Dimple.] I can introduce you to ſome men of excellent ſenſe, in whoſe company you will eſteem yourſelf happy; and, by way of amuſement, to ſome fine girls, who will liſten to your ſoft things with pleaſure.

Manly.] Sir, I ſhould be proud of the honour of being acquainted with thoſe gentlemen;—but, as for the ladies, I don't underſtand you.

Dimple.] Why, Sir, I need not tell you, that when a young gentleman is alone with a young lady, he muſt ſay ſome ſoft things to her fair cheek—indeed the lady will expect it. To be ſure, there is not much pleaſure, when a man of the world and a finiſhed coquet meet, who perfectly know each other: but how delicious is it to excite the emotions of joy, hope, expectation, and delight, in the boſom of a lovely girl, who believes every tittle of what you ſay to be ſerious.

Manly.] Serious, Sir, in my opinion, the man, who, under pretenſions of marriage, can plant thorns in the boſom of an innocent, unſuſpecting girl, is more deteſtable than a common robber, in the ſame proportion, as private violence is more deſpicable than open force, and money of leſs value than happineſs.

Dimple.] How he awes me by the ſuperiority of his ſentiments. [*Aſide.*] As you ſay, Sir, a gentleman ſhould be cautious how he mentions marriage.

Manly.] Cautious, Sir! No perſon more approves of an intercourſe between the ſexes than I do. Female converſation ſoftens our manners, whilſt our diſcourſe, from the ſuperiority of our literary advantages, improves their minds. But, in our young country, where there is no ſuch thing as gallantry, when a gentleman ſpeaks of love to a lady, whether he mentions marriage, or not, ſhe ought to conclude, either that he meant to inſult her, or, that his intentions are the moſt ſerious and honourable. How mean, how cruel is it, by a thouſand tender aſſiduities, to win the affections of an amiable girl, and, though you leave her virtue unſpotted, to betray her into the appearance of ſo many tender partialities, that every man of delicacy would ſuppreſs his inclination towards her, by ſuppoſing her heart engaged! Can any man, for the trivial gratification of his leiſure-hours, affect the happineſs of a whole life! His not having ſpoken of marriage, may add to his perfidy, but can be no excuſe for his conduct.

Dimple.] Sir, I admire your ſentiments;—they are mine. The light obſervations that fell from me, were only a principle of the tongue; they came not from the heart—my practice has ever diſapproved theſe principles.

Manly.] I believe you, Sir. I ſhould with reluctance ſuppoſe that thoſe pernicious ſentiments could find admittance into the heart of a gentleman.

SCENE. JESSAMY *and* JONATHAN.

Jeſſamy.] Well, Mr. Jonathan, what ſucceſs with the fair?

Jonathan.] Why, ſuch a tarnal croſs tike you never ſaw!—You would have counted ſhe had lived upon crab-apples and vinegar for a fortnight. But what the rattle makes you look ſo tarnation glum.

Jeſſamy.] I was thinking, Mr. Jonathan, what could be the reaſon of her carrying herſelf ſo coolly to you.

Jonathan.] Coolly do you call it? Why, I vow, ſhe was fire hot angry: may be, it was becauſe I buſs'd her.

Jeſſamy.] No, no, Mr. Jonathan; there muſt be ſome other cauſe: I never yet knew a lady angry at being kiſſed.

Jonathan.] Well, if it is not the young woman's baſhfulneſs, I vow I can't conceive why ſhe ſhou'dn't like me.

Jeſſamy.] May be, it is becauſe you have not the Graces, Mr. Jonathan.

Jonathan,] Grace! Why, does the young

woman expect I must be converted before I court her?

Jessamy.] I mean graces of person: for instance, my lord tells us, that we must cut off our nails even at top, in small segments of circles;——though you won't understand that———In the next place, you must regulate your laugh.

Jonathan.] Maple-log seize it! don't I laugh natural?

Jessamy.] That's the very fault, Mr. Jonathan. Besides, you absolutely misplace it. I was told by a friend of mine, that you laughed outright at the play the other night, when you ought only to have tittered.

Jonathan.] Gor! I—what does one go to see fun for if they can't laugh?

Jessamy.] You may laugh;—but you must laugh by rule.

Jonathan.] Swamp it—laugh by rule! Well, I should like that tarnally.

Jessamy.] Why you know, Mr. Jonathan, that to dance, a lady to play with her fan, or a gentleman with his cane, and all other natural motions, are regulated by art. My master has composed an immensely pretty gamut, by which any lady, or gentleman, with a few years close application, may learn to laugh as gracefully as if they were born and bred to it.

Jonathan.] Mercy on my soul! A gamut for laughing—just like fa, la, sol?

Jessamy.] It comprises every possible display of jocularity, from an *affettuoso* smile to a *piano* titter, or full chorus *fortissimo* ha, ha, ha! My master employs his leisure-hours in marking out the plays, like a cathedral chanting-book, that the ignorant may know where to laugh; and that pit, box, and gallery, may keep time together, and not have a snigger in one part of the house, a broad grin in the other, and a d——d grum look in the third. How delightful to see the audience all smile together, then look on their books, then twist their mouths into an agreeable simper, then altogether shake the house with a general ha, ha, ha! loud as a full chorus of Handel's at an Abbey-commemoration.

Jonathan.] Ha, ha, ha! that's dang'd cute, I swear.

Jessamy.] The gentlemen you see will laugh the tenor; the ladies will play the counter-tenor; the beaux will squeak the treble; and our jolly friends in the gallery a thorough base, ho, ho, ho!

Jonathan.] Well, can't you let me see that gamut?

Jessamy.] Oh! yes, Mr. Jonathan; here it is. [*Takes out a book.*] Oh! no, this is only a titter with its variations. Ah, here it is. [*Takes out another.*] Now you must know, Mr. Jonathan, this is a piece written by Ben Johnson, which I have set to my master's gamut. The places where you must smile, look grave, or laugh outright, are marked below the line. Now look over me.——"There was a certain "man"———now you must smile

Jonathan.] Well, read it again; I warrant I'll mind my eye.

Jessamy.] "There was a certain man, "who had a sad scolding wife,"——now you must laugh.

Jonathan.] Tarnation! That's no laughing matter though.

Jessamy.] "And she lay sick a-dying;" ——now you must titter.

Jonathan.] What, snigger when the good woman's a-dying! Gor I———

Jessamy.] Yes; the notes say you must— "And she asked her husband "leave to make a will,"—now you must begin to look grave;—"and her husband said"——

Jonathan.] Ay, what did her husband say?—Something dang'd cute I reckon.

Jessamy.] "And her husband said, you "have had your will all your life time, "and would you have it after you are "dead too?"

Jonathan.] Ho, ho, ho! There the old man was even with her; he was up to the notch—ha, ha, ha!

Jessamy.] But, Mr. Jonathan, you must not laugh so. Why, you ought to have tittered *piano*, and you have laughed *fortissimo*. Look here; you see these marks, A. B. C. and so on; these are the references to the other part of the book. Let us turn to it, and you will see the directions how to manage the muscles. This [*turns over*] was note D you blundered at.—"You must purse the mouth into "a smile, then titter, discovering the low-"er part of the three front upper teeth."

Jonathan.] How! read it again.

Jessamy.] "There was a certain man"——very well!—'who had a sad scolding wife,"———why don't you laugh?

Jonathan.] Now, that scolding wife sticks in my gizzard so pluckily, that I can't laugh for the b—d and n—ns of me. Let me look grave here, and I'll laugh your belly full, where the old creature's a-dying.———

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

APOSTROPHE *to the Shade of the juſtly celebrated* FOUNDER *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

AUGUSTLY venerable ſhade deſcend,
While lowly at thy ſacred ſhrine I bend;
Urg'd by thy virtues, by thy worth inſpir'd,
To track thy ſplendid path my efforts fir'd;
Thy aid I ſeek, 'mid the celeſtial throng,
To mould and elevate the glowing ſong.
My wiſhes emulous would fain entwine,
The cluſtering honours round thy name which ſhine;
And on no bolder pinion aſk to ſoar,
Than that which bore thee to this diſtant ſhore:
On thy adventurous wing if I may mount,
And all thy enterpriſing life recount;
The Aonian maids their flowery paths may keep,
And in their beds Caſtalian rills may ſleep;
For Penn's vaſt mind ſuperior radiance lends,
And hallow'd truths with bright effulgence blends.
Till late a ſtranger to this beauteous ſpot,
The fields, the groves, the richly varied lot,
The ſoil luxuriant, ſpreading wide and far,
To all the beauties of thy Delaware,
Yet on my gladdened ear thy fame had roſe,
For goodneſs, like its ſource, unbounded flows;
But half thy excellence I never knew,
Till near thy favourite ſcene of life I drew;
And now as wide I trace the city o'er,
And all its walks and buſy haunts explore;
As pleas'd I trace the ample, length'ning ſtreet,
And at each well form'd turn fair order meet—
I hail its founder, great illuſtrious Penn,
Unequall'd 'mong the gathering ranks of men!
Here beamy Science ſpreads her fair domain,
And Genius mingles in her ſplendid train;
Where late the untutor'd ſavage wildly rov'd,
And vaſt Savannas ſcenes of rapine prov'd,
Where gloomy tribes, with murderous intent,
Track'd o'er the ſoil, on deathful carnage bent;
Where the tremendous ſong was heard from far,
And ſavage whoops proclaim'd deſtructive war;

Along thoſe banks where lawleſs prowlers ſtray'd,
And ſloth, and paſſion, each by turns obey'd—
Arts and profeſſions ſpread their forming hand,
With new-born ſtrength the faculties expand,
Induſtry yields her bright transforming aid,
Shapes the rich glebe, and beautifies the glade;
Her touch tranſmutes to all-compelling gold,
Her powers the vaunted ſecret can unfold;
For where ſhe comes, the face of want is chang'd,
And ſhining plenty's in gay order rang'd.
Increaſing numbers—how they throng around,
Bleſs the fair ſpot and hail the hallow'd ground!
Young population ſmiles with genial grace,
And grateful thouſands boaſt their native place,
While ſweet improvement waits to twine the wreath,
Inſtruction o'er the opening flower to breathe,
The youthful traveller waiting to inveſt,
To fan his virtues, and his faults arreſt,
Refining manners ſtudious to impart,
To dignify, and meliorate the heart.
Delightful ſpot!—on a broad baſis ſpread,
Whoſe verdant plains the ſons of freedom tread,
Whoſe laws corrected are advancing on,
To vaſt attainments hitherto unknown;
Whoſe poliſh'd citizens ſuperior riſe,
Demand their fame, and ſeize the glittering prize—
Here, if our ſteps in Peale's Muſeum ſtray,
And curious we the motley group ſurvey,
With reverence bend to that illuſtrious throng,
Who ſpread the length'ning gallery along—
Or mark how high the riſing Artiſt aims,
When nature's animating powers he claims,
When full in view the *moving* ſcene appears,
And buſy action every image wears,
When gradual light ſhines forth with glad ſurpriſe,
And all his ſun-beams glitter in our eyes,
Or when his water-falls impetuous roll,
And we exclaim—'tis nature forms the whole—
Or if we viſit Pine's hiſtoric room,
And mourn the painter in the ſilent tomb,
Admire that genius which could bring to view,
And Shakeſpear in his various viſions ſhew,
Could give to Garrick all his native force,
Tracing true worth, or fancy to their ſource—
Or if to Trumbull's pieces we attend,
And mark how ſoft the manly touches blend;
How to our gaze the very men confeſt,
The ſcene, the action, and their names atteſt,
Proclaiming that America ſhall live,
And the firſt honours of the arts receive.

Or, ſtill the feaſt of reaſon fond to ſhare,
Should we to academic ſcenes repair,
Liſten when Smith beſtows the well-earn'd wreaths,
And the Divine the ſoul of rhetoric breathes—
Where 'er we turn, glad admiration grows,
And ſome new beauty every viſion ſhows.
Humanity with generous ardor reigns,
And noble efforts her ſoft ſway ſuſtains.
Firſt in her liſt is Philadelphia's claim,
And white-rob'd mercy ſhall entwine her name;
Her inſtitutions Virtue's ſelf muſt love,
And her benevolence each breaſt approve.
I've ſeen that hoſpital where kind relief
Awaits the ſick, and diſſipates their grief;
Where the derang'd in tender ſafety dwell,
In a receſs which might deſpair expel;
Whoſe elegant, ſerene, emboſom'd ſhade,
Seems a fit haunt for contemplation made;
Whoſe neat apartments, and ſalubrious air,
Loudly proclaim the good conductors' care;
Yielding a hope that time may yet reſtore,
And health, and reaſon, future joys explore.
With kindling pleaſure too, I've rov'd among
Thoſe wards which to her deſtitute belong;
The ſpacious walls with tearful rapture view'd,
As I the banks or flowery walks purſu'd.
Extenſive charity—broad as benign—
Which in thy graſp the wants of life combine!
But to inveſtigate the circling round,
Where generous goodneſs is a ſcience found,
Aſpiring as I am, I'll not eſſay,
Nor count the gems which ſtud the azure way;
The prominents I only mean to ſketch,
For nicer touches are beyond my reach:
The ſoft, refin'd, and delicate addreſs,
Which can deſign, and under covert bleſs,
Which grants a boon, as it receiv'd a good,
And when conferring—would be underſtood
The equivalent to reap—which ſpares the bluſh,
And knows the riſing ſigh of grief to huſh;
Which largely on diſtreſſed life beſtows,
And at the ſhrine of merit lowly bows——
The worth of this—let modeſt Blagrove ſing—
Touch, and retouch, the long reſounding ſtring.
Parental city, whoſe firſt budding laws.
Could ne'er admit one perſecuting clauſe,
Thy equal ſway, thy rapid growth I hail,
And ſupplicate for thee the breezy gale,
Whoſe proſperous breath thy early movements fann'd,
Gradual maturing what ſage wiſdom plann'd—

Thy cluſtering worthies in thy morn appear'd,
And many a Benezet thy ſoil hath rear'd:
In a long range full in my view they ſtand,
By friendſhip nurs'd their glowing hearts expand;
Emancipating principles their own,
No ſlave ſhall in their future walks be known,
No clanking chains again deform thy ſhore,
And groans of Africans be heard no more.
Prolifick worth—how fair its growth is found!
With claſſic eaſe thy Rittenhouſe is crown'd:
And while within his gaze the planets roll,
Truth, peace, and virtue form his manly ſoul.
With thee Philoſophy infix'd her ſeat,
And Franklin mark'd thee as his laſt retreat:
On a large ſcale he ſaw thy ſyſtems move,
And his capacious ſoul, form'd to approve
Whate'er was liberal—or whate'er was great,
With piercing eye glanc'd o'er the page of fate—
Watching thy progreſs, he beheld thee riſe,
Strong in thyſelf, deciſive, prudent, wiſe.
And ſee, to dignify thy brightening day,
Columbia's delegates their homage pay;
To thy green banks with gladdening ſpeed repair,
Before the Hudſon, chooſe thy Delaware;
And hence we truſt a genial ſtream ſhall flow,
Which peace and order for its ſource ſhall know;
That government which wiſely ſhall enact,
Coolly determine, and with care tranſact,
Whoſe energetic influence ſhall grow,
Which in the faireſt light ſhall juſtice ſhow,
Which lenity at all times ſhall prefer,
Yielding to clemency an ample ſhare,
Reſolv'd that rigor ne'er ſhall find a place,
While prudent council mercy can embrace.
But why ſhould Congreſs on theſe banks attend?
Or why the ſtates to Pennſylvania bend?
A younger ſiſter—what can urge her claim—
Of this new world to boaſt the foremoſt name?
The union many an *older* city knows,
Its capitals in goodly order ſhows:
The gay metropolis roſe full to view,
Ere Philadelphia an exiſtence knew.
This queſtion, fixing the digreſſive mind,
Recalls my thoughts, reſponding truth to find:
Thy genius, Penn, ſtill thro' theſe haunts pervades,
Thy venerable name each effort aids;
From thee originate thoſe wholeſome laws,
More than Lycurgan wiſdom in each clauſe,
Founded in juſtice, on the broadeſt baſe,
Riſing to moderate, and fraught with grace;

Abounding with ſuch ſalutary ſway,
That the revering people muſt obey,
Securing them from the deſpotic hand,
Which clothes in tears a deſolated land:
That wiſe rotation with judicious care,
Which gives the governed an equal ſhare,
And which America has ſince confeſt,
Adopting as of rules the firſt and beſt,
With thee originated—'twas thy ſcheme,
And of thy wiſdom juſtly we eſteem.
From thy philanthropy and poliſh'd ſoul,
Form'd every harſher movement to controul,
Thy tolerance, and thy expanſive plan,
Fruit of that goodneſs, which could nicely ſcan,
Thy Pennſylvania hath her growth obtain'd,
Her laws, her worth, her population gain'd,
Rapid increaſe of wealth—of public zeal,
Thoſe virtues which can ſympathetic feel,
Her vaſt improvements, ſchools, and ſpreading ſeats,
Her Bethlehems and all her fam'd retreats—
And from this ſource Columbia ſhall receive,
The legiſlation potent to relieve—
While Philadelphia her broad wings expands,
And the metropolis confeſſed ſtands.

Prodigious man—greatly illuſtrious Penn,
Vaſt and extenſive was thy piercing ken!
Borne on prophetic wings, before thy view,
This ſtate, this city, to perfection grew;
You ſaw how nearly central was its ſcite,
You plac'd the viſion in the faireſt light;
Its future greatneſs you beheld with joy,
And nam'd the ſpot thy efforts to employ.

O'er the Atlantic I behold thee ſpeed,
And in thy train the gathering virtues lead,
In other worlds thy calm receſs to build,
Where mild religion might thy moments gild;
Where peace and induſtry might make a ſtand,
Diffuſing thence rich bleſſings o'er the land:
So when rapacious power the hive moleſts,
And murderous force the commonwealth infeſts,
To fairer haunts the uſeful labourer flies,
Where ſome emboſom'd ſhade a home ſupplies.

How my whole ſoul with veneration glows,
And but religious awe can interpoſe,
To bar proſtrations at thy hallow'd ſhrine,
Which to my view, is only not divine!

Thy hand o'er Indian bounds protecting ſpread,
Thy cautious ſteps by ſtricteſt juſtice led,
Thy dealings by integrity deſign'd,
Thy rule of right, not to thine own confin'd,

Uprightly purchaſing the grounds you ſought,
With equity thy every movement fraught;
Inſtructing as you paſs'd, and bleſſing too,
No wonder that the untutor'd race purſue
With grateful praiſe thy fair unblemiſh'd courſe,
Which knew no wrong, and which employ'd no force—
Save what the rhetoric of reaſon forms,
And which the ſoul to godlike efforts warms;
No wonder that the natives, thus impreſs'd,
Thy right divine with honeſt joy confeſs'd,
Yielding the ſoil to him who could protect
Who thus could teach, and juſtly thus reflect;
No wonder that their tongues admiring hail,
Whenever fair Aſtrea lifts the ſcale—
Another Onas born to bleſs mankind,
As the beſt gift of righteous heaven deſign'd.
How ſpotleſs was thy life—ſupremely good,
As by a mortal ken 'tis underſtood!
I trace thy footſteps in thy breaking morn,
The ſon of patience and forbearance born——
Ah! what a ſource of grief was opened wide,
What pangful ſufferings grew on every ſide,
Paternal anger, public cenſures paſt,
And baniſh'd from thy native home at laſt;
While but a mother's ſmiles illum'd the ſcene,
Which God himſelf could only yield ſerene.
Impriſonments—reiterated wrongs—
Each hardſhip, which to deſperate crimes belongs,
Severely whelm'd upon a ſpotleſs life,
To vice abhorrent, and a foe to ſtrife!
Yet ſtill invincible thy patience roſe,
Integrity, her guards to interpoſe,
Around thy breaſt her tenfold barriers drew,
And with misfortunes ſtill her influence grew.
Diſintereſted preacher—how I love,
Thy temper'd zeal, and all thy worth approve!
Round thee itinerant my fancy ſtrays,
And admiration all my boſom ſways!
An exile now, meaſuring thy length'ning ſtep,
And now immur'd in a ſtate priſon kept!
From thence transferr'd—in Newgate's walls confin'd
Full many a gloomy month—yet ſtill reſign'd—
And rather than renounce thy honeſt faith,
Nobly awaiting the releaſe of death.
Tried by thy peers—and *ſtrangely guilty* found,
Of what?—that thou hadſt made the ſtreets reſound
With that emphatic name, which Chriſtians boaſt
Alone can juſtify the nature loſt—
Acquitted then—and with bright honour crown'd,
Triumphantly thou ſtood'ſt thy former ground,

Again arreſted, and again releas'd,
With every trial thy deſerts encreas'd;
Thy ſect on the aſcent of fame was plac'd,
Thy lov'd fraternity thy virtues grac'd,
Thy modeſt writings, candid, and ſincere,
Thy ſtile perſuaſive, elegant, and clear,
Thy diſpoſition ſweet, and manners mild,
That tolerance for which thy efforts toil'd,
That burſt of thought, that utterance full and ſtrong,
That love benignant, ſuffering much and long,
That noble frankneſs from deception free,
That boundleſs charity, which ne'er could ſee
A child of want, by grief and care oppreſs'd,
But that thy liberal hand each ill redreſt,
That clemency, ambitious to forgive,
In amity the offender to receive,
That information drawn from men and books,
That erudition which to cauſes looks,
That knowledge which humility creates,
And which the pride of arrogance defeats;
That wit refin'd, which mirth chaſtis'd inhales,
And with the ſmile of pleaſantry prevails,
That ſerious dignity—deliberate ſenſe—
Which truth, and judgment, only can diſpenſe,
That great, that vaſt—that all-capacious mind,
Which for moſt arduous efforts was deſign'd—
All theſe proclaim thy worth, illuſtrious Penn,
All theſe deſignate thee the beſt of men.

How ready was thy philanthropic zeal,
How deep another's woe thy breaſt could feel,
When fix'd the head of this delightful ſpot,
And ſovereigns might have bleſs'd thy happy lot,
When all thy labours by ſucceſs were crown'd—
When citizens—thy children throng'd around—
Entwin'd by intereſt—by affection too,
Serving each other, and revering you;
When to thy banner which indulgent ſpread,
Thoſe who were fond of peace obedient fled,
Under thy auſpices in ſafety dwelt,
And the protection of thy virtues felt;
When to thy wiſh, the friends in order roſe,
And no intolerance could interpoſe;
When young equality, with genial face,
Gave to the riſing ſtate the ſofteſt grace;
When no aſpiring mind could meet thy view,
And no oppreſſor could with goads purſue—
When induſtry diffus'd gay plenty round,
And knowledge was with approbation crown'd;
When virtue only veneration gain'd,
And rectitude the wreath of praiſe obtain'd;

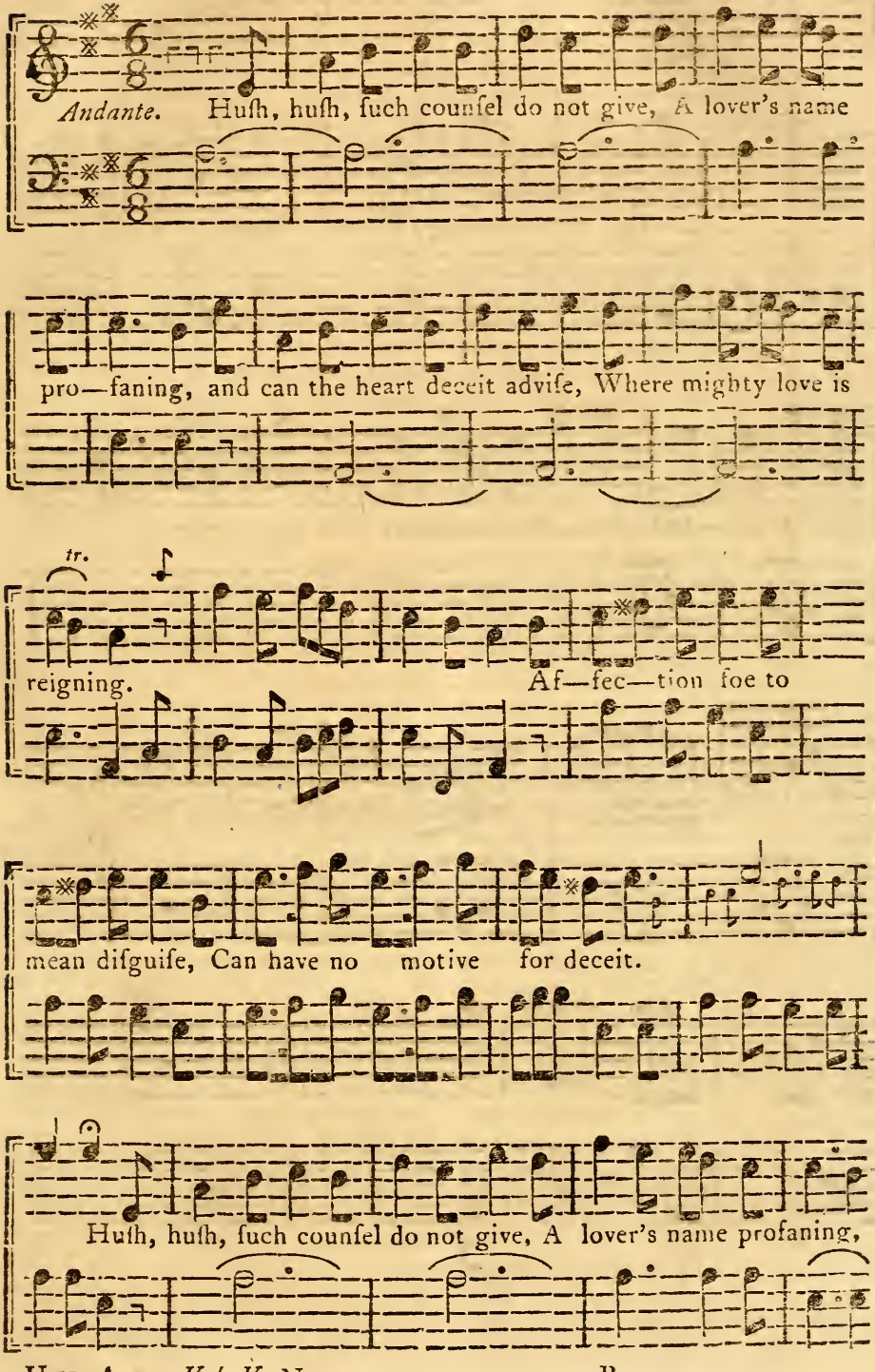
Lo then from Albion's coaſt the cry aroſe,
Which op'd again to thee thy early woes,
And, ſwift as mercy—on her pinions borne,
Though from thy colony untimely torn,
The Engliſh ſhore with rapid ſpeed was ſought,
Thy breaſt with pity, love, and juſtice fraught;
And, ſo prepar'd to advocate thy cauſe,
So vers'd in juſtice, and her righteous laws,
That thy return with vaſt effects was bleſt,
And thirteen hundred ſufferers redreſt—
If Roman worthies for one act were crown'd,
And civic honours the fair temples bound,
Say equity, what to thy Penn was due,
Who ſuch unequal powers and gifts could ſhew?
Whoſe liberated citizens in throngs,
Evince the praiſe which to his name belongs.
But black ſuſpicion o'er thy worth prevail'd,
And Hydra envy thy white name aſſail'd,
And though thy Tillotſon conviction knew,
Yet ſtabb'd by malice, thy misfortunes grew;
In vain thy ſtrict veracity averr'd,
In vain thy plea of innocence was heard
In ſolemn words which decently declar'd,
Thy country's faith, thy utmoſt reverence ſhar'd;
Yet held in durance—yet ſuſpected ſtill,
The wiſh of lawleſs clamour to fulfil,
From term, to term, uncandidly transferr'd,
Though 'gainſt thy honour no one fact appear'd;
And when acquitted, yet again arraign'd,
Repeated ordeals thy truth ſuſtain'd,
Till a fourth time triumphant it aroſe,
And ſpread confuſion o'er thy gloomy foes.
Shame on the bigotry which could involve
A life ſo fair, and 'gainſt its peace reſolve!
Thick clouds envelop'd, whelming ſorrow grew,
Till to the journey's verge thy footſteps drew:
So thicker darkneſs wraps ſweet nature's face
Till to the opening dawn the ſhades give place.
And now the heaven-taught ſage yon world hath gain'd,
A ſecond birth and better hopes obtain'd:
Emerging from his clod the embryo lives,
And information from his God receives.
Opening his eyes above yon ſtar-pav'd way,
He hail'd the morn of his celeſtial day:
While onward ſtill his bright'ning ſteps advanc'd,
Remember'd ills his growing joys enhanc'd—
Freely he roves o'er all the bliſsful ſcene,
And not a cloud again can intervene.

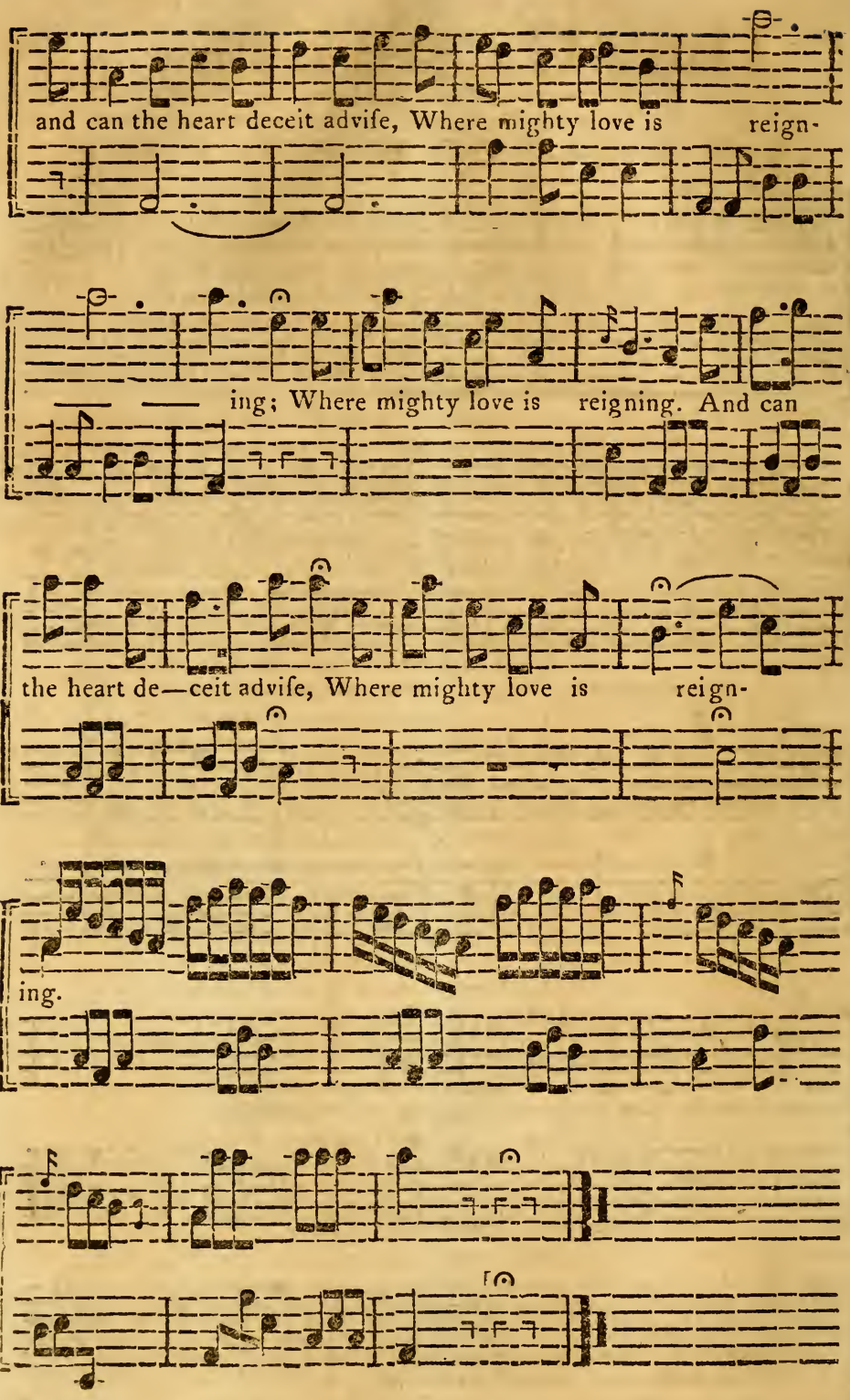
CONSTANTIA.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1790.

Song in the Haunted Tower,

A NEW OPERA.




and can the heart deceit adviſe, Where mighty love is reign-
ing; Where mighty love is reigning. And can
the heart de—ceit adviſe, Where mighty love is reign-
ing.

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON.

Auguſt 11. It is with real and great pleaſure we announce the ſafe arrival, in this port, on Monday laſt, of the ſhip Columbia, Capt. Grey, from a voyage of adventure to the north-weſt coaſt of America.

This ſhip, in company with the ſloop Waſhington, ſailed on the 30th September, 1787, and the year following reached their deſtination—from whence the Columbia ſailed with furs, which ſhe diſpoſed of in China, on her return home.

The Columbia and Waſhington are the firſt American veſſels which have circumnavigated the globe—and the Waſhington, which is only 90 tons burthen, is the firſt ſloop of any nation ever ſent on ſo long a voyage.

NEW-YORK,

Auguſt 14. Yeſterday a treaty of peace and friendſhip between the United States and the Creek nation was ſolemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal-Hall, in preſence of a large aſſembly of citizens, the Vice Preſident of the United States—the great officers of ſtate—his Excellency the Governor—and ſeveral members of both Houſes of Congreſs.

At 12 o'clock the Preſident of the United States and his ſuit—General Knox, the commiſſioner; the clerks of the department of the ſecretary at war; Col. M'Gillivray, and the kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being aſſembled, the treaty was read by the ſecretary of the Preſident of the United States.

The Preſident then addreſſed Col. M'Gillivray, the Kings, chiefs, and warriors; he ſaid he thought the treaty juſt and equal: and ſtated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which addreſs was communicated ſentence after ſentence, by Mr. Cornell, ſworn interpreter; to all of which the Creeks gave an audible aſſent.

The Preſident then ſigned the treaty—after which he preſented a ſtring of beads as a token of perpetual peace; and a paper of tobacco to ſmoke in remembrance of it; Mr. Gillivray roſe, made a ſhort reply to the Preſident, and received the tokens.

This was ſucceeded by the ſhake of peace, every one of the Creeks paſſing this friendly ſalute with the Preſident; a ſong of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly intereſting, ſolemn, and dignified tranſaction.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RHODE-ISLAND.

Auguſt 26. On Sunday morning, the 16th inſt. the Preſident of the United States embarked for New-Port, on a viſit to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, accompanied by Governor Clinton, Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary of ſtate, the hon. judge Blair, Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, and three gentlemen of his family. The Preſident arrived at Newport, at eight o'clock on Tueſday morning, at which time he was welcomed to the ſtate by a ſalute from the fort. From the landing place he was attended to his lodgings by the principal inhabitants of the town, who were ſeverally preſented to him. He then walked round the town, and ſurveyed the various beautiful proſpects from the eminences above it.

At four o'clock, he was waited on by the moſt reſpectable citizens of the place, who conducted him to the town hall, where a very elegant dinner was provided, and ſeveral federal toaſts drunk. After dinner he took another walk, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen.

On Wedneſday morning, at nine o'clock, the Preſident and his company embarked for Providence, where they arrived early in the afternoon. The governor of the ſtate, and the principal inhabitants received the Preſident at the wharf, and formed a grand proceſſion through the main ſtreet to Daggett's tavern, where he lodged. At night the college was beautifully illuminated, and made a brilliant appearance. The next morning the Preſident took a very extenſive round, viſited the College, and alſo went to ſee the fine Indiaman building by Mr. Brown, and afterwards every part of the town and its environs. At three o'clock, he ſat down to a ſuperb entertainment at the Town-Hall, and at five the ſame afternoon embarked for this city, where he arrived on Sunday, after a ſhort and agreeable paſſage of 24 hours.

Many excellent toaſts were drunk at Newport and Providence, particularly at Newport, "May the laſt be firſt"—and, at Providence, "Faithfulneſs in the collection, and œconomy in the expenditure of the public revenue."--Addreſſes were preſented at Newport from the clergy and the town, and at Providence from the Cincinnati, the college and the town.

This viſit was as gratifying to the citizens as it was unexpected All claſſes vied with each other in demonſtrations of joy, reſpect, and admiration; The pleaſing affability and gracious manners of the Preſident, and his polite attention to the great number of citizens, who were ſucceſſively preſented to him, added, if poſſible, to that love which was felt before. When he withdrew from the table at Newport, the company riſing, drank the following toaſt—*The man we love!*—and never was a toaſt drunk with more ſincerity.—When "the *Preſident of the United States*" was given at Providence, the huzzas, plaudits, and ſhouts of the company within and without the Town-Hall continued for ſome time. There never was perhaps a greater exhibition of ſincere public happineſs than upon this occaſion; every individual thought he beheld a friend and patron; a father or a brother after a long abſence; and, on his part, the Preſident ſeemed to feel the joy of a father on the return of a prodigal ſon.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from one of the Pennſylvania delegates, in Congreſs, to his friend in this city, dated New-York, Auguſt 1.

"I hope to have the pleaſure of taking you by the hand in a few days, as we have now little buſineſs to do but the bill for raiſing an additional revenue, and that we expect from the ſenate to-morrow. You have no doubt ſeen our plan for funding the debt, which, though it may appear ſomewhat complex, is upon the whole a good proviſion. Some of our public creditors will probably find fault with our conduct, but the good effects of the ſyſtem already appear. I am told public ſecurities are now ſelling here at 1/54, and real eſtates it is expected will riſe in proportion. The whole ſum to be raiſed annually is leſs than 3,400,000 dollars, which can be done by adding a few pence per lb. on tea, and ſomething more on ſpirits and wine, not a ſhilling on lands or houſes; on the contrary, we have rendered it unneceſſary for the ſtates to lay any ſuch taxes, as we have taken the burthen of debt off their ſhoulders. Pennſylvania, beſides being relieved from two millions of dollars of her debt, will be entitled to receive from the treaſury of the United States, intereſt on three millions, which may be employed in improving her roads and navigation, while the property of her citizens in the funds, to the amount of ſeven or eight millions, will be greatly enhanced.——Add to this, the benefit that will accrue from the temporary reſidence of Congreſs, &c. and you muſt allow, that our time here, however uſeleſsly employed, as to ourſelves, has not been ſo, as it reſpects the ſtate."

Extract of a letter from Marblehead, July 30.

"Notwithſtanding all the arguments I have heard upon the ſubject, I ſtill retain my old opinion that lotteries are of a pernicious tendency to every community. That anxious hope which every one entertains who has been more or leſs an adventurer, cannot but relax the nerves of induſtry, fill the mind with romantic ideas, and keep thouſands in a miſerable ſtate of ſuſpence, who thus catch eagerly at the moſt diſtant proſpect of making their fortunes, to the utter diſcouragement of ſimple labour, and the drying up of thoſe little imperceptible ſources which, with the induſtrious and frugal, always keep the cruſe full. Among us in particular, I am ſorry to obſerve, lotteries are becoming too common—every thing of a public as well as many matters of a private nature muſt now be encouraged by a lottery.—Does a pedant want a ſchool-houſe built;---he immediately propoſes a lottery---Is an old woman's barn unrooſed in a gale of wind; immediately a lottery is advertiſed, and the whole neighbourhood is running mad to grow rich by covering the old woman's barn.—Does the parſon want a new wig;—To be ſure, it muſt be paid for by means of a lottery alſo, as lotteries always anſwer good and pious purpoſes, &. &c.—Upon women, the fatal influence of lotteries is moſt remarkable. The idea of the higheſt prize is always aſſimilated with other miſchievous ideas of coaches, fine furniture, routs, balls, &c. to the utter excluſion of all future peace of mind, while the prize is depending. I never in my life paſſed ſo many unhappy hours as during the time our lottery was drawing laſt winter—My wife had a ticket therein, and nothing but reſtleſs anxiety was obſervable upon her countenance till the fate of the ticket was determined

—with the drawing of a *blank* happineſs gradually returned, and we now once more ride in our two horſe cart, with ſome peace of mind—Farewell, and avoid lotteries.

MAPLE-SUGAR.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Cooper, at Cooper's-Town, Pennſylvania.

"It is a certain fact, that Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, has made on his farm, on the banks of the Delaware, near half a ton of ſugar, ſome of which has already arrived in Philadelphia, equal in grain, colour, and taſte, to the very beſt ſugar of Jamaica; and numerous ſamples have been ſent to France, England, the Weſt-Indies, &c. Edward Penington, now of Philadelphia, but formerly an eminent ſugar-boiler in the Weſt-Indies, gives it as his opinion, that it has every requiſite in good ſugar, and that it will refine well into loaf. To ſhew that the quantity which may be collected is very great, the curious will pleaſe to calculate on the following ſtatement: I have actually collected this unfavourable ſeaſon, (the moſt unfavourable one ever remembered by the oldeſt man in this country,) from a tract of land, leſs than ten miles ſquare, between forty and fifty hogſheads of excellent grained ſugar; moſt of which is expected to be forwarded to the markets of Philadelphia and New-York; and not one tenth part of the trees in that ſpace were made uſe of. Now, if ſuch a quantity can be procured on ſo ſmall a tract of country, what might be collected from five millions of acres which are covered in a great meaſure with this timber! Thoſe who think it more profit to clear them off the ground, to make way for wheat or paſture, will pleaſe to attend to the following receipt, taken from a farmer who had ſaved four acres, expoſed to the North-Weſt, and then recollect what employment is more profitable.

"Received, Cooper's town, April 30, 1790, of William Cooper, ſixteen pounds, for ſix hundred and forty pounds of ſugar, at ſix pence per pound; made every pound with my own hands, without any aſſiſtance, in leſs than four weeks; beſides attending to the other buſineſs of my farm, as providing fire-wood, taking care of cattle, &c.

"Witneſs, "*John Nicholls.*
"*Richard R. Smith.*

"It is written, that *every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and caſt into the fire*, Mat. iiid. and 10th. Although this was ſpoken by way of parable, yet it carries this argument with it, that the common underſtanding of all men taught them not to deſtroy and conſume thoſe trees which yielded good fruit, but on the contrary, to preſerve them for the purpoſes for which the Almighty Founder of the univerſe created them. Some will aſk, if we leave theſe trees ſtanding, what ſhall we do for farming land? I anſwer, that there is land enough where they ſtand thin, for the purpoſes of plowing, ſowing, mowing, and paſture, the laſt of which can be produced among them, although they are apt to blow down when the other trees are removed, having a heavy top with a root generally found in a looſe rich mould. The people have long been in the practice of uſing old troughs for the manufacturing of this ſugar; thoſe which have been left full of water the foregoing ſummer.——This, together with their ignorance of the Weſt-India method, had led them to believe, that they never can make it a ſaleable article among thoſe of a delicate and refined taſte, but this ſuppoſition is removed by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Philadelphia;* who gives it as his opinion, that the maple-ſugar is the very ſame in its nature as that produced from the cane in the Weſt-India iſlands.——The frequent diſappointments which the farmers meet with, for want of care, ſuch as having their troughs filled with rain in the time of gathering ſap, or having the ſap deſtroyed by cattle, might very eaſily be prevented by tacking a broad ſhingle over the trough, leaving a hole not more than half an inch in diameter, through which the ſap would drop with a continual certainty. This method would alſo prevent the dirt and filth from getting into the ſap, which frequently hurts the proceſs of ſugar-making.

"As to tapping the trees, I have ſometimes thought of introducing the augre or ſaw; but this is not my object at preſent, whilſt thouſands are daily deſtroyed; beſides I find they bear hacking with the axe for forty years ſucceſſively; this is accounted for by the ſap paſſing up the body of the tree equally alike; and, not like moſt other timber, near the bark only, I have ſeen troughs of the maple, and the

* *Dr. Ruſh was formerly Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania; but he is now Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the College of Philadelphia.*

ſap would run through the pores as faſt as it fell from the tree.—A good thrifty ſugar tree will produce five pounds of ſugar annually, but by the common mode of conducting the buſineſs, it is expected that a leſs inſtead of a greater quantity is too frequently experienced.——I think myſelf clear of exaggeration, when I ſet every good ſugar tree at *twenty ſhillings* value, as it will, during the life of the tree, pay much more than the intereſt of that ſum. If this is the caſe, what muſt be the annual loſs, when, conſidering the great improvements now making, it may in moderation be ſuppoſed, that three millions are annually deſtroyed in the ſtate of New-York only.——It may not be amiſs for thoſe who cannot believe, to reflect, leſt in caſe of war, the precarioufneſs of trade may cauſe ſugar to be eighteen pence per pound, as we have heretofore experienced; in ſuch caſe, common ſenſe will lead us to believe, that ſome who are now oppoſed to the buſineſs, will look around and reflect on the havock univerſally made, and ſay, I now join in opinion with

WILLIAM COOPER.

Cooper's Town, 7th, Mo. 7th, 1790."

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Commiſſioners of Loans.

New-Hampſhire,	Nathaniel Gilman.
Maſſachuſetts,	Nathaniel Appleton.
Rhode-Iſland,	Jabez Bowen.
Connecticut,	William Imlay.
New-York,	John Cochran.
New-Jerſey,	James Ewing.
Pennſylvania,	Thomas Smith.
Delaware,	James Tilton.
Maryland,	Thomas Harwood.
Virginia,	John Hopkins.
North-Carolina,	William Skinner.
South-Carolina,	John Neufville.
Georgia,	Richard Wylley.

Daniel Benezet, Collector for the port of Great-Egg-Harbour in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

William Irvine, *John Taylor Gilman*, and *John Kean*, Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

William Perry, of the ſtate of Delaware, one of the Judges of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio. *John Stokes*, Judge of North-Carolina diſtrict, vice *William R. Davie*, declined. *Samuel Ruſſel Gerry*, Collector of the port of Marblehead, vice *Richard Harris*, deceaſed. *Zacharia Rhodes*, Surveyor of the port of Patuxet, vice. *John Anthony Aborn*, declined. *Thomas Arnold*, Surveyor of the port of Eaſt Greenwich, vice *Job Comſtock*, declined. *Joſhua Johnſon*, of Maryland, Conſul of the United States of America for the port of London. *Daniel Eldridge Updike*, Surveyor of the port of North-Kingſton, R. Iſland. *John Street*, of Fayal, Vice-Conſul of the United States, for the Iſland of Fayal. *Ebenezer Bruſh*, of New-York, Conſul of the United States for the port of Surinam.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. Dr. William Cutler, of *Weſton*, to Miſs Betſey Henderſon.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mr George Gray, jun. of Grays'-ferry, near Philadelphia, to Miſs Elizabeth Brannon; Samuel Bayard, Eſq; to Miſs Patty Pintard.

NEW-JERSEY. Mr. Joſeph Stockton, of *Springfield*, to Miſs Rachel Smith, of *Morriſtown*.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. John Smith, to Miſs Eliza Porterfield; Mr. James H. Stewart, to Miſs Maria Garrigues.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. William Rivers, of *James-Iſland*, to Miſs Hetty Shaw.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, Mr. Cornelius Thayer, aged 71; Mr. Ichabad Jones, aged 73; Mr. Thomas Richardſon. At *Eaſt-Haddon*, Mr. Weeks Williams, aged 100.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Portſmouth*, Jonathan Freeborn, Eſq.

NEW-YORK. In the city of *New-York*, Mrs. Lawrence, conſort of the Hon. John Lawrence, Eſq; Mr. Robert Roſs.

NEW-JERSEY. At his ſeat, near *Trenton*, the Hon. Judge Brearly, Chief-Juſtice of that ſtate.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, the Lady of his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Preſident of Pennſylvania; Alexander Johnſon, Eſq; of *Cheſter County*, aged 81; Mr. Iſrael Hallowell; Mr. John Baine; Mr. John Woods; the Rev. Caſpar D. Weiberg, D. D. miniſter of the German Reformed Church; Mr. Jonathan Scott, of *Barbadoes*; Mrs. Hannah Creſſon, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Creſſon: Major Samuel Nicholas.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleſton*, Capt. Amos Minott; Mrs. Ann Hawes; Mr. David Warham.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

AUGUST, 31, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*		*Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*6-30*s.*		*Allum, p. bush.*	1*s*8
Brandy, French, p. gal.	6-6*s*4		*Bar, per ton,*	27*l*-28*l.*	*Salt.*	*Liverpool,*	1*s*9
Bread, ship, per cwt.	26*s.*	*Iron.*	*Pig,*	8-9*l*		*Cadiz,*	1*s*6-1*s*8
Beer *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*4		*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*		*Lisbon,*	1*s*4
Beer *Ditto, per bbl.*	30*s.*		*Nail rods,*	34*l.*			
Boards *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*6-85*s.*	*Meal, Indian, p. bbl.*		20*s.*	*Tar.*	*N. Jer. 24 g.*	7*s*6-9*s.*
Boards *Merchant. pine*	60*s*-65*s.*	*Molasses, per gal.*		2*s*9.		*Carolina, 32 g.*	10*s*9-12*s*6
Boards *Sap,*	40*s*-42*s*6.	*Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.*		7½*d.*		*Turpentine,*	22*s*6
Boards *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*	*Parchment, per doz.*		30-37*s*6.			
Chocolate, per lb.	11*d.*	*Porter, American,*		10*s*6.		*J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*6
Coffee, per. lb.	15*d.*	*Pork.* *Burlington,*		90*s.*		*Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
Flour. *Superfine, p. bl.*	45*s.*	*Pork.* *Lower Co.*		57*s*6-60*s.*		*Old,*	45-50*s.*
Flour. *Common,*	42*s*6.	*Pork.* *Carolina,*		55·60*s.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.*	*Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*
Flour. *Bur mid. best,*	40*s.*	*Pease,*		6*s.*-7*s*6		*Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Flour. *Middlings,*	36-37*s*6.	*Rice, per cwt.*		23*s.*		*Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Flour. *Ship stuff, p. cwt.*	16-18*s.*	*Rum.* *Jamaica per g.*		4*s*10-5*s.*		*Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*	*Rum.* *Windward,*		4*s*3.		*Eastern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Flaxseed, per bush.	4*s*3.	*Rum.* *Antigua,*		4*s*6		*Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Ginseng, per lb.	2*s*-2*s*4.	*Rum.* *Barbadoes,*		3*s*9-4*s.*		*Old,*	35*s.*
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4*s*9	*Rum.* *Country,*		3*s*1.			
Grain *Wheat. p. bush.*	9*s.*	*Rum.* *Taffia,*		3*s.*	*Tea.*	*Hyson, p. lb.*	6-8*s.*
Grain *Rye,*	6*s.*					*Souchong,*	4*s*1-6*s*8.
Grain *Oats,*	3*s.*	*Steel.* *German, p. cwt.*		60-70*s.*		*Congo,*	3*s*9-5*s*6
Grain *Indian corn,*	3*s*9	*Steel.* *English, blistered,*		80*s.*		*Bohea,*	2*s*2-2*s*4
Grain *Barley,*	3*s*9-4*s*6	*Steel.* *Amer. p. ton,*		40-60*s.*			
Grain *best shelled,*	20*s.*	*Steel.* *Crowley's, p. fag.*		85*s.*	*Wine.*	*Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Grain *Buckwheat,*	2*s.*	*Snake root, p. lb.*		1*s*6-2*s*8		*Lisbon,*	35*l.*
Hams, per lb.	6½*d*-7*d.*	*Soap, common,*		4-6*d.*		*Teneriffe, p. g.*	3*s*9-4*s.*
Hogs-lard,	7*d*-7½*d.*	*Castile,*		9*d.*		*Fayal, p. g.*	3*s*4-3*s*6
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d.*	*Starch,*		4-6*d.*		*Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*	*Sugar.* *Lump, per lb.*		13½*d.*		*Ditto, per gal.*	5*s*10
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*	*Sugar.* *Loaf, sing. refin.*		15½*d.*		*Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*	*Sugar.* *Ditto, double ditto.*		20*d.*		*Claret,*	30-45*s.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7*s*6-12*s.*	*Sugar.* *Havannah, white,*		9*d.*		*Sherry, p. gal.*	6*s*9-7*s*6
Carolina,	4*s*-6*s*6.	*Sugar.* *Ditto, brown,*		7-8*d.*		*Malaga,*	4*s*6.
		Sugar. *Musco. p. cwt.*		60-75.	*Wax, bees, per lb.*		1*s*10½-2*s.*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	11*s*9—12*s.*	*Jersey money, discount,*	25
Funded depreciation,	9*s*6-10*s.*	*Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,*	12½
Unfunded ditto,	12*s*6.	*Continental certificates,*	11*s*9—12
Land-office certificates,	9*s*6---10.	*Facilities,*	6*s*9—7
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*		

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70-71½.	*Amsterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder,*	3-3*s*1.
Ditto,	60 *days,*	71½-72½.	30 *days,*	3*s*1-3*s*2
Ditto,	30 *days,*	73-74.	*France,* 60 *days, per 5 livres,*	6*s*6
			30 *days,*	7*s*2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of JULY, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Thermometer of Farenh. D.	Thermometer of Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	29 11 5	63 5	14	W				Overcaſt
	29 11	78 8	20 8	W				Fair
2	30 1 3	63 5	14	W				Idem
	29 11 6	81 5	22	W				Idem, cloudy
3	29 11 11	68	16	W				Idem
	29 9 10	72 6	22 5	W				Overcaſt
4	29 9 12	65 7	15	W				Idem
	29 9 9	86	24	W				Idem
5	29 9 10	66 4	15 3	W				Fair
	29 9 6	88 2	25	W				Idem
6	29 9 5	70 2	17	W				Overcaſt
	29 9	79 2	21	W	1			Rainy
7	29 7 6	69	16 5	W				Cloudy
	29 7 2	88 2	25	W				Fair, cloudy
8	29 8 14	63 5	14	W				Idem
	29 8 12	78 8	20 8	W				Cloudy
9	30 4	56 7	11	WNW				Fair
	30 7	77	20	W				Idem, cloudy
10	30 1 12	61 2	13	W				Overcaſt
	30 1 8	79 2	21	SW				Idem
11	30 1 9	65 7	15	SW				Idem
	30 1 3	79 2	21	SW	1			Idem, ſmall rain
12	30 1 1	54 5	10	SW	1			Idem, rainy
	30 12	79 9	21 3	SW				Cloudy
13	30 12	63 5	14	NE				Idem
	30 1 7	81 5	22	NE				Fair, cloudy
14	30 1 14	63 5	14	S				Thick fog, overcaſt
	30 1 10	84 9	23 5	S				Cloudy
15	30 1 4	65 7	15	S				Fair with clouds
	30 3	83 7	23	S	1			Cloudy, ſmall rain
16	29 10 14	68	16	S				Cloudy
	29 10 13	83 7	23	S	1			Small rain, rain in ni.
17	29 9 14	71 4	17 5	W				Cloudy
	29 9 5	86 9	24 4	W	1			Fair, lightning, rain
18	29 10 12	69	16	E				Overcaſt
	29 10 10	81 5	22	E	1			Idem, rainy
19	29 8 7	68	16	W				Overcaſt
	29 8 3	83 3	22 8	NW	1			Idem, rainy
20	29 9 13	65 7	15	NW				Idem
	29 10	79 9	21 3	NW				Cloudy
21	29 10 4	65 3	14 8	W				Fair
	29 11 2	83 7	23	W				Idem
22	30 7 3	65 3	14 8	SW				Very fair and warm
	29 11 6	86 9	24 4	SW				Idem
23	29 11	74 7	19	SW				Idem
	29 10 2	90 5	26	SW				Cloudy, very warm
24	29 9 5	77	20	SW				Overcaſt
	29 8 3	90 5	26	W				Cloudy
25	29 7 13	70 2	17	WNW	1	1		Fair, thunder, rain
	29 7 8	87 8	24 8	WNW		1		Idem, thunder
26	29 10 13	63 5	14	WNW				Idem
	29 10 11	82 4	22 4	WNW				Idem, cool, pleaſant
27	29 11 9	64 6	14 5	SW				Overcaſt
	29 10 9	86	24	SW	1			Frequent ſhowers
28	29 10 6	74 7	19	NW				Fair, cloudy
	29 11 14	83 7	23	NW				Idem
29	30 2 6	63	13 8	N				Idem
	30 2 1	81 5	22	NE				Idem
30	30 12	63 5	14	SW				Idem
	29 11	86	24	SW				Cloudy
31	29 9 14	65 7	15	SW				Idem
	29 9 6	86	24	WNW	1	1		Overcaſt, thunder

RESULT.								
	29th gr. elev.			14th gr. de. of heat			W & SW	Fair and favourable to harveſt.
	30 2 6			90 5 26				
	7th leaſt de.			12th leaſt de. of heat				
	29 7 2			54 5 10				
	Variation			Variation				
	7 4			36 16				
	Mean eleva.			Temperature				
1	29 10 14			74 7 19				

	rain	thunder	tempest
	11	3	

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, N°. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To *CORRESPONDENTS.*

BENEVOLO's tranſlation is received; the ſubject is intereſting, and ſhould the propoſed continuation be found to have equal merit with this ſpecimen, it will be very acceptable. As our correſpondent's plan, however, is an extenſive one, we wiſh for an interview previous to our engaging in it.—We alſo requeſt an interview with the *Sentimental Rambler*. Detached eſſays, which have merit to recommend them, ſhall be cheerfully inſerted at all times, whether we have a knowledge of the author or not; but in entering on a long connected work, or a periodical paper, greater caution is neceſſary. Various cauſes might prevent the completion of ſuch an undertaking; and ſhould an objectionable clauſe occur, at any time, it would be extremely diſagreeable to be obliged to ſtop entirely, on that account, which muſt be the caſe, unleſs we were acquainted with our correſpondents. Theſe, and not an idle curioſity, are our reaſons for requeſting an interview, and we truſt they will appear proper to thoſe gentlemen to whom they are addreſſed.

A reply to Dr. Ruſh's Thoughts on the amuſements and puniſhments which are proper for ſchools muſt be "diſapprobated." We are ſenſible of the delicacy of our ſituation, in rejecting a reply to *thoughts* which have appeared *originally* in the *Aſylum*, particularly as they appear to claſh with the common practice and opinions of mankind. But we cannot hazard the reputation of this work, by the inſertion of any crude or ill-digeſted performance, which abounds with perſonal invective, and is ſhamefully inaccurate.

We are extremely happy to find the ladies of America beginning to aſſert the dignity and genius of their ſex. Our *Parnaſſiad* has, of late, been indebted to our fair correſpondents, for many pieces of original poetry.

Laura has our thanks, as well for the elegant productions of her own muſe, as the Lines *on reading Swift's works*, which ſhe has been ſo obliging as to communicate. Some of her favours are inſerted in the Aſylum for the preſent month, and ſome are reſerved for our next. This lady's future correſpondence is ſolicited.

The Lancaſter maiden in Philadelphia, and *The fall of the leaf*, ſhall appear next month.

ERRATA.

In the Aſylum for July, p. 35. col. 2. in the fifteenth line from the bottom, for "ſtone" read "iron." In the Aſylum for Auguſt, page 80. col. 1. line 5, for "extemporary" read "his cotemporary." In the preſent number, page 176. col. 2. laſt line, for "vivourous" read "vigourous."

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 4.)

THERE is nothing more dangerous to growing cities than fires. Other causes operate slowly, and almost imperceptibly; but these in a moment render abortive the labours of ages. On this account there should be, in all cities, ample provisions to prevent fires from spreading. Franklin early saw the necessity of these; and about the year 1738 formed the first fire-company in this city. This example was soon followed by others, and there are now numerous fire-companies in the city and liberties. To these may be attributed in a great degree the activity in extinguishing fires, for which the citizens of Philadelphia are distinguished, and the inconsiderable damage which this city has sustained from this cause. Some time after, Franklin suggested the plan of an association for insuring houses from losses by fire, which was adopted, and the association continues to this day. The advantages experienced from it have been great.

From the first establishment of Pennsylvania, a spirit of dispute appears to have prevailed amongst its inhabitants. During the life-time of William Penn, the Constitution had been three times altered. After this period, the history of Pennsylvania is little else than a recital of the quarrels between the Proprietaries, or their Governors, and the Assembly. The Proprietaries contended for the right of exempting their lands from taxes, to which the Assemby would by no means consent. This subject of dispute interfered in almost every question, and prevented the most salutary laws from being enacted. This at times subjected the people to great inconveniences. In the year 1744, during a war between France and Great Britain, some French and Indians had made inroads upon the frontier inhabitants of the province, who were unprovided for such an attack. It became necessary that the citizens should arm for their defence. Governor Thomas recommended to the Assembly, who were then sitting, to pass a militia law. To this they would agree, only upon condition that he should give his assent to certain laws, which appeared to them calculated to promote the interests of the people. As he thought these laws would be

injurious to the Proprietaries, he refuſed his aſſent to them, and the Aſſembly broke up without paſſing a militia law. The ſituation of the province was at this time truly alarming; expoſed to the continual inroads of an enemy, and deſtitute of every means of defence. At this criſis Franklin ſtepped forth, and propoſed to a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, a plan of a voluntary aſſociation for the defence of the province. This was approved of, and ſigned by twelve hundred perſons immediately. Copies of it were circulated throughout the proviuce, and in a ſhort time the number of ſigners amounted to ten thouſand. Franklin was choſen colonel of the Philadelphia regiment; but he did not think proper to accept of the honour.

Purſuits of a different nature now occupied the greateſt part of his attention for ſome years. He engaged in a courſe of electrical experiments, with all the ardor and thirſt for diſcovery, which characterized the philoſophers of that day. Of all the branches of experimental philoſophy, electricity had been leaſt explored. The attractive power of amber is mentioned by Theophraſtus and Pliny, and, from them, by later naturaliſts. In the year 1600, Gilbert, an Engliſh Phyſician, enlarged conſiderably the catalogue of ſubſtances, which have the property of attracting light bodies. Boyle, Otto Guericke, a Burgomaſter of Magdeburg, celebrated as the inventor of the air pump, Dr. Wall, and Sir Iſaac Newton added ſome facts. Guericke firſt obſerved the repulſive power of electricity, and the light and noiſe produced by it. In 1709, Hawkeſbee communicated ſome important obſervations and experiments to the world. For ſeveral years electricity was entirely neglected, until Mr. Grey applied himſelf to it, in 1728, with great aſſiduity. He and his friend, Mr. Wheeler, made a great variety of experiments, in which they demonſtrated that electricity may be communicated from one body to another, even without being in contact, and in this way may be conducted to a great diſtance. Mr. Grey afterwards found, that, by ſuſpending rods of iron by ſilk or hair lines, and bringing an excited tube under them, ſparks might be drawn, and a light perceived at the extremities in the dark. M. Du Faye, intendant of the French king's gardens, made a number of experiments, which added not a little to the ſcience. He made the diſcovery of two kinds of electricity, which he called *vitreous* and *reſinous*, the former produced by rubbing glaſs, the latter from excited ſulphur, ſealing-wax, &c. But this idea he afterwards gave up as erroneous. Between the years 1739, and 1742, Deſaguliers made a number of experiments, but added little of importance. He firſt uſed the terms *conductors* and *electrics per ſe*. In 1742 ſeveral ingenious Germans engaged in this ſubject. Of theſe the principal were, Profeſſor Boze of Wittemberg, Profeſſor Winkler of Leipſic, Gordon a Scotch Benedictine monk, Profeſſor of philoſophy at Erfurt, and Dr. Ludolf of Berlin. The reſult of their reſearches aſtoniſhed the philoſophers of Europe. Their apparatus was large, and by means of it, they were enabled to collect large quantities of electricity, and thus to produce phenomena which had been hitherto unobſerved. They killed ſmall birds, and ſet ſpirits on fire. Their experiments excited the curioſity of other philoſophers. Collinſon, about the year 1745, ſent to the library-company of Philadelphia an account of theſe experiments,

together with a tube, and directions how to uſe it. Franklin, with ſome of his friends, immediately engaged in a courſe of experiments, the reſult of which is well known. He was enabled to make a number of important diſcoveries, and to propoſe theories to account for various phenomena, which have been univerſally adopted, and which bid fair to endure for ages. His obſervations he communicated, in a ſeries of letters, to his friend Collinſon, the firſt of which is dated March 28, 1747. In theſe he makes known the power of points in drawing and throwing off the electrical matter, which had hitherto eſcaped the notice of electricians. He alſo made the grand diſcovery of a *plus* and *minus*, or of a *poſitive* and *negative* ſtate of electricity. We give him the honour of this, without heſitation, although the Engliſh have claimed it for their countryman Dr. Watſon. Watſon's paper is dated January 21, 1748, Franklin's July 11, 1747, ſeveral months prior. Shortly after, Franklin, from his principles of plus and minus ſtate, explained, in a ſatisfactory manner, the phenomena of the Leyden Phial, firſt obſerved by Mr. Cuneus, or by Profeſſor Muſchenbroeck of Leyden, which had much perplexed Philoſophers. He ſhewed clearly that the bottle when charged contained no more electricity than before, but that as much was taken from one ſide as was thrown on the other, and that to diſcharge it nothing was neceſſary but to make a communication between the two ſides, by which the equilibrium might be reſtored, and that then no ſigns of electricity would remain. He afterwards demonſtrated by experiments, that the electricity did not reſide in the coating, as had been ſuppoſed, but in the pores of the glaſs itſelf. After a phial was charged, he removed the coating, and found that upon applying a new coating the ſhock might ſtill be received. In the year 1749, he firſt ſuggeſted his idea of explaining the phenomena of thunder-guſts and of the aurora borealis, upon electrical principles. He points out many particulars in which lightning and electricity agree, and he adduces many facts, and reaſoning from facts, in ſupport of his poſitions. In the ſame year he conceived the aſtoniſhingly bold and grand idea of aſcertaining the truth of his doctrine, by actually drawing down the forked lightning, by means of ſharp pointed iron rods, raiſed into the region of the clouds. Even in this uncertain ſtate, his paſſion to be uſeful to mankind diſplays itſelf in a powerful manner. Admitting the identity of electricity and lightning, and knowing the power of points, in repelling bodies charged with electricity, and in conducting their fire ſilently and imperceptibly, he ſuggeſts the idea of ſecuring houſes, ſhips, &c. from being damaged by lightning, by erecting pointed iron rods, which ſhould riſe ſome feet above the moſt elevated part, and deſcend ſome feet into the ground or the water. The effect of theſe he concluded would be, either to prevent a ſtroke, by repelling the cloud beyond the ſtriking diſtance, or by drawing off the electrical fire which it contained, or if they could not effect this, they would at leaſt conduct the ſtroke to the earth, without any injury to the building.

It was not until the ſummer of 1752, that he was enabled to complete his grand and unparalleled diſcovery by experiment. The plan which he had originally propoſed was, to erect on ſome high tower, or other elevated place, a centry-box, from which ſhould riſe a pointed iron rod, inſulated by being fixed

in a cake of roſin. Electrified clouds paſſing over this, would, he conceived, impart to it a portion of their electricity, which would be rendered evident to the ſenſes by ſparks being emitted, when a key, a knuckle, or other conductor, was preſented to it. Philadelphia at this time afforded no opportunity of trying an experiment of this kind. Whilſt Franklin was waiting for the erection of a ſpire, it occurred to him, that he might have more ready acceſs to the region of clouds by means of a common kite. He prepared one by attaching two croſs ſticks to a ſilk handkerchief, which would not ſuffer ſo much from the rain as paper. To his upright ſtick was affixed an iron point. The ſtring was as uſual of hemp, except the lower end, which was ſilk. Where the hempen ſtring terminated, a key was faſtened. With this apparatus, on the appearance of a thunder guſt approaching, he went out into the commons, accompanied by his ſon, to whom alone he communicated his intentions, well knowing the ridicule which, too generally for the intereſt of ſcience, awaits unſucceſsful experiments in philoſophy. He placed himſelf under a ſhed to avoid the rain. His kite was raiſed. A thunder cloud paſſed over it. No ſign of electricity appeared. He almoſt deſpaired of ſucceſs, when ſuddenly he obſerved the looſe fibres of his ſtring to move towards an erect poſition. He now preſented his knuckle to the key, and received a ſtrong ſpark. How exquiſite muſt his ſenſations have been at this moment. On this experiment depended the fate of his theory. If he ſucceeded, his name would rank high amongſt thoſe who have improved ſcience. If he failed, he muſt inevitably be ſubjected to the deriſion of mankind, or what is worſe, their pity, as a well meaning man, but a weak ſilly projector. The anxiety with which he looked for the reſult of his experiment, may eaſily be conceived. Doubts and deſpair had begun to prevail, when the fact was aſcertained in ſo clear a manner, that even the moſt incredulous could no longer withhold their aſſent. Repeated ſparks were drawn from the key, a phial was charged, a ſhock given, and all the experiments made, which are uſually performed with electricity.

About a month before this period, ſome ingenious Frenchmen had completed the diſcovery, in the manner originally propoſed by Dr. Franklin. The letters which he ſent to Mr. Collinſon, it is ſaid, were refuſed a place amongſt the papers of the Royal Society of London. However this may be, Collinſon publiſhed them in a ſeparate volume, under the title of *New experiments and obſervations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, in America.* They were read with avidity, and ſoon tranſlated into different languages. A very incorrect French tranſlation fell into the hands of the celebrated Buffon, who, notwithſtanding the diſadvantages under which the work laboured, was much pleaſed with it, and repeated the experiments with ſucceſs. He prevailed upon his friend, M. D'Alibard, to give to his countrymen a more correct tranſlation of the work of the American electrician. This contributed much towards ſpreading a knowledge of Franklin's principles in France. The King, Louis XV. hearing of theſe experiments, expreſſed a wiſh to be a ſpectator of them. A courſe of experiments was given at the ſeat of the Duc D'Ayen, at St. Germain, by M. De Lor. The applauſes, which the King beſtowed upon Franklin,

excited in Buffon, D'Alibard, and De Lor, an earneſt deſire of aſcertaining the truth of his theory of thunder-guſts. Buffon erected his apparatus on the tower of Montbar, M. D'Alibard at Marly-la-ville, and De Lor at his houſe in the *Eſtrapade* at Paris, ſome of the higheſt ground in that capital. D'Alibard's machine firſt ſhewed ſigns of electricity. On the 10th of May 1752, a thunder-cloud paſſed over it, in the abſence of M. D'Alibard, and a number of ſparks were drawn from it by Coiffier, a joiner, with whom D'Alibard had left directions how to proceed, and by M. Raulet, the Prior of Marly-la-ville. An account of this experiment was given to the Royal Academy of Sciences in a memoir by M. D'Alibard, dated May 13th 1752. On the 18th of May, M. De Lor proved equally ſucceſsful with the apparatus erected at his own houſe. Theſe diſcoveries ſoon excited the philoſophers of other parts of Europe to repeat the experiment. Amongſt theſe, none ſignalized themſelves more than Father Beccaria, of Turin, to whoſe obſervations, ſcience is much indebted. Even the cold regions of Ruſſia were penetrated by the ardor for diſcovery. Profeſſor Richman bade fair to add much to the ſtock of knowledge on this ſubject, when an unfortunate flaſh from his rod put a period to his exiſtence. The friends of ſcience will long remember with regret the amiable martyr to electricity.

By theſe experiments Franklin's theory was eſtabliſhed in the moſt firm manner. When the truth of it could no longer be doubted, the vanity of men endeavoured to detract from its merit. That an American, an inhabitant of the obſcure city of Philadelphia, the name of which was hardly known, ſhould be able to make diſcoveries, and to frame theories, which had eſcaped the notice of the enlightened philoſophers of Europe, was too mortifying to be admitted. He muſt certainly have taken the idea from ſome one elſe. An American, a being of an inferior order, make diſcoveries! Impoſſible. It was ſaid, that the Abbe Nollet, in 1748, had ſuggeſted the idea of the ſimilarity of lightning and electricity, in his *Lecons de Phyſique*. It is true, that the Abbe mentions the idea, but he throws it out as a bare conjecture, and propoſes no mode of aſcertaining the truth of it. He himſelf acknowledges, that Franklin firſt entertained the bold thought of bringing lightning from the heavens, by means of pointed rods fixed in the air. The ſimilarity of electricity and lightning is ſo ſtrong, that we need not be ſurpriſed at notice being taken of it, as ſoon as electrical phenomena became familiar. We find it mentioned by Dr. Wall and Mr. Grey, while the ſcience was in its infancy. But the honour of forming a regular theory of thunder-guſts, of ſuggeſting a mode of determining the truth of it by experiments, and of putting theſe experiments in practice, and thus eſtabliſhing his theory upon a firm and ſolid baſis, is inconteſtibly due to Franklin. D'Alibard, who made the firſt experiments in France, ſays, that he only followed the track which Franklin had pointed out.

It has been of late aſſerted, that the honour of completing the experiment with the electrical kite does not belong to Franklin. Some late Engliſh paragraphs have attributed it to ſome Frenchman, whoſe name they do not mention, and the Abbe Bertholon* gives it to M. De

* We have not ſeen the Abbe Bertholon's work. We ſpeak from the review of the treatiſe D'Electricite des Meteores, in the Literary Magazine for Auguſt 1788.

Romas, aſſeſſor to the preſideal of Nerac; the Engliſh paragraphs probably refer to the ſame perſon. But a very ſlight attention will convince us of the injuſtice of this procedure: Dr. Franklin's experiment was made in June 1752; and his letter, giving an account of it, is dated October 19, 1752; M. De Romas made his firſt attempt on the 14th of May 1753, but was not ſucceſsful until the 7th of June, a year after Franklin had completed the diſcovery, and when it was known to all the philoſophers in Europe.

Beſides theſe great principles, Franklin's letters on electricity contain a number of facts and hints, which have contributed greatly towards reducing this branch of knowledge to a ſcience. His friend, Mr. Kinnerſley, communicated to him a diſcovery of the different kinds of electricity excited by rubbing glaſs and ſulphur. This, we have ſaid, was firſt obſerved by M. Du Faye; but it was for many years neglected. The philoſophers were diſpoſed to account for the phenomena, rather from a difference in the quantity of electricity collected, and even Du Faye himſelf ſeems at laſt to have adopted this doctrine. Franklin at firſt entertained the ſame idea; but upon repeating the experiments, he perceived that Mr. Kinnerſley was right; and that the *vitreous* and *reſinous* electricity, of Du Faye, were nothing more than the *poſitive* and *negative* ſtates which he had before obſerved; that the glaſs globe charged *poſitively*, or encreaſed the quantity of electricity on the prime conductor, whilſt the globe of ſulphur diminiſhed its natural quantity, or charged *negatively*. Theſe experiments and obſervations opened a new field for inveſtigation, upon which electricians entered with avidity, and their labours have added much to the ſtock of our knowledge.

In September 1752, Franklin entered upon a courſe of experiments, to determine the ſtate of electricity in the clouds. From a number of experiments he formed this concluſion, "that the clouds of a thunder-guſt are moſt commonly in a negative ſtate of electricity, but ſometimes in a poſitive ſtate;" and from this it follows, as a neceſſary conſequence, "that, for the moſt part, in thunder-ſtrokes, it is the earth that ſtrikes into the clouds, and not the clouds that ſtrike into the earth." The letter containing theſe obſervations is dated in September 1753, and yet the diſcovery of aſcending thunder has been ſaid to be of a modern date, and has been attributed to the Abbe Bertholon, who publiſhed his memoir on the ſubject in 1776.

Franklin's letters have been tranſlated into moſt of the European languages, and into Latin. In proportion as they have become known, his principles have been adopted. Some oppoſition was made to his theories, particularly by the Abbe Nollet, who was, however, but feebly ſupported, whilſt the firſt philoſophers of Europe ſtepped forth in defence of Franklin's principles, amongſt whom D'Alibard and Beccaria were the moſt diſtinguiſhed. The oppoſition has gradually ceaſed, and the Franklinian ſyſtem is now univerſally adopted, where ſcience flouriſhes.

The important practical uſe which Franklin made of his diſcoveries, the ſecuring of houſes from injury by lightning, has been already mentioned. Pointed conductors are now very common in America. But prejudice has hitherto prevented their general introduction into Europe, notwithſtanding the moſt

undoubted proofs of their utility have been given. But, mankind can with difficulty be brought to lay aſide eſtabliſhed practices, or to adopt new ones. And, perhaps, we have more reaſon to be ſurprized, that a practice, however rational, which was propoſed but about forty years ago, ſhould in that time have been adopted in ſo many places, than that it has not univerſally prevailed. It is only by degrees that the great body of mankind can be led into new practices, however ſalutary their tendency. It is now nearly eighty years ſince inoculation was introduced into Europe and America; and it is ſo far from being general at preſent, that it will, perhaps, require one or two centuries to render it ſo.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

By giving the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of a neighbouring ſtate to his friend in Wilmington, (Delaware State) a place in your Aſylum, you will oblige a ſubſcriber.

Boſton, July 13, 1790.

"ON my way to this place I ſtopped at the houſe of the Reverend Mr.——in Connecticut. My acquaintance with him began at Cambridge during the late war, and I was very happy to renew it. He now teaches an academy conſiſting of ſixteen boys, moſt of whom board in his family. He prevailed upon me to reſt at his houſe two days, both of which I ſpent in the moſt agreeable manner.—I was pleaſed with the order of his family. His wife is a pleaſant ſenſible woman, and he has three promiſing children. But I was principally ſtruck with his manner of *teaching*, and his behaviour to his ſcholars. By particular invitation I went into his ſchool, where I met only ſix of his boys. The reſt were getting their leſſons under trees on different parts of his farm. The ſix boys juſt mentioned compoſed a claſs. They were learning geography. Never did I hear this ſcience taught in ſuch an agreeable manner. The whole claſs ſat down before him, and the lecture was after the manner of a converſation—The teacher entertained them with anecdotes of places, picked up from modern travels, all of which were new to me, and extremely intereſting to young people. The claſs aſked him queſtions, which he anſwered with eaſe and politeneſs. In ſhort, I began to think I ſaw the father of a family talking to his children, rather than a ſchoolmaſter inſtructing his boys. After this claſs was diſmiſſed a ſecond was called, who ſaid a leſſon in the ſame eaſy manner upon the hiſtory of England. A third claſs concluded the exerciſes of the forenoon, by exhibiting ſpecimens of their ſkill in a very common and uſeful ſpecies of compoſition. They had been made to correſpond with each other, and their letters were examined with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs by their maſter in grammar--punctuation--the proper place for capitals—and in perſpicuity of expreſſion. I recollect he found fault with only one of this claſs, and that was for not placing dots over the *i* and ſtrokes acroſs the *t*, as often as thoſe letters occurred in his performance. Such omiſſions, he

ſaid, betray haſte and careleſſneſs, and lead gradually to the writing of a ſlovenly and unintelligible hand.

On the afternoon of the ſecond day I ſpent with this excellent man, his whole ſchool accompanied him into his meadow, where they aſſiſted him in hauling home his hay, and ſecuring it in his barn-yard. In our walk home, after the work of the day was over, he gave his boys a lecture upon the different kinds of graſſes—he mentioned the time of the firſt uſe of each of them in agriculture—the beſt methods of cultivating them, and the different kinds that were moſt proper for different animals.—The converſation at meals was truly delightful and inſtructing. It would fill a ſmall volume to mention all the new and uſeful obſervations which fell from him at his table, all of which were calculated to improve the underſtandings, or better the hearts of his pupils. I ſhall only mention one thing, which ſtruck me very agreeably. He read a chapter in the new teſtament every morning, and one in the old teſtament every evening, as part of family-worſhip. After reading a chapter in the evening, he explained the meaning of many of the ceremonies of the Jewiſh church, and ſhewed their fulfilment in the hiſtory of our Saviour, or in ſome of the doctrines of Chriſtianity. The next evening he examined his ſcholars upon the ſubject of the preceding lecture. Their anſwers were extremely pertinent and ſatisfactory. A better mode, I thought, could not be deviſed to inſtruct young people in the Chriſtian religion, or to furniſh them with arguments againſt the deiſts.

Before I parted with my kind hoſt, I aſked him whether he had adopted the idea of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Ruſh, and others, reſpecting the inutility of the dead languages. —He told me that he had adopted it in part, but that the prejudices of his countrymen forbad his baniſhing thoſe languages entirely from his ſchool. He ſaid that he had diſcovered a new way of teaching them, and that none of his boys ever ſpent more than two years in learning them.—He added, that he thought the time was coming, when it would be conſidered as abſurd to teach the Latin and Greek languages indiſcriminately in our ſchools, as it would now be to navigate a veſſel by coaſting, inſtead of a magnet.——Excuſe the length and incorrectneſs of this letter. With moſt reſpectful compliments to your good lady and her amiable ſiſter, I am, dear Sir, yours at all times, and in all places."

J. D——y.

Extract of a letter from Mr. THOMAS LIVEZY, *of the county of Philadelphia, to Mr. Clifford, dated* 14*th July*, 1790, *on the manufacture of wine from the grapes of America---read before the Burlington Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtick Manufactures, September*, 4th, 1790.

ABOUT the latter end of the 9th month (September) or about the firſt white froſts, we gather the grapes, which with us grow along old fences and hedge-rows. When we have got them

brought home, we pick all the grapes, both ripe and green, which are juicy, from the ſtems or branches, and generally allow two buſhels, a little heaped, when thus picked from the ſtems, to a barrel. When the grapes are thus picked and meaſured, we maſh them between our hands by a ſmall quantity at a time, either in earthen pans or other ſmall veſſels, and put them when maſhed altogether into a large tub, and add a little water, ſo as to ſoak the pumice. After ſtirring the water and maſhed grapes well together, we ſqueeze the grapes out from the liquor with our hands, as clean as we can, and then throw the pumice into a ſeparate tub, ſtraining the liquor through a hair-ſieve. If the juice ſeems not to be all out of the grapes, at one ſoaking and ſqueezing, which it ſeldom is, put water to the pumice, and ſqueeze them over again, until by repeated ſoaking and ſqueezing there appears no virtue left in them. Take care not to put too much water at firſt, leſt there ſhould be more than the caſk will hold; and if it doth not fill the caſk, we fill it up afterwards with water. To the liquor thus prepared, we add two pounds of good dry ſix-penny ſugar per gallon, ſtirring it in the tub till all the ſugar be diſſolved. Let it remain in in the tub, and in a day or two it will ferment, and a ſcum ariſe on the top, which muſt be ſkimmed off before tunning the wine—this being done, we put the wine into the caſk, but do not bung it up tight. There is generally a fermentation in it in the ſpring following, when the grape-vines are in bloſſom—but racking it off juſt before that ſeaſon, will prevent its working too much. If it is wanted to be ſoon ripe for uſe, put a quart of good old brandy, after it is racked off, to a barrel, and give it air by letting the bung be quite looſe.

The above appearing to merit the attention of the Society.

Ordered, That it be publiſhed.—And the Society recommend to the conſideration of thoſe perſons who mean to make the experiment, whether leaving out the green grapes would not improve the flavour of the wine, and render leſs ſugar neceſſary.

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CIDER.

THE apples, after being thrown in a heap, ſhould always be covered from the weather. The later the cider is made the better, as the juices are then more perfectly ripened, and leſs danger to be feared from fermentation. Nothing does more harm to cider than a mixture of rotten apples with the ſound. The apples ought to be ground ſo cloſe as to break the ſeeds, which gives the liquor an agreeable bitter. The pumice, alſo, ſhould be preſſed through hair bags, and the juice ſtrained through two ſieves, the uppermoſt of hair, the lowermoſt of muſlin. After this the cider ſhould be put into open caſks, when great attention is neceſſary to diſcover the exact time in which the pumice, ſtill remaining in the juice, riſes on the top, which happens from the third to the tenth day, according as the weather is more or leſs warm. This body does not remain upon the top more than

two hours; conſequently, care ſhould be taken to draw off the cider before it ſinks, which may be done by means of a plug. When drawn off, the cider is put into caſks. Particular attention is again required to prevent the fermentation, when the leaſt inclination towards it is diſcovered. This may be done by means of a ſmall quantity of cider ſpirits, about one gallon to the hogſhead. In March the cider ſhould be again drawn off, when all riſk of fermentation ceaſes. Then it ſhould be put into good ſweet caſks, and in three years from that time it is fit for bottling. Old wine caſks are to be preferred; thoſe which contained rum are ruinous to cider. Large earthen jars might be made, with or without glazing, which would be preferable to any wooden veſſels whatever. This is the Engliſh method of making cider, and when compared with the haſty proceſs uſual in America, no wonder their cider ſo infinitely excels ours.

Newark, (New-Jerſey)
September 11, 1790.

An approved Method to preſerve the fine flavour of Butter, and to prevent its growing rancid: communicated to the Burlington Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtick Manufactures, by their Preſident, and ordered to be publiſhed.

TO a peck of fine ſalt add one ounce of crude ſal ammoniack, and two ounces of ſaltpetre, both finely powdered, and mix them intimately with fine ſalt: with this ſalt work your butter, until the butter-milk is entirely extracted, then pack it in wooden firkins, ſalting it with the ſame mixed ſalt, to ſuch a degree as to be palatable when eat with bread, and no ſalter. The mixture is ſtronger than fine ſalt, of conſequence ſomething leſs is required.

By order of the Society,
WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.

Account of the celebrated ALEXANER M'GILLIVRAY.

AS there are various accounts reſpecting Mr. M'Gillivray, the famous chief of the Creek-Indians, lately at New-York, the following ſhort ſketch may be depended upon, it being related by one of his old ſchool-fellows.—About the year 1759, Alexander M'Gillivray, then a youth of about ten years of age, was ſent by his father from the Creek nation to Charleſton, and committed to the care of Mr. Farquahr M'Gillivray, a relation of his father's, by whom he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Sheed, who was then, and now is, an eminent Engliſh maſter, having acted in that capacity upwards of forty years in that city, with great reputation. He was taught the Latin language by Mr. William Henderſon, one of the maſters of the free-ſchool, and who was lately one of the Critical Reviewers in London. At the age of ſeventeen, Mr. M'Gillivray was ſent to Savannah, and was placed in the counting houſe of general Elbert; he was afterwards ſome

time in the houſe of Meſſrs Alexander Ingles & Co. During his apprenticeſhip, he was ſo fond of ſtudy, that he devoted much more of his time to the reading of hiſtory, than to the acquiſition of mercantile knowledge. On this repreſentation being made to his father, he was ſent for to the Creek nation, ſince which he has been raiſed to his preſent exalted ſituation, his countrymen, the Creeks, having choſen him their king; and his Catholic majeſty having, it is ſaid, promoted him to the rank of a brigadier-general in his ſervice. His letters, which have at different times been made public, plainly evince the ſtrength of his underſtanding; and his general character, as a man of undaunted courage and unblemiſhed integrity, is very generally agreed on, by ſuch as have had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

Charleſton, Auguſt 26, 1790.

Thoughts *on* Education, *addreſſed to the Viſitors of the* Young Ladies' Academy *in Philadelphia, October* 31, 1787, *at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by* John Swanwick, *Eſq; one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the utmoſt degree of diffidence that I have undertaken, on this occaſion, to addreſs to you a few thoughts on the ſubject of this very uſeful inſtitution, connected with ſome obſervations relative to the important buſineſs of education in general, for all of which I muſt intreat your candid allowance. Should it happen that my ſentiments appear to differ with thoſe of any gentleman preſent, on any of theſe topics, perhaps ſome new light may thereby be obtained, to enable your reſpective deciſions to be founded on more ſettled principles, and more mature conſiderations—and I am ſure, in a republic like this, where every citizen is, on every principle, bound to contribute his proportion to the general maſs of information and uſefulneſs—I ſhall be pardoned the liberty I have taken, to lay before you the ſentiments which have occurred to me upon theſe matters, from the motives which have induced me to do ſo.

I know of few things, gentlemen, that have befallen me in life from which I have derived more pleaſure, than I received from the ſuffrage by which I was honoured with a place at your board; the charge of education, in all countries is one of the greateſt magnitude, and in which ſociety is moſt deeply intereſted. It is of peculiar conſequence in this, where the foundations of future greatneſs are probably now to be laid, on the exertions which may be uſed to cultivate the minds of the younger branches of the community, on whoſe virtue, wiſdom, and activity, the labours of the preſent age muſt reſt for their final ſucceſs; and on whoſe conduct, not only their own, but the welfare of multitudes, in ſucceſſive generations, muſt probably depend. Conſidering the ſubject in this point of view, I was ſenſible, deeply ſenſible, of the honour done to me in my election as a Viſitor of this inſtitution, to which the moſt delicate branch of education, that of ladies, is confided, and where, of

courſe, every faculty of the mind is awakened to a proper diſcharge of the duties of the place. Very conſcious I was how much I was unqualified for the appointment, as well from my youth and inexperience, as from my engagements in life having been of a nature to lead me wide of the field of literary purſuits; but I accepted it with a grateful mind to thoſe by whoſe approbation I had been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed, and with a firm reſolution, that my zeal to ſerve the intereſts of ſcience in this place, ſhould, at leaſt, offer ſome apology for my want of better means to promote it: knowing too, as I did, the very reſpectable perſonages who were to be my colleagues on this occaſion, I truſted that I might, in ſome degree, be enabled to aſſiſt them in the buſineſs which *they* ſhould, with ſo much greater ability, conduct. Since that time, it has given me the greateſt pleaſure to ſee the concerns of the inſtitution every day wearing more flattering appearances, the young ladies rewarding your attentions by proportionate aſſiduity, the officers employed in the ſeveral departments acquitting themſelves ably, and the conſequent ſucceſs procuring for you the merited thanks of all who have the good of learning and of their country at heart. To no cauſe are we more indebted for theſe ſalutary effects, than to that noble principle of emulation, which your quarterly attendance, and the premiums you have then diſtributed, have had a tendency to inſtill and to preſerve. In every occupation of life, this generous ardour is one of the moſt powerful incentives that can actuate the human breaſt: it ought ſurely then to be always improved to valuable uſes, but eſpecially to thoſe of learning, where it may ſo greatly alleviate the fatigue, and enliven the hopes and expectations of the pupil. I have, for my own part, no doubt but ſuch quarterly examinations, conducted with the decorum and ſolemnity obſerved within theſe walls, will have a greater tendency than any other incentive that could be deviſed, to promote the attainments of ſcholars in every walk of ſcience. The female breaſt eſpecially, formed as it is for ſenſibility, and a delicate ſenſe of honour and diſtinction, muſt needs glow at the thought of the popular applauſe, that will attend the ſucceſsful champions in this literary race, and be thereby irreſiſtibly impelled to quicken its pace towards the goal which is in view. "So many indeed," ſays Mr. Knox, "and ſo important are the beneficial effects of this practice, that I will, for once, moſt confidently recommend it to all, as ſecuring and encreaſing improvement in every ſtage of the ſcholar's progreſs, and in every part of his purſuits, while under ſcholaſtic or academical authority." This ſenſe of honour, this deſire for fame, is a principle which can never be too much encouraged in every concern of life. It is implanted by Providence, no doubt, for very valuable purpoſes—and will apply in youth, as well as in a more advanced age, to urge on to every noble and great enterpriſe. Rewards, publicly beſtowed in ſeminaries of learning, ſhould ever be diſtributed with attention to every minute circumſtance that can enhance their value. They ought to be delivered in the moſt conſpicuous places, in the preſence of the parents, and of all thoſe whom the children moſt reſpect—the names of thoſe who obtain them ſhould be publiſhed, and every proper degree of applauſe and reſpect, at home and abroad, ſhown to thoſe who have ſo ſignally diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

A perfect knowledge of the Engliſh language, the reading, writing, and ſpelling of it with propriety, are objects that have engaged the uniform attention of the Principal of this inſtitution, and great hath been the progreſs which the ſcholars have made in theſe very neceſſary acquirements. I could wiſh to ſee compoſition or ſtile ſupperadded, and hereafrer premiums conferred on thoſe who ſhould write the beſt Theſis; I mean the moſt correct and elegant, as well in matter as in manner, on any topic to be given by the Viſitors. This would enable the ladies to ſhew us they have reduced to practice the rules that have been taught, and have acquired the happy talent of delivering their ſentiments, upon any given ſubject, in a manner worthy of their other accompliſhments. Arithmetic and geography have been here attended to, and we have juſt been witneſſes of the proficiency which many of the young ladies have made in both theſe very uſeful branches—too much credit cannot be given to their inſtructors, for their attention to the improvement of their pupils in theſe particulars. Vocal muſic has long been ably taught here, by a gentleman who has conſiderable merit, for the pains he has taken to inſtruct the youth of this and other cities, in this very agreeable art, of which no body can be more ſincerely an admirer than I am; but which, I think, never is ſeen to ſo great advantage as when united to inſtrumental muſic--a ſcience which, though not uſually taught here, I hope none will neglect, within whoſe ability it may chance to fall to acquire it. If dancing may be ſuffered, as an agreeable ſubſtitute for the ignoble pleaſures of drinking and gaming, in our aſſemblies of grown people—how much more inſtrumental muſic, on which this very dancing depends, whoſe influence and power it ſhews, and whoſe whole expreſſion, whether of life or grace, is entirely derived from it. If dancing promotes health, and renders the figure and motions of the body eaſy and agreeable, it is becauſe inſtrumental muſic has firſt enlivened the fancy, and given that eaſe to the ſoul which ſo naturally communicates itſelf to the body. Let the muſic ceaſe, and the effect is inſtantaneous—the aſtoniſhed dancer wonders at the charm that has impelled him, and unable to proceed without it, waits for the return of its animating influence. I was lately preſent at the houſe of a lady in this city, remarkable for the attention ſhe pays to the education of her family—this lady had early acquired the art of playing on the harpſichord, and when the evening was like to prove tireſome, from its length, ſhe did not diſdain, though advanced in years, to re-aſſume the employment of youth. She played onthe harpſichord, and the whole happy family danced at the ſound. Who can read a ſomewhat ſimilar deſcription in the Sentimental Journey of Sterne, to which this ſcene recalled my attention, without feeling a freſh admiration of this very valuable art—which applies to all the nobleſt faculties of the mind; and of all the purſuits of this world, is one of the few that appears to be worthy of a better?

Have the objections uſually made to this ſtudy been duly conſidered? I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed if my partiality to it ſhould lead me to examine them; and if they ſhould be found really leſs forcible than they appear, may I hope that inſtrumental muſic will not be excluded the circle of female accompliſhments in America, but that it may

regain its place among the politer ſtudies of our well-educated fair?

The objections that are uſually ſtated to inſtrumental muſic are theſe; the coſt of the inſtruments, the expence of teachers, the long time and practice it requires, and the few who make any uſe of this accompliſhment after marriage.

As to the expence, I have never known the time when complaints have not been made as to the coſt of education, while at the ſame time, money is found in profuſion, for exterior decorations, and for diſſipations of every kind. Surely parents can in nothing lay out their money to more advantage, than on the minds of their children, and yet ſo it happens, that often they have money for every purpoſe but this; hence do we ſee ſuch heavy arrears frequently due to ſeminaries of learning, on the ſcore of tuition, even in the moſt indiſpenſiale branches of ſcience: of this I am perſuaded, that there is no man who has the real happineſs of his child at heart, but what will be found active in enabling himſelf to bear, without a murmur, the charge of its education. Oeconomy in other things will go a great way here; the coſt of learning to play a few tunes on the guittar will not be much, if the harpſichord or forte-piano be found unattainable, and what additional induſtry it may require from the father, the harmonious pleaſure of a tune from his daughter, will more than repay. Beſides, a ſtudy of this kind will render many other more expenſive pleaſures uſeleſs, and tend to prevent the call for them; muſic will ſtand inſtead of a variety of entertainments, which muſt otherwiſe be had; often at the expence of health, ſometimes of virtue, and generally, at that of domeſtic eaſe. The next expence complained of is that of time; but, gentlemen, how much of this is loſt inevitably in life! we cannot always be employed in hiſtory, philoſophy, poetry, and moral eſſays, though we ſhall be delighted with theſe occaſionally: ſome part of our time muſt be allotted to pleaſure and entertainment, what a fund of theſe is there in inſtrumental muſic, which has been very properly called inarticulate poetry; can any pleaſure of life be more harmleſs, or will any diſpoſe ſo much to morality and virtue. I really believe muſic to be their auxiliary, and calculated beſt to promote their intereſts in the world. Muſic, ſays Dr. Beattie, "may inſpire devotion, fortitude, compaſſion, benevolence, tranquillity; it may infuſe a gentle ſorrow, that ſoftens, without wounding, the heart; or a ſublime horror that expands and elevates, while it aſtoniſhes the imagination, but muſic has no expreſſion for impiety, cowardice, cruelty, hatred, or diſcontent. For every eſſential rule of the art tends to produce pleaſing combinations of ſound, and it is difficult to conceive how, from theſe, any painful or criminal affections ſhould ariſe."

"All-powerful harmony, that can aſſuage
"And calm the ſorrows of the frenzy'd wretch,
"Till lull'd with thy enchanting grateful numbers,
"He throws quite off the burthen that oppreſs'd him."

"Muſic," ſays my Lord Kaimes, "is a very improper companion for ſentiments of malice, cruelty, envy, peeviſhneſs, or of any other diſſocial paſſion, but, on the other hand, it aſſociates finely with poems that tend to inſpire pleaſant emotions.

(To be continued.)

Remarks on the Manufacturing of MAPLE SUGAR; *by a Society of Gentlemen, in Philadelphia.*

(Concluded from page 109.*)*

SEASON FOR TAPPING:—By trials, made in the month of February, it will readily be discovered, when this valuable tree ought to be bored, for the purpose of extracting the sap, as in that month, either earlier or later, according to the season, it generally begins to yield a sufficient quantity for commencing the business.

Tapping or Boring:—Four hundred trees, each tree bored with two holes, as nearly as may be on the south side; and also with two holes on the north side of the tree, in the early part of the season, with screw augers from two to four quarters of an inch, according to the size of the tree; and toward the middle of the season, a like number of trees to be bored in the same manner, is recommended, as a better mode for the management of four hands, than if the whole number of eight hundred trees were tapped at the first running of the sap. The sap of the second parcel tapped, will be found richer, and more productive, than if a part had been extracted earlier.—The auger should enter the tree, at first, not more than three quarters of an inch: the holes may, at several times, be deepened to the extent of two inches and an half, as the manner of the sap's running may render necessary. The hole should be made slanting or descending, so that the sap may run freely in frosty weather; and not, by a slow motion, be liable to freeze in the mouth of the orifice. In these holes spouts should be fixed, to project from the tree, from eight to twelve inches, and not to enter the tree more than about half an inch; as the farther they enter the more the running of the sap is obstructed: they should be prepared, in readiness for the season, of elder or sumach.

Preserving the Sap:—It is observed, that in the early part of the season, the sap will keep two or three days without injury; but as the spring advances, and the frost becomes less intense, it will be necessary to boil the sap the day after it is collected, or it may ferment and sour.

Lime:—To every half barrel, or fifteen gallon kettle, a table spoonful of slacked lime, should be put in, while the sap is warming, and before it boils; this promotes the rising of the scum and forming of the grain.

Boiling:—A smart fire should be kept up, while the sap is boiling, and the watery part evaporating.—As the scum rises to the top, be careful to skim it off. When the liquor is reduced one half in quantity, lade the second kettle from the end, into the end one; and when the contents of three or four kettles can be contained in one, then let the whole be laded into that, at the end; filling up the empty kettles, without delay, with fresh sap. As the liquor in the end kettle, removed from those which have been mentioned, becomes a syrup, it should be strained through a good blanket, or woollen cloth; and care must be taken, not to suffer it to boil so long, as to be too thick to be strained, in this manner. It should, when thus cleansed from its impurities, stand

in buckets or other ſuitable veſſels, twelve hours or more, that the particles of lime, and other remaining ſediment, may ſettle to the bottom; after which, it ſhould be ſo gently poured off into a kettle or boiler, as not to carry with it any of theſe ſettlings. However, they need not be wholly loſt; they will moſtly contain a conſiderable quantity of ſugar or ſyrup; by pouring freſh ſap on them, ſtirring them well together, and ſuffering them to ſtand a while to ſettle, a great part of the valuable ſweets contained in ſuch ſediment may be ſaved. It may be further noted, that when the ſap is weak, which is generally the caſe towards the latter part of the ſeaſon, it requires more boiling, and a higher proof, than that collected earlier, and of greater ſtrength.*

Graining:—The ſyrup, having ſtood twelve hours, or upwards,—is then to be gently poured into a kettle or boiler, as above-mentioned; which would be beſt placed over a fire made of charcoal, as before hinted; unleſs the kettle is ſo fixed in a furnace, or in ſuch a ſituation, that the flame can be confined to the bottom; for if it be ſuffered to paſs on the ſides, it endangers the ſyrup's being burned. —This operation ſhould alſo be performed with a ſmart fire, to be uniformly and equally kept up,—in which, as well as in boiling the green ſap, the uſe of butter, hog's lard, or other fat, is not only very uſeful and advantageous, but abſolutely neceſſary.—When, in the courſe of boiling, the ſap riſes towards the top, a piece of fat equal in ſize to a ſmall nutmeg, thrown in, will keep it down. Particular care ſhould be taken to prevent, by theſe means, the riſing of the ſyrup when graining, which may require a larger proportion of butter, &c. It is found that the evaporation is much more expeditious, and it is believed that the quantity of ſugar made is larger, when a careful guard is kept up to prevent the ſap, and particularly the ſyrup, when graining, from riſing, by the timely introduction of a piece of fat, as above deſcribed.—To form a judgment, *when* the ſyrup is ſufficiently boiled, take out with quickneſs the ſtirring-ſtick, which is conſtantly kept in the boiler, for the purpoſe of taking the proof, rub ſome of the ſyrup off the lower end of it, with the thumb, and if on applying the finger thereto, it draws into a thread, it may be deemed in a proper ſtate to be laded into a tub or cooler. Then it ſhould be forthwith ſtirred, and that inceſſantly, with a *ſtirring-ſtick*, about three inches broad, until the grain can be felt between the finger and thumb, when it is in a fit ſtate to be poured into the moulds. The managing of ſugar-works in the Weſt-Indies, and in the refining houſes in North-America, has been found to require

* The method above deſcribed was purſued in the laſt year; and appeared to anſwer well; it is nevertheleſs believed, by a judicious ſugar-boiler, that it would be beſt to avoid letting the ſyrup ſtand twelve hours after being ſtrained through a blanket. When the proceſs is begun, the ſooner it is completed, in his opinion, the better:—the deſign of its ſo ſtanding, for twelve hours, being chiefly intended to give ſufficient time, for the particles of lime and other ſediment to collect at the bottom of the kettle.—It is propoſed that lime ſhould be mixed with a quantity of freſh ſap, in the evening, and be well ſtirred; the large particles of lime, in this caſe, will be likely to ſubſide before morning, and the clear ſap, ſo impregnated, may be mixed, the next morning, in proper proportions, in the ſeveral kettles; obſerving, however, that in this mode, more lime will be neceſſary, as leſs of its ſtrength will be extracted by cold than by hot water.

much judgment and experience, to conduct the buſineſs to the beſt advantage; indeed, it ſeems hardly poſſible, to communicate to perſons who have little knowledge of the matter, and in terms clearly to be underſtood, full information, as to the different appearances of the ſyrup, in the time of boiling, and to point out the *moment* when ſome material movements or changes ought to be made; nevertheleſs, from the foregoing hints and directions, which are grounded on obſervation and experience, it is hoped, much uſe may be derived, and that from year to year, greater advances and improvements may be made, in this valuable buſineſs.

Claying, or *Whitening* the *Sugar*: —To promote the molaſſes paſſing more freely from the ſugar, when draining in the moulds, and to improve its colour, in two or three days after the moulds are unſtopped at the lower end, mix white clay with water, ſo as to reduce it to a thin mortar; with this cover the top of the moulds, one inch and a half thick, when this covering appears dry, remove it, and ſupply the place with a freſh covering, of about two inches thick.

Although it is apprehended the uſe of clay, as above ſet forth, particularly in the latter part of the ſeaſon, will be found beneficial, it may, however, be prudent to continue or decline the practice, according to the effect or uſe it appears to be of, on a careful trial: —the quantity of clay muſt be proportioned to the manner in which the ſugar has been boiled;—if high boiled, it will require much more clay than if boiled low. It is alſo thought that the uſe of clay leſſens the quantity of ſugar, perhaps one fifth part, and may be more or leſs, according to the knowledge of the perſon who undertakes the buſineſs. And it may be further remarked, that if the quantity of ſugar be leſſened *one fifth part* in weight, by claying, it is not to be concluded that the whole of this fifth part will be eventually loſt; there will be more ſyrup than there otherwiſe would have been, independent of the water from the clay, that paſſes through the ſugar.

Molaſſes and *Vinegar*:——When the trees of the ſecond tapping become poor, in quantity and quality, which may be about the tenth of April, or perhaps ſooner, then a number of freſh tapped trees will yield a ſap, of which may be made, good molaſſes, and alſo excellent vinegar.

In all ſugar plantations, it will be advantageous to cut out the different ſorts of timber, which grow intermixed with the ſugar-maple, and even thoſe of that ſpecies which are not thriving, promiſing trees. The timber ſo cut will ſerve for fuel for the boilers, and leave greater openings for the rays of the ſun to enter, which will have a tendency to improve and enrich the remaining trees. The ground ſo cleared of all except the maple tree, it has been obſerved, is particularly favourable for paſture, and the growth of graſs. "Whether this tree is injured or impoveriſhed by repeated tappings," is an enquiry to be expected, and has been frequently made, of late, by perſons who have anxiouſly wiſhed for the ſucceſs of this buſineſs. It has been before obſerved, that it will bear much hardſhip and abuſe, and it may be added, that there are inſtances, particularly among the old ſettlements on the North-River, of trees which have been tapped for fifty years or upwards, and continue to yield their ſap in the ſeaſon, equal to any brought into uſe of later time; indeed it is aſſerted,

with confidence, by perſons who have had ſome years experience, that theſe trees, by uſe, become more valuable, yielding a ſap of a richer quality. How far a careful cultivation of them, the ſtirring and manuring the ſoil in which they ſtand, may improve their value, remains to be aſcertained in future, though it may be expected, that this, like almoſt all other trees and plants, may from a natural ſtate be greatly and eſſentially improved by the hand of art. Experiments, therefore, will not be unworthy the attention of thoſe citizens, ſituated in the more interior parts of the States. If it ſhall, thereby, be found that theſe trees can be readily propagated, either from the ſeed or young plants, and be brought to thrive, ſo as to be equal in their product, if not ſuperior, to thoſe which have been ſtrewed over the country, without the aid of man, to what an extent of cultivation may not this lead! There will be no riſk or diſadvantage attending the experiment; and it certainly deſerves encouragement.

An Account *of* Miss D. Schlozer, *a celebrated learned lady, in the* Electorate *of* Hanover, *who was thought worthy of the higheſt academical honours in the* Univerſity *of* Gottengen, *at the grand jubilee, in the year* 1787.

DOROTHY Schlozer is the daughter of Auguſtus Lewis Schlozer, profeſſor of philoſophy in the univerſity of Gottingen, and well known as an able politician and hiſtorian. She was born Auguſt 10. 1770, and in her earlieſt years diſcovered an uncommon ſhare of underſtanding, which has been ſince improved by extraordinary application. Her father, encouraged perhaps by the ſucceſs he met with in the care of the education of his preſent lady, whom he inſtructed when only eight years old, has had the ſole direction of her ſtudies. The progreſs ſhe made in her infancy was very rapid. She ſoon learned to articulate, and at the age of two years and eight month was taught low German, a language almoſt foreign to her own, and plain needle-work. Soon afterwards ſhe began French, not by burthening her infant mind with grammar rules, but by habituating her to converſe with a female ſervant, a native of France, whom her mother engaged for that purpoſe. In her fifth year ſhe was taught to read German in its preſent purity, by books compoſed for her amuſement by her father; ſuch as deſcriptions of her excurſions in the country, &c. by which her memory was refreſhed, by objects which the idea of the pleaſure ſhe had before derived from them rendered intereſting. When ſhe was only five years and a quarter old, ſhe received ſome leſſons in Geometry. This was deviating from the uſual way, of commencing with arithmetic; but her father wiſhed to try the experiment, and ſucceeded ſo well, that in a fortnight's time, before ſhe had received ten leſſons, ſhe was able to anſwer very difficult queſtions. Her progreſs in the acquirement of modern languages

was really aſtoniſhing. She ſoon learned both to read and ſpeak Engliſh, Italian, Swediſh, and Dutch. Her knowledge of the Italian was conſiderably promoted, by a journey which ſhe undertook, in her twelfth year, with her father, to Rome. She was not ſufficiently acquainted with the language at firſt to converſe fluently; but this difficulty was ſoon vanquiſhed; for the profeſſor obliged her at all the inns on the road to talk with the people of the houſe, or play with the children. This compulſion, ſhe confeſſes, coſt her many a tear, as ſhe could not bear to hear her playmates ridicule her pronunciation; but the advantage ſhe derived amply compenſated, for in leſs than five months ſhe was able to talk Italian as fluently as her native tongue, according to the evidence of the Abbe Denina, in his Lettere Brandenburghen, printed at Berlin in 1786; and on her return through Swiſſerland and Straſbourg ſhe had the ſame opportunity of ſpeaking French. Before ſhe was twelve years old ſhe began to learn Latin; and, about a year and a half afterwards, the rudiments of Greek. She may now juſtly be called a good claſſical ſcholar. She has read the beſt authors; and ſome of her Latin verſes are ſuch as would not diſgrace a prize poem, at a public ſchool in England. Beſides her knowledge of languages, ſhe has applied them to their proper uſe, and made herſelf acquainted with almoſt every branch of polite literature. Her father has not confined her to the ſtudy of any ſcience in particular, but ſhe has been led by choice to pay the greateſt attention to the mathematics.—Miſs Schlozer is perhaps the firſt lady who has made any great proficiency in mineralogy. In this ſhe was at firſt inſtructed by the ingenious profeſſor Gmelin; and afterwards applied herſelf to it with unwearied induſtry, during a reſidence of ſix weeks in the Hartz Foreſt, where ſhe viſited the deepeſt mines, in the common habit of a labourer, and examined the whole proceſs of the work.

Miſs Schlozer, though highly celebrated for her erudition, does not neglect what are eſteemed the firſt female accompliſhments. She plays upon the harpſichord, and ſings with as much taſte as ſhe draws and works. Her perſon is pleaſing, and her dreſs as unaffectedly eaſy as her deportment. Her knowledge of hiſtory, and other literary acquirements, render her very agreeable in company, for ſhe has too much good-nature to be reſerved, and too much ſenſe to be preſuming. She rides remarkably well; and at the balls, from which ſhe is ſeldom abſent, the gentlemen of the univerſity are always ambitious of her hand. Her ſurpriſing talents and accompliſhments becoming the general topic of converſation, ſhe was propoſed by the great Orientaliſt, Michaelis, as a proper ſubject for academical honours. The Philoſophical Faculty, of which Profeſſor Michaelis is Dean, was judged to be the fitteſt, and the 25th of Auguſt was fixed upon, at her own requeſt, for her examination. Public diſputations, and other univerſity exerciſes unſuited to female diffidence, were agreed to be diſpenſed with; and the examination was held at the dean's houſe, in the preſence of the profeſſors Kaeſtner, Neyne, Gatterer, Meiſter, Feder, and Kulenkamp. She was introduced by Michaelis himſelf, and diſtinguiſhed as a lady, with the higheſt ſeat. Several queſtions were firſt propoſed to her in mathematics, all of which ſhe anſwered to their ſatisfaction. After this ſhe gave a free tranſlation of the thirty-ſeventh

ode of the first book of Horace, and explained it. She was then examined in mineralogy, and gave a regular account of the process of the metal, from its discovery in the mine till it is refined and coined. Her calculations were always just, and founded not on a superficial but a thorough knowledge of the subject. One of the professors proposed a difficult question in architecture. She acknowledged that she had not made architecture her study, but answered him with great accuracy, and produced instances of what she asserted from St. Peter's at Rome, and the buildings she had observed at Florence. The examination lasted from five o'clock till half past seven, when she was desired to withdraw for a few minutes, and in her absence unanimously pronounced worthy of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. When she was desired to return, and received the congratulations of her examiners, she thanked them for the honour, and told them, that she feared it was conferred too early; but that she hoped to be deserving of it in five years time. As soon as she was declared successful, Miss Michaelis, one of the professor's daughters, presented her with a wreath of laurel, with which, at the request of the professors, she returned crowned, to her father. Her degree was publickly conferred in the university church, and her diploma presented to her, on the grand day of the jubilee, September 17, 1787.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History *of the* American Revolution.

(Continued from page 91.)

THE discontents which prevailed in Quebec, the defenceless state of the garrison, and the absence of general Carleton, would, in all probability, have rendered the city an easy prey to colonel Arnold, had he been able to cross the river, and make an attack, immediately on his arrival at Point-Levi. But this, the want of boats prevented. The alacrity of the friendly Canadians supplied him with canoes in a few days; and a passage was effected in a dark night, notwithstanding the vigilance of several armed vessels and frigates in the river. But the critical moment was now over. The city had been alarmed; the murmurings and discontents of the inhabitants had given way to an apprehension of common danger; and the most vigourous preparations were made for a resolute defence. It was about this time that Maclean arrived with his Highlanders, to whom were added the sailors belonging to the vessels of war in the river, and a considerable number of citizens, who were embodied and armed at their own request; so that the garrison was much more numerous than the assailants. Arnold, however, paraded his men on the heights of Abraham, and sent a flag to summon the garrison, who fired at, and refused to admit it. Had he been possessed of a sufficient supply of ammunition and artillery to make a spirited attack, at this time, it is more than probable that the well-wishers to his cause would still have

been sufficiently numerous, to deliver the town into his hands, and thus complete, at once, the conquest of Canada. But in the extraordinary march executed by colonel Arnold, it had been utterly impossible to bring any artillery; and in the frequent oversetting of the boats, all the powder had been lost or damaged, except a little which had been preserved in horns.

Under these unfavourable circumstances, Arnold adopted the only plan from which any advantage could arise. He placed his men so as to cut off the communication between the city and country, and to intercept all supplies from without; in order to distress the garrison for want of provisions, and render its reduction more easy, on the arrival of general Montgomery, who was daily expected, with his victorious forces, from Montreal.

Nov. 19. In this situation of affairs Carleton arrived at Quebec. His great military talents were exerted to strengthen the fortifications, and encourage the garrison. That no danger might arise from the disaffected inhabitants, all who were unwilling to bear arms in defence of the town, were obliged to leave it. The garrison consisted of about sixteen hundred men, composed chiefly of citizens, new levies, seamen, and marines. These would have been insufficient to defend the extensive fortifications of Quebec, against a powerful force; but the inferiority of the besiegers in point of number, as well as in artillery, and military supplies of every kind, did not leave them much room for apprehension.

In the mean time, general Montgomery's situation was far from being enviable, notwithstanding the continual success with which all his measures had hitherto been crowned. His troops were composed of men led immediately from their civil occupations to the field; men who from their principles, habits, and manner of life, were the most averse to military subordination of any civilized people on earth. Amidst the severe hardships which they experienced, that licentiousness, against which it would be scarcely possible to guard even among regular troops, in similar circumstances, was to be prevented; their wants were to be endured, and their appetites restrained, lest the affections of the Canadians should be alienated; while every appearance of harshness was equally to be avoided, under the dread of their own defection. This was the more to be feared, as some, whose term of enlistment had expired, were actually gone; and others seemed disposed to follow their example. Nothing less than the genius and address of a Montgomery could have surmounted these great and continual difficulties. He had constant employment for the various abilities he possessed. His discretion, his firmness, his talent of persuading, were all necessary to keep together men, who had no other motive to obedience, than zeal for the common cause, and respect for their beloved leader.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, general Montgomery determined to pursue the enterprize he had projected; and, if possible, to strike a decisive blow in Canada, by the reduction of Quebec. Having left some of his men in Montreal and the forts, and detached others to different parts of the country, to encourage the Canadians and forward supplies, he pushed forward, with the rest of his troops, to join Arnold. Great were the hardships encountered in this march. The roads were exceedingly bad, the climate severe, winter had set in,

and the snow begun to fall. The resolution of the men, however, was great, and they arrived with incredible expedition at Quebec. The joy of the two little armies at meeting, cannot easily be described. They derived no small degree of satisfaction from a mutual communication of their various distresses; and the hope of being able to put a glorious and successful period to the campaign, gave new life to those, who, but a little before, were ready to sink under accumulated hardships.

On the 5th of December General Montgomery opened the siege of Quebec, with about eight hundred men, little more than half the garrison; so much had their number been reduced, by the loss of those men whom Montgomery had been obliged to leave behind him, and by the desertion of Enos, with near one third of Arnold's detachment. To the conduct of Enos the failure of this expedition may, perhaps, be in a great measure attributed; and though he was acquitted by a court-martial, at Cambridge, it must be remembered that his trial was rather premature, having been held before any thing relative to him was heard from Arnold, or the mischiefs consequent on his desertion were known. These circumstances may account for his "honorable acquittal" by the court-martial.

General Montgomery began by summoning the town in due form; but the flag was fired at, and refused admittance. This occasioned Montgomery to write to Carleton in terms unusually harsh. Means were found to convey this letter to the governor; but his firmness remaining inflexible, a bombardment of the city immediately took place. Batteries composed of snow and water, which soon became ice, were opened, at seven hundred yards distance from the walls; but the metal of the besiegers was too light to make any considerable impression. Their whole artillery consisted of five small mortars, and six cannons, nine and twelve pounders.

The situation of General Montgomery was at this time peculiarly embarrassing. His men had to encounter the hardships of continual fatigue, and the most intense cold. They were not sufficiently numerous to relieve each other regularly in the incessant labours they underwent; and when exhausted with fatigue, they were still exposed to the almost insupportable severity of the climate, with snow four feet deep on the ground. Lest the constancy and enthusiasm of his men might fail, if their sufferings were encreased, or continued much longer; and those whose time of service was expired should insist upon being discharged, it became necessary to form a different plan of operation—either to raise the siege, or make one bold effort to take Quebec by storm.

To raise the siege, the general well knew, would be to relinquish all his conquests in Canada; desert the friendly Canadians who had become his adherents; disappoint the elevated hopes of the Americans, that he would complete the atchievements of the campaign, by the taking of Quebec; forfeit the high opinion that was entertained of his courage and abilities; tarnish the glory he had already acquired; and give up every advantage that had been expected from this expedition. In short, after all the blood and treasure that had been expended, this one step would leave Canada as he found it; and expose the colonies to incursions from that province when reinforcements should arrive from Great-

Britain. Such would be the fatal conſequences of abandoning the ſiege.

On the other hand, to ſtorm the town, garriſoned as it was, with double the number of the aſſailants, ſeemed a deſperate effort indeed. Nature and art combined to render the place almoſt impregnable. Suppoſing that he could carry the lower town, ſtill the upper part of the city was too ſtrong for an attack with his ſmall force: the fortifications were in good repair, and the acceſs exceedingly difficult, from its ſteepneſs, being in ſome places a precipice, and defenſible by a few men againſt a multitude.

But great minds in purſuit of glory, ſeldom ſtop to make a minute calculation of dangers. It was ſufficient for this intrepid man, that the reduction of Quebec would complete the triumphs of the American arms, and the conqueſt of Canada—and, that a defeat in the attempt, however fatal it might prove to himſelf and his troops, would be productive of no worſe conſequences to his country, than would ariſe from tamely raiſing the ſiege. Confiding therefore, in the bravery of his men, and their alacrity to follow wherever he ſhould lead, and depending ſomewhat on the extenſiveneſs of the works, he finally determined to make a bold and ſudden effort to take the town by ſtorm.

The Provincials advanced to the attack by break of day, on the laſt day of the year 1775, in the midſt of a heavy ſtorm of ſnow. The general's plan was perhaps the beſt that human wiſdom could deviſe. While two real attacks were made againſt the lower town, by himſelf with two hundred New-Yorkers, and colonel Arnold with about three hundred New-England men, two feints were made upon the upper town by colonel Livingſton, with one hundred and ſixty Canadians, and major Brown, with a few Maſſachuſetts troops. Theſe different approaches threw the garriſon, for ſome time, into great uncertainty, whither to turn their principal attention.

Some embarraſſments had retarded the different detachments, ſo that they were not ſufficiently advanced, at five o' clock, when the ſignal for attacking was given, in purſuance of previous orders, for that purpoſe. This alarmed the garriſon and prevented a ſurprize, on which a conſiderable dependance had been placed.

General Montgomery, however, preſſed on with the utmoſt expedition, in a narrow path, with a precipice to the river St. Lawrence on the one ſide, and thoſe rocks on which the upper town ſtands, hanging over him, on the other. As he knew the moſt deſperate exertions of valour would be required, he made the firſt onſet with a few of his braveſt men. He ſoon forced his way through the firſt barrier, and marched boldly at the head of his detachment, to attack the ſecond. Here a ſtrong body of the beſieged was poſted, with ſeveral pieces of cannon loaded with grape-ſhot. By a volley from theſe, and a ſevere diſcharge of muſketry, an end was at once put to the valuable life of this enterpriſing officer, and the fortune of the provincials in Canada——The general's aid decamp, captain Mc. Pherſon, ſome other officers, and many of the brave men who were moſt forward in the attack, ſhared the fate of their gallant leader. Colonel Campbell, on whom the command devolved, immediately retreated, without any farther effort, though the enemy had quit their poſt without attempting to give a ſecond fire.

Colonel Arnold, at the head of his detachment, was in the mean time engaged in a furious assault upon the opposite side of the lower town. He passed through St. Roques undiscovered, attacked and scaled a well defended battery, on which two guns were mounted, and made the guard, consisting of thirty men, prisoners. But this success was attended with considerable loss; and Colonel Arnold received a wound in the leg, from a musket-ball, which obliged him to be carried to the general hospital. His place was, however, well supplied, by the goodness of the officers, and the resolution of the men, who being ignorant of Montgomery's misfortune, were so far from being dispirited by their own, that they continued the assault with unabated vigour, and made themselves masters of a second barrier.

But the besieged now perceiving the small number of assailants in this quarter, and that no danger was to be apprehended from any other, collected the whole strength of the garrison against them. While the troops poured in upon them from all quarters; while they had to contend with every disadvantage of ground, as well as of superior numbers; and were exposed to a continual and heavy fire from the town walls, all possibility of retreat was cut off, by a detachment which had sallied through one of the gates, with several field-pieces, and attacked them furiously in the rear. In this dreadful situation, notwithstanding the continual diminution of their number, they bravely defended themselves for three hours; when, finding further resistance ineffectual, they at length surrendered, and became prisoners of war.—The firmness and intrepidity of the provincial troops, on this occasion, has seldom been equalled by the bravest and most experienced veterans. About one hundred were killed or wounded, and three hundred taken prisoners. The prisoners were treated with the greatest humanity, by general Carleton; and proper care was taken of the wounded.

The command now devolved upon Arnold, who discovered a most determined perseverance, and a mind full of resources. Defeated and wounded as he was, he had the boldness to encamp, with the shattered remains of his troops, within three miles of Quebec. Here he had the address completely to blockade the town, and to prevent the arrival of supplies, throughout the remaining part of the winter. The hardships of a winter-encampment, on the frozen plains of Canada, were sustained with extraordinary patience and fortitude by those brave men.

Perhaps no man has ever fallen in battle, more universally or more deservedly regretted, than general Montgomery. He was of a respectable family in Ireland, where he received a liberal education. The family-estate descending, agreeably to the laws of that country, to an elder brother, it was his lot to be engaged in a military life. Endowed with talents that would have raised him to eminence in any profession, he soon became distinguished in that of arms. With the rank of captain, and a fair prospect of higher preferment, he bore an honourable part in a former war in America, and in the reduction of Canada—that land which had both glory and death in store for him!

But war and conquest having no other charms for this great man, than as they might be the means of happiness to mankind, he took the earliest opportunity of quitting the

army, when the bleſſings of peace were reſtored to his country.

While in the midſt of camps, he had ſtill found leiſure to cultivate an excellent taſte for philoſophy and the fine arts. A careful ſtudy of the arts of civil government, and of the rights of mankind, had alſo engaged much of his attention. The beautiful and magnificent ſcenes of which nature has been ſo laviſh in America, were fraught with the moſt exquiſite charms for his fine imagination. His heart was in raptures with thoſe romantic ſcenes of rural quiet; that ſimplicity of manners, uncorrupted by luxury or flagrant vice; that love of knowledge, and that ardour for liberty, which he found the people of America poſſeſſed of, in an eminent degree. He therefore reſolved to ſettle amongſt them. A matrimonial connection with a lady of a very reputable family, in the then province of New-York, ſoon after his quitting the army, bound him to America by a ſtill ſtronger tie.

He now retired to a delightful ſeat on the banks of the Hudſon. Here, in ſweet domeſtic intercourſe with the amiable partner of his boſom, converſe with men of worth, the ſtudy of univerſal ſcience, and the improvement of his favourite villa, he reflected, with exquiſite delight, on paſt dangers; and was happy in the enjoyment of uninterrupted tranquillity, till the hand of tyranny was ſtretched forth againſt his adopted country. When this eventful period arrived, his worth could no longer remain hid. Tho' he had courted retirement, fame attended him even to his obſcure retreat. His ſuperior talents, his eaſy, dignified, and unaſſuming manners, and his inflexible integrity, procured him a large ſhare both of private affection and public eſteem. Early in the conteſt he was appointed a Brigadier-General; nor did he heſitate to obey the calls of liberty and his country. He was as ready to ſupport, as he was intimately acquainted with, the unalienable rights of freemen. Like the illuſtrious commander in chief of the American armies, he bade a tender farewell to the ſerene pleaſures, the domeſtic endearments, with which he was bleſſed in his beloved retirement—but his was a laſt farewell!——

In the Canada expedition, more was to be done by perſuaſion than by force. To treat with and reſtrain the Indians; to rouſe the Canadians to a juſt ſenſe of their rights, and encourage them to take up arms; to form a regular army from the moſt diſcordant materials; to inſpire men, unaccuſtomed to military ſervice, with a contempt for danger; to inure them to marches, incampments, fatigues, and hardſhips, and to cheriſh and ſupport them under every difficulty—all theſe required no leſs than the genius of a Montgomery. He poſſeſſed all thoſe qualities, both of the head and heart, which ſuch an undertaking required. He underſtood, and could well explain, the bleſſings of a free government. Perſuaſion dwelt upon his tongue. He had a ſoul great, diſintereſted, affectionate, delighting to alleviate diſtreſs, and to diffuſe happineſs. In him were united the bravery of the ſoldier, and the benevolence of the man. His induſtry, vigilance, activity, and perſeverance, were ſuch as are ſeldom found in the ſame perſon. When his men laboured under the moſt ſevere hardſhips of fatigue and hunger, when they were under the neceſſity of making their beds in ſnow or deep moraſſes, his ſympathizing ſoul partook of their diſtreſs. He cheerfully ſhared in all their ſuffer-

ings. He was more like the father than the general of his troops. His example did more to inſpire patience, obedience, love of order and diſcipline, than the moſt rigid exerciſe of authority could have done. The faults of his troops he was accuſtomed to attribute to inexperience, hard duty, the badneſs of the weather, and the like—ſtill encouraging them to nobler efforts in future. Even their impatience of diſcipline he could excuſe, becauſe of "that ſpirit of freedom, which men accuſtomed to think for themſelves, will even bring into camps with them." To theſe excellent qualities may be attributed the rapid tide of ſucceſs, which attended his arms in Canada, previous to the ſiege of Quebec.

We have already mentioned the motives which prompted him to ſtorm Quebec. One of his letters contains the following generous ſentiment: "Should things not go well, I tremble for the fate of the poor Canadians, who have ventured ſo much. What ſhall I do with them, ſhould I be obliged to evacuate this country? I have aſſured them that the United Colonies will as ſoon give up Maſſachuſetts to reſentment, as them." His laſt letter, in which he ſuggeſts his intention of ſtorming the garriſon, evinces that deliberate and ſteady bravery, which is peculiar to great minds.—"I ſhall be ſorry to be reduced to this mode of attack; becauſe I know the melancholy conſequences. But the approaching ſeverity of the ſeaſon, the weakneſs of the garriſon, together with the nature of the works, point it out too ſtrongly to be paſſed by. Fortune often baffles the moſt ſanguine expectations of poor mortals— I am not intoxicated with the favours I have received at her hands— But I think there is a fair proſpect of ſucceſs." The melancholy cataſtrophe of this bold attempt we need not repeat. The diſmay with which the troops were ſtruck, by the fall of their magnanimous leader, is thus happily expreſſed by Dr. Smith,* in "An Oration in memory of general Montgomery, and of the officers and ſoldiers who fell with him before Quebec;" delivered before Congreſs, agreeably to their deſire, and from which we have extracted the principal parts of this account.

"The ſtroke that ſevered Montgomery from his army deprived them of more than a member. It reached the vitals, and ſtruck the whole body with a temporary death. As when the forked lightning, darting through the foreſt, amid the black tempeſts of night, rends ſome towering oak, and lays its honours in the duſt, the inferior trees, which it had long ſheltered from the ſtorm, ſtand mournfully around,—ſo ſtood the aſtoniſhed bands over their fallen chieftain."

Such was the end of a life devoted, from its earlieſt years, to the great concerns of virtue, liberty, truth, and juſtice. In America he was revered as a martyr to the glorious cauſe of liberty. The moſt powerful ſpeakers in the Britiſh parliament diſplayed their eloquence, in praiſing his virtues and lamenting his fate; and ſome of the members, who had ſerved along with him on former occaſions, wept over his untimely end. His diſtinguiſhed worth even extorted from the miniſter himſelf, an honourable mention of his illuſtrious character.

(To be continued.)

* Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A Reply to an Eſſay in the Aſylum *for* Auguſt, *on the affections ſubſiſting between parent and child.*

THAT the affections ſubſiſting between parents and children, are not owing to nature, but to protection and obedience, is not only contrary to univerſal aſſent, but contrary to truth, reaſon, and experience. An appeal to the feelings of every parent, is ſufficient to overthrow all that has been ſaid in ſupport of this opinion. The love of their offspring is not only ſtrongly implanted in the *human ſpecies*; but extends to the greater part of the animal creation. The moſt excruciating tortures have not been ſufficient to overcome this principle. Self-preſervation yields to it. An ant, when cut in two, will not abandon her young, but carry them off, or die on the ſpot. A bitch, in the midſt of diſſection, has been ſeen to lick her young; and when removed, groan in a moſt plaintive manner. A ſpider will ſooner die than quit the little bag in which her eggs are included; when the young eſcape from the egg, ſhe carries them on her back, until they can ſhift for themſelves.

It is remarked by naturaliſts, that the greater part of animals, from the elephant to the mouſe, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt of the feathered tribe, are ferocious at the time they bring forth. The cowardly domeſtic hen acquires the intrepid courage of the cock; and is not afraid to attack man, and every animal who dare moleſt her little brood. Had nature endued the brute creation with this principle, and denied it to man, ſhe would have acted contrary to that uniformity, which runs through all her works; but inſtead of this, we find the ſtrength of parental affection more powerful in the human ſpecies, than in any other animals. How often do we read of parents attempting to reſcue their children from devouring flames, and periſhing in the attempt! Melancholy are the examples, but they are an honour to human nature. Zeleucus, prince of the Locrians, paſſed a law, that whoever was convicted of adultery ſhould loſe both his eyes. Soon after, his own ſon was apprehended in the fact. Had the law been executed, it would have been worſe than death to the ſon; had he pardoned him, this would defeat the deſign of ſo ſalutary an inſtitution. To avoid theſe inconveniences, he ordered one of his own eyes to be pulled out, and one of his ſon's. What a contraſt is this to the ſavage barbarity of the monſter Manlius!

The ſon of Quintus Cicero, having concealed his father, when proſcribed by the Triumviri, would not betray him, although put to the torture. Valerius Maximus relates two inſtances, of young women nouriſhing their parents with their own milk; which appeared ſo extraordinary to the Roman people, that they could only account for them, by ſuppoſing filial affection the firſt law of nature. The following account of the ſtrength of this principle, is recorded by Smellie, in his Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory. "In the beginning of January, the Hanſwell Eaſt-Indiaman was wrecked on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire. Captain Pierce had two of his own daughters on board. When the ſhip was in the extremity of danger, part of the company ſaved themſelves by ſwimming to a rock. In

this situation Captain Pierce asked Mr. Rogers, his third mate, if any plan could be devised for saving the ladies. Mr. Rogers replied, "It is impossible! but you may save yourself," upon which, the Captain, addressing his daughters, and enfolding them in his arms, said, "Then, my dear children, we will not part, we shall all perish together!" Mr. Rogers quitted the ship. An universal shriek of despair was heard, in which the voices of female distress were distinguished. In a few moments all was hushed——the ship, with every person on board, had then gone to the bottom."

W.

September 12th, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

INSTRUCTIONS *for becoming a complete* DEMI-ROGUE; *from an old man to his son.*

My dear Lad,

I SHALL soon arrive at the end of that *crooked path*, which I have trod for seventy years. Alas! all my varied cunning, my shiftings and turnings, avail nought against that blunt ruffian Death, who, scorning every sideway attack, rushes upon me like a mercileſs jack-ketch, and has already such a gripe of my throat, that I can hardly deliver this my last parental instruction. If the tyrant would allow me a moderate respite, I should extend my precepts to all the conditions of life in which thou mayest possibly be placed. I would hold up to thy admiration many illustrious patterns of demi-roguery, in military commands, in national councils, in the courts of justice, and in the temples of religion. I would prove that the greater part of statesmen, heroes, and saints, both of ancient and modern times, those *demi-gods* worshipped by great nations, have in fact been *demi-rogues*. But this cruel foe will not permit me; and besides, my child, it will probably be sufficient for thee to know those *golden rules of demi-roguery*, which are to be practised in the common walks of life, which have for their principal object the acquisition of *wealth*, the only good which a wise man deems worthy of his pursuit. I have, my dear child, with heart-felt satisfaction, beheld thee from the very cradle, promising to be the most complete *demi-rogue* that ever existed; when but two years old, thou didst cheat thy play-mates of their dolls and sugar-plums; and thy sweet lisping lips did mix a *compound of truth and falsehood*, that would puzzle the first lawyer in the land. I have formed thee by my precepts and examples these twenty years, and now press these my *dying words* as a precious legacy on thy dutiful heart.

Abjure, my beloved son, for ever, all those strict principles of *conscience, justice, humanity, honour, and friendship*, about which bigotted moralists make such a pother. How truly absurd is the maxim, *that a man cannot cheat another of six pence, without being a villain!* Or, that you must speak *the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!* Or, that you must *not betray a friend, for even ten thousands pounds!* I know thou hast

none of theſe childiſh ſcruples; yet as there is a ſtrange weakneſs in the human mind, to be at times alarmed by certain *qualms of conſcience*, and as in thoſe fatal moments many a fine bargain may be loſt, I think it not quite needleſs to repeat a leſſon I have ſo often taught. As to *religious fears*, thou knoweſt well that *great divines*, in every age and country, have deviſed very effectual comforts, *atonements*, *penances*, *offerings*, *confeſſions* &c. according to the variety of creeds and manners: In the preſent enlightened æra every ſhadow of doubt is wholly removed by the *Goſpel of univerſal ſalvation*, that glorious doctrine, which throws the gates of heaven wide open to all the raſcals of the univerſe, and which therefore muſt, in conſiſtence with itſelf, grant ſuperior bliſs to us worthy demi-rogues.*

In the next place, my darling, remember that an excellent demi-rogue is far from being *a notorious villain*. He loves money above all things, and he delights in the practiſe of every lucrative art; but he ſteers clear of the gallows, the dungeon, and the wheelbarrow. He is even too wiſe to forfeit his reputation, becauſe it is worth a great deal. A notorious knave is deteſted and ſhunned; whereas a demi-rogue is careſſed by many, as *a ſenſible and good ſort of a man*, and though hated by the very upright, is not often deemed dangerous enough to put them on their guard. Reſpect the prejudices of mankind, they frequently hang a wretch who pilfers a trifle, when they extol, as a *clever fellow*, the man who can, with dexterity, embezzle a thouſand guineas. Between thee and me, the two characters of *demi-rogue* and *arch-villain* are not, at the bottom, very different, (which probably has at firſt occaſioned the ſimilarity of names,) and therefore the firſt has a continual propenſity to degenerate into the other. But it is prudence that draws a diſtinct line between them, that *prudence* which is perhaps the only *real virtue*. I am ſorry that Solomon, who is called the wiſeſt of men, did not fix that meaning on the heavenly wiſdom, about which he wrote ſo many books. To keep thy feet on this ſlippery path, learn, my ſon, the painful taſk of ſelf-command. Never ſwallow a gilded hook! ſhut thine eye on bewitching thouſands, when they would tempt thee to infamy and ruin! I have ſeen many a fine fellow ſwing, or loſe his ears, only becauſe he was *one degree more than a demi-rogue*.

Having premiſed theſe two capital maxims, I proceed to lay down thoſe manœuvres, which I and many others have, with great ſucceſs, practiſed for many years; and eſpecially ſince the glorious period of American freedom; for our bleſſed liberty has broken aſunder many of thoſe abſurd moral, civil, and religious bonds, which cramp the mind, and tye the hands, in other ſlaviſh nations: witneſs our generous tender laws, bankrupt-laws, and other things within thy own obſervation. *Firſt*, and above all things, my dear ſon, *never pay thy debts while thou canſt poſſibly help it*. I have known many worthy men to grow rich, only by a faithful adherence to this wiſe maxim. Buy on credit houſes, lands, cattle, clothes; in ſhort, every thing that does not abſolutely require caſh. My honoured friend—— never keeps more caſh by him than what is indiſpenſable for market

* He was an *abſolute univerſaliſt*, and not one of thoſe who admit a final reſtitution after a temporary puniſhment.

money; all the rest he reserves for sheriffs' vendues and other such opportunities: He will even sometimes go in debt with huckster-women, for half a pound of butter, while he has great sums at interest, at thirty per cent. Your venerable uncle——has not yet paid the tradesmen that built his fine house, twelve years ago, nor the labourers that worked so hard to improve his excellent farm. It may be said that this manœuvre cannot last long, because impatient creditors will want their money, but nothing, my child, is more easy; many of thy creditors are good natured people, and take thine apologies *bona fide*; others are too lazy to push thee, until their patience is quite exhausted; others again are anxious for custom or employ, and while they think thee responsible, do not wish to give an affront. All of them are willing to accept of a small matter, from time to time, rather than venture on the delays and uncertainties of the law—This last is a most fortunate circumstance: with one hundred pounds cash, a knowing man may easily command the credit of one thousand pounds, for ten or twelve years. Learn then to apply with propriety these magic sounds—"call again:" "come back in two weeks at the fartheſt:" "Do you think I mean to run away?" "I pray take an order upon——" "As I have a soul to be saved, I have not a dollar by me:" "I am extremely sorry you did not come one hour sooner, as I laid out every farthing on a great bargain:" "I am disappointed by a scoundrel, who was to pay me an hundred pounds this very morning:" "well well, if you will not trust me I know who will, so, your humble servant:" "D—n you, whom do you threaten, do you know who I am?"

Secondly, *take every advantage in dealing*. Innumerable examples will show thee the importance of this precept. How many prudent men have made their fortunes by our excellent tender-laws, now unhappily abrogated by the federal constitution! D——n their narrow-hearted probity, how many thousands have I lost by it! you know what harvest I made during that golden æra! You remember how I paid the poor widow an hundred weight of flour, in lieu of an hundred pounds hard money, which I had borrowed from my good friend, her husband. The parson called me publicly, an infamous rascal; and said, that every tear of the distressed mother and her orphans, would be melted lead on my carcase in the other world; but I did not mind his silly prattle. Nor did I lose my reputation: I had still a considerable influence in the county, was a leading man in the congregation, and a member of the assembly. I boldly asserted, that congress had a right to make what laws they pleased, and that the hundred of wheat, being worth one hundred pounds in congress money, was consequently worth one hundred in specie; that it would have been worth one thousand pounds, if that honourable body had thought proper to make it so.

As a great general has an inexhaustible fund of stratagems, so a skilful demi-rogue is never at a loss for expedients, in any variation of circumstances. A friend of mine sold a horse to an intimate acquaintance, and warranted him faultless, on his honour. Next morning as the man came into the stable, the horse saluted him with both his hind legs, in such a manner that he will never forget it. He went in a rage to accuse the seller of bare-faced knavery; but my friend, who is a man of cool temper, said gravely, "I never in my life knew either

man or beast without some fault or other: pray don't be in a passion, it is contrary to Christian meekness." The other cursed him heartily; but my friend laughed in his sleeve, and kept the forty pounds snug in his pocket. *A propos* of horses—These noble animals seem providentially destined for the peculiar emolument of demi-rogues. From the gentleman-racer to the common jockey, millions are made every year by the *mystery of horse dealing*. Indeed this is a science in itself; but I would advise thee to dip so far into it, as to pick up a dozen pounds occasionally. Thou mayest sometimes gain this much by a lucky swap on a journey, without going a step out of thy way.

There is a nice art in making up accounts, in good charging, in slips of error, and in balancing a contra account. A friend of mine had to pay a doctor twelve pounds, for inoculating his family; on being sued he produced a contra account, which however, after straining every point, did not amount to more than ten pounds. My friend was resolved to be even with the pill-baker; so he charged a barrel of cyder with hauling, at forty shillings, kissed the book, and came off like a man.

Every calling has its peculiar craft and mystery. The baker knows the virtue of allum; the butcher blows up a lean carcase; the brewer makes strong beer of hops and water; the shoemaker makes you a neat shoe, that it may wear out the sooner; the taylor can dress you a pompous account with thread, buckram, buttons, twist, &c.; the retailer of liquors will strengthen your rum with pepper, or mend your madeira with rum. Whatever business you choose, acquire the intimacy of some old hand, who is a perfect master of his trade. But here let me again warn you of indiscretion. A noted shop-keeper had made a handsome profit on peppered rum; he was at best only suspected of foul play, when his greediness prompted him to salt it, in order to perpetuate the thirst of grog-drinkers. A sagacious customer smelt the rat, and found the rum-jug in a few days covered with a coat of salt. The unhappy demi-rogue became *a knave*, and was undone.

Thirdly, my son, *cheat the public whenever thou canst*. There thou mayest even venture beyond the usual bounds of prudence, because in this *free country*, *personal interest* is so generally preferred to what is called *the public weal*, that you need not much fear informers, and other harpies of the law. In fact, what is the public but a chimera, a phantom, worshipped by a few ideots, who stile themselves patriots! fools, who sacrifice property and life for this idol, the creature of their own crazy brains. You may plunder the public in many ways. *Smuggling* is one, which will, in the present circumstances, be very lucrative. Heaven seems to have created our numberless creeks and inlets for the benefit of smugglers: they alway throve well in this country, while it was but a British colony: how much more will they now flourish in thirteen, perhaps soon fifty, independent states! Smuggle then, my son, I again repeat it! You should do it merely from a just abhorrence of this cursed federal constitution, which has shut up so many sources of wealth from the meritorious race of demi-rogues. Smuggling would soon undermine this mighty fabric, which mocks the power of mightiest foes.

In general, condemn all taxes whatever, as an imposition upon a free and enlightened people, as a badge of Turkish slavery, and do all

in thy power to filch from the public revenue, whether it be impoſt, exciſe, poll-tax, or any other.

But, my ſon, ſhould heaven ſet thee up as a collector, treaſurer, agent, or whatever kind of manager for the public, change thy tune immediately. Extol the moſt unlimitted taxation as a divine right, as indiſpenſable for the very exiſtence of thy dear country; becauſe the more you handle of the public money, the more will ſtick to thy hands. Knoweſt thou how many commiſſaries and agents got rich during the war! Thou remembereſt the ſhoes made for a winter-campaign, that burſt to pieces before the troops had marched ten miles! You recollect alſo the ſhirts that ſat as cloſe on the ſoldiers' backs, as the ſtays of any belle or the coat of any beau in the city! I adviſe thee, my dear child, to *pray morning and evening for a ſpeedy war*, that you may handle the magazines, and grow fat by ſtarving ten thouſand ſoldiers, who are fooliſh enough to fight with a hungry belly.

Fourthly, my ſon, *be a party man.* Parties are neceſſary in all well-ordered republics, and particularly beneficial to demi-rogues. If thou canſt be a leader, ſo much the better; but at any rate be a tool, and ſell thyſelf well to the higheſt bidder. Whenever I read the accounts of Britiſh elections, I curſe my unlucky ſtar to be born in this poor ſimple country, where nothing but grog and beef-ſteaks can be earnt, even by voting a fellow into the fat office of Sheriff. But, my ſon, I hope thou wilt live to ſee ſtreams of gold flowing at every election, for members of congreſs, governors, aſſemblymen &c. &c. and if I am not miſtaken, thou wilt ſcoop handfuls into thy pockets. I hope likewiſe that a civil war may take place every ten years. Theſe are times of harveſt for a ſmart man. What immenſe ſums were gained in the laſt war! Whig for continental money, and Tory for hard money. A ſenſible friend of mine one day betrayed a Britiſh guard into the hands of the militia, and the next he cauſed a party of theſe to be taken by the refugees. He got a handſome reward from both. He was indeed a little too bold, and got indicted for his pranks; but the yellow boys ſtood his friends, he came off without damage, and was till his death a well-reſpected citizen.

Fifthly, my darling, *ſwear freely whenever an oath is a pennyworth.* Fie upon the baſhful ſchool-boy that ſtickles at this frivolouus ceremony! I have told you already of the *Univerſal panacea for a ſqueamiſh conſcience.* Oaths were ſacred in barbarous times; but in this philoſophic age they are mere bugbears for children and old women. I have known a good deal picked up by ſwearing for hire. Swearing for each other is alſo a laudable reciprocity of friendſhip; juſt as lending a hand at harveſt, or ſome other buſy work. You may eſpecially practiſe a profitable ſwearing in the following caſes: *To verify a dubious account*, whether your antagoniſt diſputes certain articles, or inſiſts on having paid, but loſt the receipt: *To confirm diſputes* legacies, deeds, and other titles of property; *To obtain the privileges of bankruptcy and inſolvency*,—Theſe are admirable ſubſtitutes for tender-laws, and have been the making of many honeſt demi-rogues! Egad! to buy lands, houſes, plate, every thing you wiſh from credulous ſimpletons, and then conjure them away by ſwearing that you are not worth five ſhillings!

Laſtly, my ſon and heir, I charge

thee *either never to marry, or marry like an able demi-rogue.* Seek a rich wife, and let not a boyiſh fancy make thee loſe a ſingle dollar, for the ſake of beauty, genius, virtue, and ſuch flimſy ſtuff, on which an honeſt man cannot ſubſiſt the firſt four and twenty hours of the honey-moon. Your plain dealers pretend that it is baſe and criminal to cheat a woman of her heart, by not giving her thine in return. Bleſs us! what is the beſt woman's heart! I would ſell all the female hearts in America for ſixpence. Beſides, a demi-rogue has no heart to give: His heart is, as it were, caſed in gold, impenetrable to the ſhafts of love, and every other ſilly paſſion. If practicable, marry ſome rich widow of 80. You may have the good fortune to marry three or four ſuch in ſucceſſion, which will make thee a man indeed. Mind alſo to cheat the parſon of his fee, which is the more eaſy as theſe fellows never ſue.

Theſe, my beloved ſon, are the principal maxims I bequeath thee; print them on thy heart! A circumſtantial detail would require a treatiſe; and it is needleſs, becauſe thy own genius, maturing by experience, will teach thee every thing needful, like a ſure inward light. I feel, my ſon, the weight of thy reply to my advice the other day, "why ſo long a practice of demi-roguery has not made me more wealthy". But let not this circumſtance leſſen thy regard to my ſalutary precepts. The fact is, that the increaſe of demi-rogues, and the ſuperior cunning of ſome young dogs, have not only leſſened the profits of the trade, but alſo given me of late ſome confounded hard knocks. I have received a number of tickets, from raſcally jail-birds. A conſummate villain cheated me out of my fine farm. Thou thyſelf haſt pretty often drained my pocket by thy tricks; which, by the bye, I forgive becauſe of thy proficiency from my inſtruction. I am glad to leave a world that grows too wiſe for me; and hope that thou wilt as much outſhine the demi-rogues of the riſing generation, as I have ſurpaſſed my cotemporaries.

C.

Account of the Imitative Faculty in a Horſe: *From a Tour through* France, *in* 1788.

ON ſetting off from Rouen, I found myſelf provided with a pretty little gray bidet, and a poſtilion, in favour of whom I was ſomewhat prepoſſeſſed, being the ſmarteſt of any I had met with, dreſſed in a new royal livery of blue, with red and gold, and a waiſtcoat finely fringed.

I mounted my nag, with no ſmall degree of ſelf-ſatisfaction; when, giving him the whip, I diſcovered that the only quality he had of going, was that of moving backwards, as he began to kick behind moſt furiouſly, to the great derangement and endangering of my perſon; being obliged to have recourſe to his mane, in order to keep my ſeat, on account of the huge and ill-ſhaped wooden ſaddle I was mounted on. At length I found the only way to manage him was, to let him follow his companion; the poſtilion then cracked his whip, galloped away as faſt as

he could go, and my horſe after him; and ſo exactly did he follow, ſtep by ſtep, that when the poſtilion's horſe galloped, mine galloped; when his trotted, walked, or ſtood ſtill, mine correſponded in every movement; till, by the time I had proceeded half a mile from the town, I found myſelf covered all over with dirt from head to foot, which flew from the heels of the other horſe. At length, when we had got about a mile from Rouen, as we were cantering over the pave, the poſtilion's horſe made a falſe ſtep, and daſhed with great violence on the ground; the rider tumbled off, and the horſe rolled upon his huge jack-boot. My bidet, who followed cloſe behind, was ſo ſtrongly addicted to the vice of imitation, that without any viſible cauſe whatever, he immediately ſtopped ſhort, and tumbled down upon the other, with an apparent voluntary motion. We were all four rolling together in the moſt ludicrous ſituation imaginable; a ſituation, that, at the moment, I wiſhed for that prince of caricature, Geoffrey Gambado, to have been preſent at.

Extract *from the* Tranſactions *of the* Society *inſtituted at* London *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, for the Year* 1789.

UNDER the head of Mechanics we find ſome letters and certificates on the utility of the gun-harpoon in ſtriking whales. *Captain Wheatly* writes to the ſociety as follows:

"I have been informed lately of the encouragement given by you for the uſe of the Harpoon-guns, in the Whale-fiſhery. I beg leave to lay before you the following inſtance of their utility, in the Britannia, belonging to Mr. John Thomſon, of London, under my command, during the three laſt ſeaſons, in Davis's Straits; in which time we killed fourteen large whales, and in all of which the guns have been the principal inſtruments of their deſtruction: eight of which were firſt ſtruck by the gun-harpoon; and the others, although not the firſt, were generally the ſecond and third: and often when a boat, with the common harpoon, dare not approach them, by reaſon of their throwing about their fins and tails, the gun, at a ſafe diſtance of eight, twelve, or fifteen fathoms, has given their mortal wound.

The greateſt inconvenience we laboured under was the rain or ſnow, and ſometimes the ſea, wetting the lock: to remove that obſtacle, I had a caſe of leather, lined with tin, to fit round the gun, and over the lock, big enough to fire the gun with the caſe on; ſo that we could fire in any weather; and found thimbles made of wire, twiſted in the ſlit of the harpoon, and a bit of cork in the upper end of the harpoon, to anſwer the purpoſe very ſafely and well.

Their uſes in calm and ſtill weather are very great; as a whale, although it is a timorous creature, will very often let a boat approach it to twenty, fifteen, and even ten fathoms, before it ſinks; all of which diſtances are in the reach of the gun, but none of them in the reach of the hand-harpoon.

To the Manufacturers *of* Woollen Cloths.

AS large quantities of Woollen Cloth are made in private families and brought to market in our trading towns, a great part of which is not calculated for market, you will readily attend to the following hints, from those who are concerned in purchasing, and know what manufactures will best suit the market, and command the best prices.

1. Be very careful in sorting your wool. There are three, four, or five sorts of wool in a fleece, which should be separated, and all the wool that goes into one piece should be of nearly the same fineness and quality. If different sorts are put together, the cloth will not full well. The best practice is, to put the two sorts which are nearest alike into the same piece; taking the poorer kind for the warp, and the better kind for the filling, as the filling is that which makes the nap in dressing. It is for this reason the filling should be slack twisted.

2. Make your cloths of greater width. The common width from the loom, in this country, is one yard: but this, when fulled, falls short of three quarters, a width that cuts into garments to great disadvantage. It should come from the loom five quarters wide, so that when fulled, it will remain seven eighths, which will cut as well as double width.

3. When your cloths are made for market, let the pieces be of considerable length; about thirty yards from the loom. The sale of much cloth is lost, or the price much lowered, because it comes to market in small pieces of three or four yards. A selvage, of ten or twelve threads of coarse yarn, should be made on the sides, to preserve it on the tenter-hooks.

4. Let your coarse wool be made into flannel of a yard wide and brought to market white. People are apt to think, because they wear checkered and striped cloth themselves, that the same will suit best in market This is a mistake. None but white is worn in the larger towns, and none but white is ever imported.

5. Let persons employed in making white cloths, be careful not to mix, with the wool, shreds of linen, locks of blue wool, pieces of blue yarn or lint, or any thing that will appear in the cloth. All such articles make spots; they are marks of slovenly work, and hurt the sale of the cloth.

6. It would be well that cloths were fulled before they come to market. This is wholly the practice in England, and it is not safe purchasing cloths before they are fulled, for the quality cannot be well ascertained.

Hartford, August 30, 1790.

THE FIERY ORDEAL.

TOWARDS the end of the Greek Empire at Constantinople, a general, who was an object of suspicion to his master, was urged to undergo the fiery proof of the Ordeal by an archbishop, a subtile courtier. The ceremony was this; three days before the trial, the patient's arm was inclosed in a bag, and secured by the royal signet; he was expected to bear a red hot ball of iron, three times, from the

altar to the rails of the ſanctuary, without artifice or injury. The general eluded the experiment with pleaſantry. 'I am a ſoldier,' ſaid he, 'and will boldly enter the liſts with my accuſers; but a layman, a ſinner like myſelf, is not endowed with the gift of miracles. Your piety, holy prelate, may deſerve the interpoſition of Heaven, and from your hands I will receive the fiery globe, the teſt of my innocence.' The archbiſhop ſtared, the emperor ſmiled, and the general was pardoned.

Advantage *of ſea-bathing. Related by* Dr. Foſter.

A VESSEL on its voyage from Jamaica to England, had ſuffered ſo much from the ſtorms, by which it was overtaken, that it was at laſt on the point of ſinking. The crew had recourſe in all haſte to the boat. The great hurry they were in, having occaſioned them to take with them but a ſmall quantity of proviſions and liquor, they began to be afflicted with hunger, as well as thirſt, in a high degree; when the captain adviſed them by no means to drink the ſea water, as the effect of it would be extremely noxious; but rather to follow his example, and, thinly clad, to dip in the ſea. He himſelf practiſed this conſtantly; and not only he, but all thoſe who followed his example, found that when they came out of the water, both their hunger and thirſt were perfectly appeaſed for a long time. Many of the crew laughed at him, and at thoſe who followed his inſtructions; but at length they grew weakened, exhauſted, and died of hunger and thirſt; nay ſome of them, urged by deſpair, threw themſelves into the ſea; but the captain, and ſuch as ſeveral times a day dipped in the ſea, preſerved their lives for the ſpace of nineteen days; and at the end of that period, they were taken up by a veſſel which was ſailing that way. It ſhould ſeem that they abſorbed, by the pores of their bodies, as much pure water as was ſufficient for their nouriſhment, all the ſalt being at the ſame time left behind. In fact, the ſalt was depoſited on the exterior ſurface of their bodies, in the form of a thin pellicle, which they were obliged repeatedly to rub off.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Remarkable *inſtance of good Senſe in a* Dog.

A GENTLEMAN had trained his dog to ſeveral domeſtic functions, and among others, to carry meat from his butcher in a baſket hung round his neck. One morning coming home with his load, he was attacked by ſeveral ſtout dogs. He ſet the baſket down, and ſuſtained the combat with extraordinary proweſs for a long while. At laſt finding himſelf incapable of defending his charge, he fell too and ſwallowed with amazing voracity, finding this the only expedient to diſappoint the robbers.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

A SERMON, *on temporal and ſpiritual* Salvation: *Delivered in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, before the Pennſylvania Society of the* Cincinnati. *By* WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. (On the anniverſary of American independence,* 1790.) *Prepared and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Society.*

DR. SMITH's Sermon was this year ſubſtituted for an oration, the *fourth of July* being on Sunday. His text is taken from the ſublime and rapturous prophet ISAIAH, lii. 12. *The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth ſhall ſee the Salvation of our God.*

He endeavours to ſhew that this prophecy is peculiarly applicable to the United States, both as it reſpects a *temporal*, and a *ſpiritual* ſalvation.

He firſt expatiates on the ſubject of *temporal* ſalvation; and paints, in glowing colours the bleſſings of peace, liberty, and plenty which the United States enjoy. Under this head he mentions the inſtitution of the Cincinnati; and, to obviate the ſuſpicions which it has given riſe to, ſhows the pure and patriotic principles on which it is founded. A paſſage is quoted, from a ſermon delivered before General Waſhington, in 1778, from which he aſſumes to himſelf, "ſome part of the merit—at leaſt of hinting the foundation of the order of the Cincinnati." How the paſſage alluded to, can be ſaid to "hint the foundation" of *any order* or *inſtitution*, we cannot perceive; it exhibits, however, a well-drawn portrait, in which are united the brave ſoldier and the patriotic citizen. The manner in which he diſcuſſes his *ſecond head* is ſublime beyond deſcription.

The laſt and great diffuſion of the Goſpel, alluded to in the text, he ſees already begun in theſe long benighted regions; and is borne forward, with an enthuſiaſtic fervor, to the time when virtue, knowledge, and true religion ſhall be extended to the utmoſt verge of this great continent. That no nation can long flouriſh without theſe, he proves from the woful example of all the great empires that have hitherto exiſted. Hence he takes occaſion to enforce, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the civilization of the Indians, as a duty incumbent on the people of theſe States.

A few extracts will give the reader ſome idea of that ſtrength of metaphor, that bold energy of thought, and that nervous elegance of language, which render this diſcourſe beautifully ſublime, and to which no deſcription could do juſ-

tice. Near the beginning he ſays,

How divinely luminous, how ſweetly evangelical, how richly inſtructive, and how triumphantly accordant to the ſolemnities of this day, are our Text and Context! To no period under the law, to no former period under the goſpel, can we look for the full explanation, or near accompliſhment of the prophecy before us! To the preſent æra, and to the happy circumſtances under which we are now aſſembled, we are called to turn our meditations, and to ſeek for a more ample commentary upon this prophecy.

In this divine work for which the Lord hath made bare his holy arm, in the eyes of all the nations, even to "the ends of the earth," the inhabitants of theſe *American States* appear to be brought into the midſt of the great drama. They mourned under "oppreſſion" and wrong; but now they are "reſtored and comforted." Their land was deſolated; but now "their waſte places ſing for joy." They have heard "the tidings of good things." The goſpel is preached unto them.

The auſpicious æra is at hand, and its bleſſings almoſt within our graſp! The anticipation of them ought to fill us with a holy fervor, and be as a portion of divine fire to animate us in the remaining duties of this day, which regard a *temporal* as well as a *ſpiritual* ſalvation.

The Dr. juſtly obſerves that the commemoration of *ſpiritual*, as well as *temporal* bleſſings and deliverances ought to be attended to, on the anniverſary of American independence; and that they are in their nature inſeparable.

The joy of this day, as often as it ſhall return, ought not to be a *noiſy and tumultuous joy*, ſhouts of triumph, a diſplay of the ſpoils of enemies, trophies of victory, the mere glare and parade of external ſhew, illuminations, feaſtings and the like, (which, as emblems and remembrancers, may on proper occaſions be allowable and fit;) But it ſhould be a *religious* joy, the *joy* of the *heart* before the Lord.

Under the ſecond head, when ſpeaking of the ſpiritual deliverance foretold in the latter clauſe of his text, he introduces ſome obſervations on the nature of the Goſpel, and the purpoſes for which it was revealed to mankind;—

In all the majeſty of truth, and beauties of holineſs, the bleſſed Goſpel delivers to us thoſe laws, by which we are to *live* here, and be *judged* hereafter. Containing doctrines the moſt rational and ſublime, precepts the moſt benevolent and ſalutary, a ſtile the moſt rich and powerful, in all the variety of language and colouring, and ſharper than a two-edged ſword—this heavenly book was given to purify the heart and affections; to enlighten and exalt the underſtanding; to awaken and guide the conſcience; to confirm our hopes and remove our fears; to baniſh ignorance and ſuperſtition; to caſt down the idols of the nations; to mitigate or deſtroy lawleſs power; to check the rage of barbariſm; to humanize the hearts of men, and call them off from a vain dependence upon external worſhip and ceremonies, to a truſt in the living God; obedience to his moral laws and the voice of conſcience within; repentance from paſt offences; an acceptable, rational, and elevated devotion of heart; a longing after immortality; an exaltation to the life of angels, the joy of God, and happineſs unſpeakable and full of glory!

Such, then, being the nature and end of the *goſpel* of *Chriſt*, how triumphant is the aſſurance given in our text, that "the Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations" of this immenſe continent, and that his promiſe hath gone forth "to theſe ends of the earth," that they "ſhall ſee the *ſalvation* of God," and exult in the full blaze of *Goſpel-day!*

Farther on he ſays,

Should we, as a people, neglect the call which is given us, for contributing our utmoſt endeavours to render this land, a land of knowledge and virtue as well as of freedom; ſhould we imagine that we were ſent into it only to eat the fruits thereof, to wreſt from the former lords of the ſoil, by us called Savages, the poſſeſſions which they held from age to age, without ſeeking to improve their condition as well as our own; ſhould we refuſe to "undo the heavy burden, to break every yoke, and let the oppreſſed go free"—juſtly might we fear that the good providence of God would puniſh us for our unworthineſs, and raiſe up other inſtruments for the accompliſhment of his own eternal purpoſes of love, for civilizing as well as chriſtianizing this immenſe continent.

The following extract is replete with all the beauties which a vivourous imagination, grandeur of

thought, energy of ſtyle, and warm benevolence of ſentiment can beſtow.

Certain it is, that the neglect of God's mercies, and counteracting the gracious purpoſes of his providence, are offences grievous in his ſight. Certain it is, that national ſins are the cauſes of national miſery, and that the corruption of the members leads to a diſſolution of the whole body.

Where are now the nations and empires of ancient renown? Where is the *Jewiſh* nation, which is more immediately addreſſed in our text? Where the *Aſſyrian*, the *Macedonian*, the *Grecian*, the *Roman*, once ſo celebrated among mankind, at whoſe voice the ſurrounding nations trembled? Alas! are they not fallen—fallen—fallen!—ſunk into that abyſs of ſhame and miſery, where the *ghoſts* of *departed empires* ſtalk about in ſad lamentation of their former glory! Their deſolation and ruin followed their departure from the path of virtue and honour; and, of what they once were, only the imperfect memorial remains!

Be wiſe, then, be inſtructed, ye riſing *American States!* Let it be your glorious contention which of you ſhall ſtand foremoſt in making liberal proviſions for the advancement and ſupport of *freedom* and *virtue*; without which, neither the ordinances of *religion*, nor the *laws* can be duly adminiſtered; nor the civil duties of life fulfilled; nor the manners of a people improved; nor their happineſs for any length of time ſecured. But by wiſe eſtabliſhments for the inſtruction of youth, the advancement of the arts and ſciences, the encouragement of induſtry, and the maintenance of *religion* and *morality*—this ſhall become a great and happy land!

Tranſported at the thought, I am borne forward to days of diſtant renown! In my expanded view, theſe *United States* riſe, in all their ripened glory, before me. I look, through, and beyond, every yet peopled region of the New World, and behold period ſtill brightening upon period. Where one continuous depth of gloomy wilderneſs now ſhuts out even the beams of day, I ſee new *ſtates* and *empires*, new ſeats of *wiſdom* and *knowledge*, new *religious* domes, ſpreading around. In places now untrod by any but ſavage beaſts, or men as ſavage as they, I hear the voice of happy labour, and behold towery cities growing into the ſkies!

Lo! in this happy picture I behold the native Indian, exulting in the works of *peace* and *civilization!* His bloody hatchet he buries deep under ground, and his murderous knife he turns into a pruning hook, to lop the tender vine and teach the luxuriant ſhoot to grow. No more does he form to himſelf a heaven after death, (according to the poet) in company with his faithful dog, behind the cloud-topt hill, to enjoy ſolitary quiet, far from the haunts of faithleſs men; but, better inſtructed by Chriſtianity, he views his everlaſting inheritance, a houſe not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Inſtead of recounting to his offſpring, round the blazing fire, the bloody exploits of their anceſtors, and wars of ſavage death, ſhewing barbarous exultation over every deed of woe, methinks, I hear him pouring forth his Eulogies of praiſe to the memory of thoſe who are the inſtruments of heaven, in raiſing his tribes from darkneſs to light; in giving them *freedom* and *civilization*, and converting them from violence and blood, to meekneſs and love!

MEMOIRS OF THE BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY.

(Concluded from page 116.)

THE following obſervations of Mrs. Bloomſgrove, to Fanny and Rozella, on the reigning foible of the fair ſex, merit the ſerious peruſal of every lady, whether ſhe be a mother or a daughter.

You cannot but perceive, continued Mrs. Bloomſgroove, that mere external beauty is of little worth, and that deformity, when aſſociated with amiable diſpoſitions and uſeful qualities, does not preclude our reſpect and approbation. I would not be underſtood to deſpiſe, or even undervalue beauty. Where it is the gift of nature, we ought to value and cheriſh

it, as we ſhould all her other gifts. But if the poſſeſſor ſpends her mornings at the toilet, and under the hands of the friſeur; and her evenings in company, to diſplay the additional beauty ſhe derives from adventitious ornaments, her mind muſt be neglected, while her heart is corrupted by flattery and poiſoned by vanity. They who live only to diſplay a pretty face and a fine dreſs, can ſcarcely be ranked above an inſenſible ſtatue, or a painted image. A head without underſtanding will always appear contemptible, whether it be covered with a cap or a wig.

A female, who plumes herſelf on her beauty, is in great danger of having her temper ſoured by the apprehenſion of ſlights and neglects with which ſhe meets. One inſtance of this will cancel a thouſand flatteries of profeſſed admirers. The repetition of them irritates the ſpirits; and the mind, being awake to the leaſt appearance of inattention, is ſo often in a ferment, that ſourneſs of temper is the conſequence. Sicklineſs, fears, falſe delicacies, pride, affectation, and weakneſs of nerves, are incidents not uncommon to females of this ſtamp. Finding themſelves admired without ſaying or doing any thing worthy of notice, they ſave themſelves the trouble of acquiring any valuable accompliſhments. A taſte for reading and a habit of thinking would be too much trouble for them. But beauty is a roſe that ſoon withers. With the loſs of that, they loſe the power of pleaſing others; and, what is ſtill worſe, poſſeſs not the power of pleaſing themſelves.

She next ſhows them the folly of affectation.

Affectation is that in manners which hypocriſy is in religion—an attempt to impoſe on others by an appearance of qualities which we do not poſſeſs. We cannot pay ourſelves a worſe compliment than by affectation: it is a tacit acknowledgement that we ought to be what we are not. Like a maſk, it may conceal our face: but, is ſtill known to be a falſe face.

It is always diſguſtful, not only becauſe unnatural, but becauſe it indicates a trifling vanity of mind.

Nothing conduces more to render a perſon agreeable, than eaſy and graceful manners That our manners may be graceful, they muſt be natural; for actions which are forced, are ſtiff and awkward, and therefore diſguſtful. Shun affectation therefore in all its odious forms; aſſume no borrowed airs; and be content to pleaſe, to ſhine, or to be uſeful, in the way which nature points out, and which reaſon approves.

Next to the influence of example, in forming the characters of young perſons, is that of the books they read. A proper choice of theſe is, therefore, of the utmoſt importance. To ladies it is more particularly ſo; for being denied that extenſive intercourſe with the world, which falls to the ſhare of the other ſex, they are more dependant on books for their ideas. On this ſubject, Mrs. Bloomſgrove, with great propriety, remarks,

Another thing which has a tendency to leſſen the excellence of the female character, and render the minds of young ladies empty and vain, is the books they read, and the manner in which they ſpend their time. Nothing can have a worſe effect on the mind of our ſex, than the free uſe of thoſe writings which are the offspring of modern noveliſts. Their only tendency is to excite romantic notions, while they keep the mind void of ideas, and the heart deſtitute of ſentiment. They create a falſe taſte, without balancing the account by the weight of information and judgment.

I do not mean, my dear girls, to intimate that all books bearing the denomination of novels or plays, are of the above deſcription: there are many works of imagination, and of entertainment, which are the moſt agreeable vehicles of pure and excellent inſtruction. But the common herd of both theſe kinds of writing ſerve to corrupt the heart, while they prevent improvements in uſeful knowledge; and yet what a proportion of that agreeable part of life, from twelve to twenty years old, do many girls devote to this kind of amuſement! It is amuſement only, as it ſerves to waſte the time inſenſibly.

The female mind being left thus vacant, or filled with trifling and romantic ideas, it is not at all ſtrange that the converſation partakes of the ſame. The other ſex laugh at the weakneſs of ours on this account. "In order to pleaſe the ladies, they ſay, they are obliged to trifle:" and this reflection appears but too well founded, when we obſerve how much better reception the empty-ſkulled, cringing fop, who can talk an hour with-

out ſaying any thing to the purpoſe, meets among females of this ſtamp, than the gentleman whoſe head is enriched with uſeful knowledge, and whoſe heart is formed by virtuous principles. This is as great a reflection as can be caſt upon our ſex, and degrades the female character in the mind of all perſons whoſe eſteem is worth enjoying.

It is not my wiſh that you, my dear children, ſhould ever acquire the epithet of *Learned Ladies;* but that you ſhould enrich and adorn your minds with ſuch knowledge, as will both raiſe you above the danger of being corrupted by the falſe taſte, or the artful inſinuation of any books you may read; and render you leſs dependant on external amuſements and empty gratifications. If young girls indulge freely in reading books of mere amuſement, theſe will unavoidably give their minds a caſt, which can never be ſuitable to the uſeful part of a female character, which is wholly domeſtic. Let your underſtandings be enriched with attainments, which will enable you to ſhine in converſation, without affecting or even appearing to know it; to unite decorum and good ſenſe with mirth and joy, and to inſpire complacence, while you command attention and reſpect. How would it raiſe the female character in the view of the world, if young ladies would generally ſpend their leiſure hours in reading books of this tendency?

Books written with a view to convey inſtruction through the channel of the imagination, are not only harmleſs and agreeable, but uſeful and improving to the young mind. To theſe I would turn your attention, as being proper to accompany the more ſolid parts of learning. The world abounds with works of this kind, where the enlightened authors diſplay genius, and a thorough knowledge of the world. With fine ſenſibilities, and an extenſive view of men and manners, they addreſs the heart with ſimplicity and chaſteneſs, in a variety of images, where the likeneſs is caught warm from the life, ſentiment is united with character, and the beautiful portrait preſented to their mind.

Females have more time for reading than the other ſex, and actually read more books. Why then are they not as well verſed in ſolid and uſeful literature? evidently, becauſe they neglect thoſe ſtudies which have a tendency to enlarge the mind, enrich the underſtanding, and expand the heart.

Mr. Bloomſgrove's conduct, in this reſpect, is worthy of imitation.

It was never the wiſh of Mr. Bloomſgrove to deprive his children of the innocent pleaſures of imagination. But he collected for them the writings of the beſt poets, hiſtorians, travels, characters, geography, elements of natural philoſophy, and books of taſte and elegance, miſcellaneous, moral, and entertaining. He uſed them to give him ſome account of the books they read. This method made them read with attention and recollection. In the evening, he would often inquire how they had paſſed their time; what they had read, and what improvement they had made; and when they had read a book through, he would requeſt them to favour him with a particular account, in their own language, of the ſubject, the author's deſign, and their opinion of the execution of the work. In the courſe of this converſation, he would make his own remarks and obſervations, which made it a ſcene of entertainment and inſtruction.

A very important part in our author's ſyſtem, is an early religious education. His plan is, to attach youth to that religion which is ſeated in the heart, which breathes love and gratitude to the Deity, and benevolence to mankind; and which, while it neceſſarily attaches its votaries to ſome one form, neither makes them bigots to that, nor illiberal cenſurers of any other. The following ſentiments are expreſſed by Fanny, in a letter to a clergyman, on this ſubject;

With regard to the difference of ſects, I have little choice. I believe they are all good; and cannot help thinking that the various breathing incenſe which ariſes from innumerable altars, unites in one pure flame, as it aſcends the heights of heaven, aud glows for ever beneath the approving ſmiles of the Almighty. That only appears the beſt for me, which inſpires the moſt ſolemn and devout ſentiments. But I mean not, by uniting to one, to reject any other

Many valuable extracts from this work might be given, in addition to thoſe we have ſelected; but as we have already been ſufficiently

prolix, we ſhall content ourſelves with our author's character of young Bloomſgrove and his ſiſter. In theſe portraits the reader may behold, at one view, the ultimate object of the education which had been beſtowed upon them. The following is the portrait of Oſander, after the completion of his domeſtic and Univerſity education:

To an enlightened underſtanding, he unites a liberal mind. To good ſenſe, he unites good nature; to magnanimity, a compaſſionate heart; to ſobriety, cheerfulneſs; and to ſtrict virtue, elegant accompliſhments, and the moſt graceful manners. Affable and courteous towards all, he was held in high eſtimation by all who knew him.

For his intimates, he choſe the wiſe and virtuous; having no reliſh for company of an oppoſite character. Encouraged by his father's attention to his young friends, (for they were always received by him with an open-hearted cheerfulneſs) he enjoyed their company, without ſeeking it at places of public reſort. He was not deſtitute of all reliſh for amuſements; but he enjoyed much greater pleaſure in the ſociety of a circle of ſentimental ladies, and with ſome literary friends, than in the uſual amuſements of young people.

Having been trained to diligence and application, the habits of induſtry were ſo fixed, that he became a great economiſt of his time. His taſte for agriculture and the mechanic arts, was a ſource of pleaſure and amuſement, as well as of exerciſe, to him. He found an agreeable exerciſe in the uſe of the mechanical tools which he procured for that purpoſe. He not only gained a theoretical acquaintance with the arts, but became a proficient in the practice of ſome of the moſt uſeful of them.

While young Mr. Bloomſgrove rendered himſelf more extenſively uſeful, by attending to the theory of agriculture and mechanic arts, and by gaining ſome practical knowledge of thoſe occupations, he endeared himſelf to the people who followed them, and daily grew in the eſteem of all about him. It was particularly happy that his love for literary purſuits had not deprived him of a taſte for ſecular employments; the period being now arrived, in which he is to be placed in a ſituation, to exerciſe his talents both in his ſecular occupations and learned profeſſion.

Rozella's character and matrimonial connection are thus deſcribed:

In the firſt rank of her virtues, I ſhall place that reſpectful attention with which ſhe treats her parents. Often does the tear of maternal affection ſtart from Mrs. Bloomſgrove's eye, at beholding the aſſiduity and reſpect with which her daughter endeavors to reward a mother's care. The love of virtue is Rozella's ruling paſſion. She loves it, not only on account of its native excellence, and of its being the only ſure road to happineſs; but on account of its being dear to her reſpectable father and tender mother. Her ſenſibility is too great for an undiſturbed enjoyment; but is ſuch as to afford the moſt exquiſite pleaſure in relieving the diſtreſſed.

Rozella is poſſeſſed of ſuperior underſtanding; but ſhe endeavors to conceal that ſuperiority with as much care, as many take to diſplay the ſuperiority they have not. She conforms to the company ſhe is in; and never offends any by a diſplay of talents greatly above theirs. She is cheerful with the merry, ſerious with the grave, and ſilent with the abſurd. To good nature ſhe unites good breeding: is therefore, polite without ceremony, and obliging without oſtentation. Rozella never talks of her own ſex but to expreſs the good ſhe knows of them; and never ſuffers ſlander or detraction to eſcape from her lips. She experiences leſs pain, from the wrong ſhe receives, than from that which ſhe does.

Rozella prepares for managing a family of her own, by aſſiſting her mother in the care of hers. She is well acquainted with cookery, and with the price and quality of proviſions; and ſhe can do the honors of the table with dignity and propriety. While ſhe continued the delightful companion of her mother, ſhe reigned in the hearts of all the ſervants, to whom ſhe always ſpoke in the mildeſt manner; received the benedictions of the poor, and the merited applauſe of all who knew her.

The perſonal charms of Rozella allure many young gentlemen to ſeek her company. She has that ſweetneſs of countenance, which intereſts without dazzling beholders. Her ſprightly and ſentimental converſation (for ſhe never, of choice, conſumed her time over an unmeaning card-table) renders her a moſt agreeable

and entertaining companion, especially to her intimate acquaintance; for, in presence of strangers, a modest reserve, blended with that native frankness which renders her easy and graceful, casts a transparent veil over her mental accomplishments, which, while it seems to conceal, displays them to the best advantage.

And while Rozella's personal qualities, graceful manners, and sentimental conversation, attract and please the gentlemen, her virtues teach them to respect her character. The vicious and profane are awed by her white-robed innocence, and never profane its purity in her presence. Great is her influence over the morals of those who have the honour of associating with her. Her empire is attendant on her virtues; her gentleness and modesty confirm the sway. In her company, the rudest and most insensible of men will abate their ferocity, and will affect more engaging manners. Her beauty seems but a proper and decent lodging for her mind; it never makes her unmindful of her sex nor of her age. Her modest diffidence interests every one in her favour, and she draws that respect and attention to herself which she pays to the company.

A young lady, possessed of so many accomplishments, did not remain long upon the stage without offers of marriage. The deep-rooted habits of education had taught her to move with caution, and never to decide on an important matter, till her judgment had gained an ascendency over her fancy. She was not to be deluded by the assiduities of fulsome gallantry, by the pageantry of wealth, nor by the false lustre of beauty, elegance, or any external accomplishments. Nor could any of her admirers gain a favourable reception, till the young Augustus, son of an eminent planter, made an offer of himself in marriage.

The offer of so elegant a person, with a mind uncorrupted by vice, enlightened by extensive science, dignified by the most amiable virtues, and embellished by graceful manners, was not to be declined. To him she listened with a pleasure before unexperienced; and, with the perfect approbation of her parents, her friends, and her own heart, the happy Augustus called the lovely, the excellent, the accomplished Rozella HIS, in the twenty second year of her age.

From the copious extracts we have given, the judicious reader will not be at a loss in forming a judgment of the merits of this work.—We, for our parts, entertain so favourable an opinion of these memoirs, that we cannot help recommending them to the attention of the public; but more particularly to the serious perusal of mothers.

A Dissertation *on the means of Preserving Health, in Charleston, and the Adjacent low Country. By* David Ramsay, *M. D.* Published in Charleston.

WHEN we contrast the liberality and candour of the present age with the groveling mysteries of former times; when we behold religious priestcraft extinct, and despotism unable to rear its head; when we find even the labyrinth of the law furnished in some degree with a clue, and medicine stripped of its mysterious veil, we must surely acknowledge our superior felicity, in being called into existence at a time so eminently distinguished, by improvements in philosophy and government, the prevalence of liberality, reason, and free enquiry, and the practice of humanity and all the social virtues.

However some may still endeavour to pass for men of profound wisdom, by dealing mysteriously with mankind, yet there are many of a more generous and communicative disposition, who despise the base artifice, and whose greatest pride is to diffuse useful information among their fellow-men. The dissertation before us entitles its be-

nevolent author to an honourable place in the liſt of benefactors of mankind. He has applied his medical knowledge to the laudable purpoſe of leſſening the miſeries of human life, by pointing out the means of preſerving that ineſtimable bleſſing, health.

As this is a ſubject in which all are intereſted, Dr. Ramſay has written in a plain manner, that all may underſtand. His obſervations are, in general, excellent; and though but few of them have novelty to recommend them, yet they are not leſs uſeful on that account. He wrote, not for the information of phyſicians, but of the community. And happy would it be for ſociety, if the gentlemen of the faculty ſhould publiſh, under the ſanction of their names, inſtructions for the preſervation of health, in their reſpective neighbourhoods.

Though Dr. Ramſay wrote for the inhabitants of Charleſton and its vicinity, yet his remarks will apply equally well to all low marſhy ſituations, in warm climates; and many of them will hold good in all ſituations, and in every climate.

Dr. Ramſay, with great propriety, obſerves that,

'The foundation of good health through life, ſhould be laid in a proper treatment of infants. Their limbs ſhould be unconfined, and frequently rubbed. Their food ought to be plain and ſimple. They ſhould be kept conſtantly clean, and never ſuffered to remain wet for any length of time. Caps ſhould be laid aſide after the third or fourth month in winter, and much ſooner in ſummer. Shoes and ſtockings may well be diſpenſed with through the whole period of infancy. Every prudent exertion ſhould be early made for hardening the conſtitution againſt ſudden changes of the atmoſphere. To this end exerciſe ſhould be freely and daily taken in the open air. When the weather turns ſuddenly cold, ſome additional cloathing may be proper; but it is often more for the intereſt of children, to habituate them to all the varieties of our weather, and even to expoſe them to occaſional colds, than by an exceſs of care and tenderneſs to induce a delicacy of habit.

He alſo recommends the frequent uſe of the cold bath, from an early period of life; the uſe of the pink-root, as an efficacious remedy for worms; and country-air, both to prevent and cure that dangerous vomiting and purging, which attacks children in warm weather. He obſerves, that the writings of phyſicians, who have practiſed in colder climates, are not applicable to this country; particularly in repreſenting the milk of mothers as ſufficient to carry off the meconium of infants. They ought to be prepared for ſucking by a gentle purge, or a foundation will be laid for innumerable diſorders. The locked-jaw of infants, in warm countries, frequently ariſes from the irritation excited by the mixture of milk with meconium. For the preſervation of health, in grown perſons, many valuable inſtructions are given.

For the preſervation of health and prevention of diſeaſes among adults, much is to be avoided, and much is to be done. In the former claſs ſeveral particulars are to be reckoned. The firſt I ſhall mention, is lying long in bed in the morning.

The cooleſt period of the day is a little before ſun-riſing. This naturally proves a temptation to ſpend thoſe precious moments in ſleep. If this is indulged, the body lies immerſed in the air, which has been fouled by its perſpiration through the night, and in a ſituation which tends to relax it, nearly as much as if it was in a vapor bath. By proper improvement of the morning, new life, vigor, and ſpirits are imparted for bearing the noon-tide heat; but by continuing to ſleep, or even to loll, this opportunity of recruiting is loſt—the languor and debility which reſulted from the preceding day continues to increaſe, till a change of ſeaſon brings relief. The cool morning air acts like the cold bath in invigorating the body, and has an advantage over it by being inhaled and applied to the vitals. In another view of this ſubject, it may be added, that a man who riſes early will comparatively add ſeven years of the beſt time for ſtudy and buſineſs to a life of ſixty-five. Tho' *early riſing* is very wholeſome, yet *going*

abroad in the morning, in the country, while the grafs is covered with dew, frequently produces fevers. To obtain the good, unmixed with the evil, the moft fhould be made of the cool morning air, but without wetting our feet with damp grafs, or otherwife expofing ourfelves to an undue abforption of that moifture, which abounds for fome time after the rifing of the fun. As a further precaution againft the chills of the morning, it would be prudent never to go abroad with an empty ftomach.

The baneful effects of drinking fpirituous liquors, of intemperance in eating, and of indolence will appear from the following extracts.

Immoderate drinking fhould be avoided in this climate. To add the ftimulus of large quantities of fpirituous liquors to the heat occafioned by a warm atmofphere, is to add fuel to fire. Every evil that naturally refults from an exceis of heat, is aggravated by a plentiful ufe of ardent fpirits. Thefe tend to inflame the blood, and concur with a warm fun, in wearing out the vitals, haftening on a premature old age, and an untimely death. How far it would be for the benefit of our country to exterminate the ufe of diftilled fpirits, I will not undertake to determine, but have no hefitation in pronouncing, that the fum of evil refulting from their abufe, infinitely outweighs all the good that flows from them.

The habit of immoderate drinking, when once begun, hurries on its unhappy votaries almoft irrefiftibly. In the intervals of fobriety, they feel a faintnefs and oppreffion which are intolerably diftreffing. For thefe they find no relief but in a fecond intoxication. As the liquor lofes its ftimulus, the dofe muft be increafed fo as to procure an abatement of painful fenfations. The remedy proves worfe than the difeafe, and both continue to increafe in a fatal progreffion, from bad to worfe, from ordinary grog to undiluted Jamaica fpirits: even the latter becomes infufficient to warm the ftomach, and inftances often occur where the hotteft peppers have been added to the warmeft fpirits, to take off their fancied coldnefs. To enumerate all the difeafes which are brought on, in this warm climate, by the abufe of ardent fpirits, would far exceed the limits to which I muft confine myfelf. Suffice it to obferve, that among them is the deftruction of the digeftive powers, obftructions of the abdominal viícera, dropfies and madnefs. Nothing can more powerfully illuftrate the pernicious effects of rum, than the havoc it makes among the Indians, who, from a robuft and hardy race, by the free ufe of that pernicious liquid, become mad, wafte away, and die. They who wifh to preferve health, fhould fummon up all their refolution to prevent the bland fhments of company, or the feductions of appetite, from inducing them to deviate into the paths of intemperance; for, when once they have entered on that courfe, their return to the practice of that moderation and fobriety which health requires, is always difficult, and often impoffible.

Of the many forms in which ardent fpirits are taken, to the prejudice of health, none is more injurious than drams. Under the infidious fhew of fortifying the body againft foggy and damp weather, the practice of daily drinking drams has flain its thoufands. It gives a temporary ftimulus to the fyftem, but this is foon followed with increafed debility. It creates a falfe appetite, and tempts to the eating of more folid food than either nature craves or the ftomach can digeft. Thefe are its firft effects. In procefs of time confequences of an oppofite nature are produced. A lofs of appetite, at leaft for breakfaft, is a common complaint among thofe who have long been in the habit of drinking drams. To the evils refulting from this fource, phyficians have fometimes incautioufly contributed by recommending the ufe of bitters. Though the bitters taken in fubftance, or in water, may be ufeful, the fpirits in which they are moftly prepared infenfibly lead to the practice of dram-drinking. Huxham's tincture of the bark is, on thefe principles, the occafion of much mifchief It would be for the intereft of patients, that phyficians fhould never prefcribe the internal ufe of any medicines prepared in fpirits, except fuch as are taken in fmall dofes. They pay too dearly for being cured of fevers or bad appetites, who, by taking fpirituous tinctures for that purpofe, contract a fondnefs for drams. On this fubject, it is worthy of remark, that health is often much injured by thofe who are at all hours of the day fipping fpirituous liquors, though they are never intoxicated. It is a good general rule, never to drink any thing ftronger than water, except at our meals

An intemperate ufe of animal food fhould be avoided in this climate, efpecially in fummer. Exceis in eating is as bad

as excefs in drinking. It excites a greater oppreffion, and requires a greater exertion of the digeftive organs. The warmer the weather, the greater is the tendency to putrefaction. It cannot be expected that meat which becomes tainted in a few hours in market, can be much longer otherwife when it is taken immoderately into the ftomach. As often as an undue proportion of meat is taken at a meal, nature is not only oppreffed, but a foundation is laid for putrid difeafes. Perhaps, in this view of the matter, a fmall proportion of falted meat, as being lefs difpofed to putrefaction than freth, would be more fuitable aliment in fummer, than has generally been fuppofed.

Inactivity is another of the evils againft which the votaries of health fhould fix their moft determined oppofition. Many of our fummer difeafes arife from fuppreffed perfpiration. From whatever caufe this proceeds, languor and laffitude are the immediate confequences. Thefe unpleafant fenfations ought to be inftantly removed; but to accomplifh that defirable object, recourfe fhould immediately be had to fuch active exertions, as are calculated to reftore an equable and free perfpiration.

The effects of exercife, in promoting digeftion, and all the regular functions of animal life, are too well known to need illuftration. Suffice it to obferve, by way of applying the general obfervation to our local fituation, that from the great moifture of our atmofphere, impediments to a free perfpiration frequently occur. Thefe fhould be counteracted by fuch conftant, equable activity as, without heating the body, will keep all the fecretions in their due order and proportion.

Among the evils refulting from indolence, a fondnefs for drinking ardent fpirits is not the leaft. Human nature is fo conftituted that it requires fomething to agitate it. Where the mind and body are both unemployed, the ftimulus of ftrong liquor becomes defirable, as a means of exciting fenfations, and of obviating the irkfomenefs of having nothing to do.

Inactivity is thus doubly deftructive to health. Firft, by its own primary effects; and, fecondly, by leading to intemperance.

The practice of fmoaking fegars is condemned:

They occafion a waft of the faliva, and of courfe injure the digeftion of our food. They produce artificial thirft, and confequently lead to tipling. By taking off that fenfe of uneafinefs which refults from having nothing to do, they deftroy one of the moft powerful incentives to action, and lead to habits of indolence.

The following detached extracts merit attention.

Sudden changes from hot to cold air, violent exertions, depreffing paffions, hard rides, long walks, great fatigue, and exceffes of all kinds, fhould be guarded againft by thofe who are anxious for the preservation of health.

The time of expofure to the fun fhould be fhortened as much as poffible, While we are neceffarily expofed to it, we fhould abftain from ardent fpirits, and fhould avoid ftanding ftill. It would alfo be proper to protect our heads from the effects of heat, by wearing white hats. Thefe will be much the better for deep crowns, on fuch a conftruction as leaves a vacancy between the head and the hat. Fafhion, which feldoms conſults either health or convenience, has lately deviated into what is falutary, by introducing the ufe of flapped hats on the above conftruction. Long may this fafhion continue, or rather, may it never ceafe to be the fafhion in Carolina.

The greateft care fhould be taken for the preservation of cleanlinefs in our perfons, houfes, kitchens, yards, ftables, pumps and ftreets. The drains fhould be kept conftantly free from obftructions; but if this cannot be done, the grates over them fhould be covered, to keep down the effluvia that would otherwife iffue from them, to the great danger of the inhabitants. The low grounds of this city, in which water ufually ftagnates, fhould be filled up.

All offenfive and putrifying fubftances fhould be burnt up, or at leaft removed, fo as to prevent their poifoning the air we breathe. The weeds which furround the planters' houfes in the country, fhould, for the fame reafon, be burned in that feafon of the year when they begin to rot.

The importance of the fubject treated of in this differtation, renders it highly neceffary that the remarks it contains fhould be generally known. Therefore, as many of our readers may not have an opportunity of feeing Dr. Ramfay's performance, we fhall prefent them with a few more extracts, in our next number.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ON READING SWIFT's WORKS.

Written by a Young Lady *of* eighteen, *who was born and educated in* Philadelphia; *and who died ſome years ago.*

UNGENEROUS bard, whom not e'en *Stella's* charms
Thy vengeful ſatire of its ſting diſarms!
Say, when thou dipp'ſt thy keeneſt pen in gall,
Why muſt it ſtill on helpleſs woman fall!
Why muſt our "*dirt* and *dulneſs*" fill each line,
Our love of "*follies*, our deſire to ſhine!"
Why are we drawn as a whole race of *fools*,
Unſway'd alike by ſenſe or virtues rules!
Oh! had thy heart with generous candour glowed,
Hadſt thou alone on vice thy laſh beſtowed;
Had there fair Purity her form impreſt,
And had the milder virtues filled thy breaſt;
Thy ſprightly page had been by all approved,
And what we now admire we then had loved.
But thy harſh ſatire, *rude*, *ſevere*, *unjuſt*,
Awakes too oft our anger or diſguſt.
Such are the ſcenes which ſtill thy pen engage,
That modeſty diſdains the ſhameleſs page.
'Tis true, we own thy wit almoſt divine,
And view the *diamond* 'midſt the *dunghill* ſhine:
Oh, had it ſparkled on the breaſt of youth,
To charm the ſage, and to inſtruct with truth;
To chace the gloom of ignorance away,
And teach mankind with wiſdom to be gay;
Thy perfect ſtyle, thy wit ſerenely bright,
Would ſhed through diſtant climes their pleaſing light;
Mankind would grateful to thy muſe attend,
And after ages hail thee as their friend!
But now, ſo oft filth choaks thy ſprightly fire,
We loath one inſtant, and the next admire—
Even while we *laugh*, we *mourn* thy wit's abuſe,
And while we *praiſe* thy talents, *ſcorn* their uſe.

SYLVIA.

Philadelphia, 1774.

(FROM THE HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE.)

On the Death of DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BY MR. LAMONT.

WITH melting eye the pensive muse surveys
Th' obedient lyre that told her *Franklin's* praise,
And, fondling o'er his manes, bids to flow
The artless notes that speak the public woe:
The nations grieve, surrounding kingdoms mourn,
Their mingling sighs enshrine their fav'rite's urn;
Columbia's sons their general loss deplore—
The world's great patriot citizen's no more.
Cold lies that heart which beat for all mankind,
Now lost to all that comprehensive mind;
No more shall age admire, no more the young
Imbibe the golden lesson from his tongue;
No more Poor *Richard's* annual tale afford
Instructive converse round the rustic board;
No more correct the proud, inform the gay,
No more the world's calm censor now display;
No more Industry, studious to be great,
The high reward he freely gave await.
Even he who soared to Heaven, and dared to chain
The thunder's flash, and half its rage restrain;
Who saw the midnight sky in gorgeous glow,
And taught mankind the hidden cause to know;——
Even he whom Science bade new worlds explore,
With piercing eye and philosophic lore,
Must yield, alas! to death's relentless call,
And leave for happier worlds this earthly ball.
How weak the bard's attempt, his boldest lay,
Thy blaze of radiant merit to display!
How poor the plaudit of the sorrowing muse!
Yet, sacred shade! the generous wish excuse.
Far other praise is thine than poets give;
Through Time's vast round thy works shall bid thee live—
These brightly shew the man, and widely these
Proclaim alike thy merits and thy praise;
Beyond the sculptor's art or trophied bust,
To add new honours to thy hallow'd dust.
If Genius, such as heaven bestows on few,
If powers that bring important truths to view,
If active virtue, anxious how to raise
Unnoticed merit to the ranks of praise,
E'er held esteem from man, e'er claimed a tear,
O pay that tribute o'er their *Franklin's* bier;
His lib'ral soul—his worth—his actions scan,
Go, reader, go, and imitate the man.

Belfast, June, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SONNET.—To NIGHT.

PARENT of foſtering dews, and balmy gales,
I love, O Night, thy ſolitary reign;—
When deepening darkneſs ſhrouds the miſty vales,
And ſilence broods o'er the deſerted plain.

For then, while wrapt in ſhades earth's beauties lie,
Thou wak'ſt the hope to untried regions given;
Bidd'ſt meditation light the languid eye,
And bear, on thought ſublime, the ſoul to Heaven.

Ah! could'ſt thou draw, with ſympathetic power,
The veil oblivious o'er the long paſt ſcene;
Bid memory ſlumber on the anguiſh'd hour,
And heavenly viſions fill the void within,

Unmingled raptures ſhould the ſoul illume,
Earth, and earth's bitter woes, wrapt in congenial gloom.

Sacred to the memory of Governor LIVINGSTON, *of* New-Jerſey.

SEE! to the grave good *Livingſton* deſcend,
And o'er the bier each weeping virtue bend!
Humanity, with honour in her train,
And courage form'd all dangers to diſdain,
Senſe, which conducted him through ev'ry maze
Of policy, and glory's generous blaze
Attend the hearſe—Ye ſons of learning, ſhed
The tear of pity o'er the virtuous dead.
Ye heirs of glory! mourn the gen'rous man,
Who ne'er was known to err from honour's plan.
Religion! at his tomb thy tribute pay,
And let each poet pour the tender lay.

Bleſt be the patriot, who in freedom's cauſe
Illum'd mankind, nor err'd from reaſon's laws;
Bleſt be the legiſlator, whoſe firm plan
Studied the nobleſt intereſts of man;
And bleſt the ſage who deathleſs laurels won,
Second in fame alone to *Waſhington.*

Jerſey! each honour to his memory pay,
Erect the ſtately marble o'er his clay:
And ſince his deeds in hiſtory's page muſt ſhine,
Exult, becauſe a *Livingſton* was thine.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

LINES *on five modern evangelical characters.*

HANWAY and *Howard* flouriſh'd in one reign;
While humble *Benezet* adorn'd our plain.
The rev'rend *Wilſon*, in the Iſle of Wight,
Shone like a diamond, with ſuperior light;
King, prieſt, and prophet in his ſmall domain,
He o'er his flock did heavenly influence gain.
While *Fothergill*, in his own native land,
Took ev'ry ſocial virtue by the hand.
Emanuel's ſteps theſe favoured worthies trod,
As high as mortals could approach their God.
Had *five* ſuch ſouls appear'd at Sodom's gate,
They had averted its impending fate.

LAURA.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

FRIENDSHIP *preferable to* LOVE.

I.

LET girliſh nymphs, and boyiſh ſwains,
Their am'rous ditties chaunt;
Make vocal echoing hills and plains,
And love's frail paſſion paint.

II.

But *friendſhip's* ſteady flame as far
That tranſient blaze out-glows,
As mid-day ſuns a twinkling ſtar,
Which ſome faint ray beſtows.

LAURA.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On the Importance of Time. Addreſſed to Youth.

TIME is our page; a ſpotleſs leaf,
Where man writes *heaven* or *hell!*
Replete with future joy, or grief;
How vaſt no tongue can tell!
For in *eternity* alone,
When *time* itſelf ſhall then be flown,
Its vaſt importance ſhall be known.

LAURA.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

THE TOPER REFORMED; *a New Ballad;*

(Tune, "*William* and *Margaret.*")

YE Topers liſten to my ſong,
And ye may yet do well;
Renounce the tippling guzzling throng,
Or dread the pains of hell.

II.

A mournful ſtory I relate,
A tale replete with woe;
'Tis of a toper in this ſtate,
Whom many hundreds know.

III.

This toper would his work forſake;
(Full dearly he lov'd grogg)
The tavern his abode would make,
And ſwill like any hog.

IV.

One night, when liquor fir'd his brain,
He ſomehow reel'd to bed,
Six quarts his ſtomach did contain;
For ſo the vintner ſaid.

V.

Not Chriſt-church bells ring ſuch a peal,
As he rung with his noſe;
But ſtill his mind did torments feel,
Which I ſhall now diſcloſe.

VI.

He threw himſelf upon his back,
When ſoon the *Night-mare* came;
She mounted him juſt like a hack,
His rage for grogg to tame.

VII.

She ſwitch'd and ſpurr'd him paſſing well,
And made him gallop faſt;
Cloſe to the burning lakes of hell
He thought himſelf at laſt.

VIII.

Death at his elbow fiercely ſtood,
And horribly did grin;
His ſcythe, good people! had ye view'd,
Ye would abſtain from *Sin.*

IX.

A monſtrous lake of grogg on fire
Did then appear to him;

To which the imps of hell retire,
And in it learn to ſwim.

X.

The Devil then ruſh'd fiercely in,
His robes all fire and ſmoke;
He bow'd to *Death*, ſhook hands with *Sin*;
And thus in fury ſpoke.

XI.

"Thou *Sin!* thou *Death!* my words obey;
"This monſter quickly take.
"His ſoul this very hour convey
"Into my hotteſt lake;

XII.

"That lake beneath yon flaming hill,
"Brim-full of hell's ſtrong grogg;
"Where black-guard Devils daily ſwill
"With *Gog* and *Gogmagog*.

XIII.

"Let *Gog* each day prepare his food,
"With ſulphur ſeaſoned well;
"On earth he thought a *Devil* good;
"But toads will do in hell.

XIV.

"By *Gogmagog*, from my worſt ditch,
"Let all his water come;
"Which ſtinks and is as black as pitch,
"Much like New-England rum."

XV.

In thunder thus the Devil ſpoke;
It ſhook the earth and ſeas.
The ſinner in a fright awoke,
And fell upon his knees.

XVI.

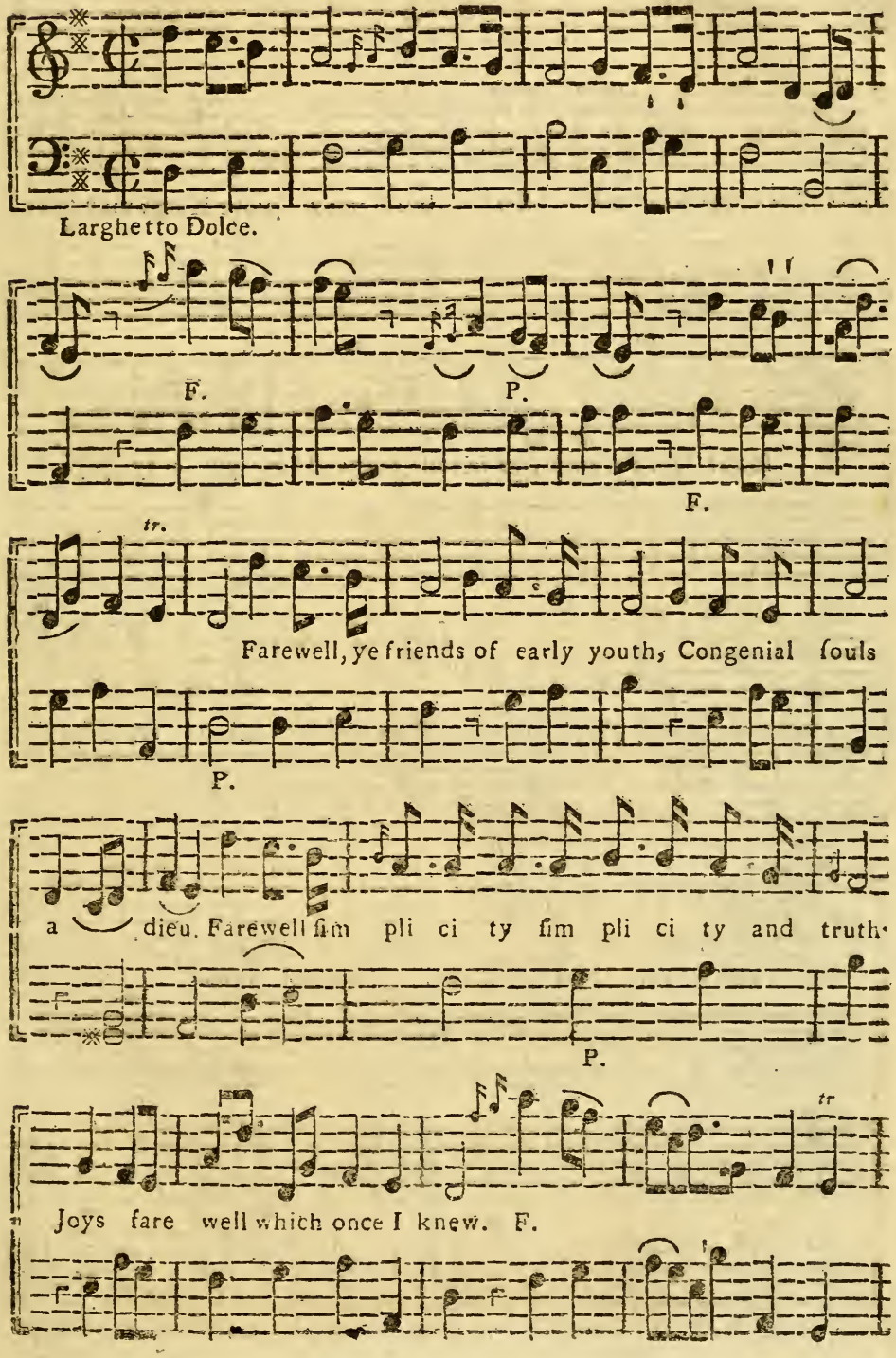
With humble heart and many a prayer
His God he did adore;
Reſolv'd to ſhun the Devil's ſnare,
And *grogg* drank never more.

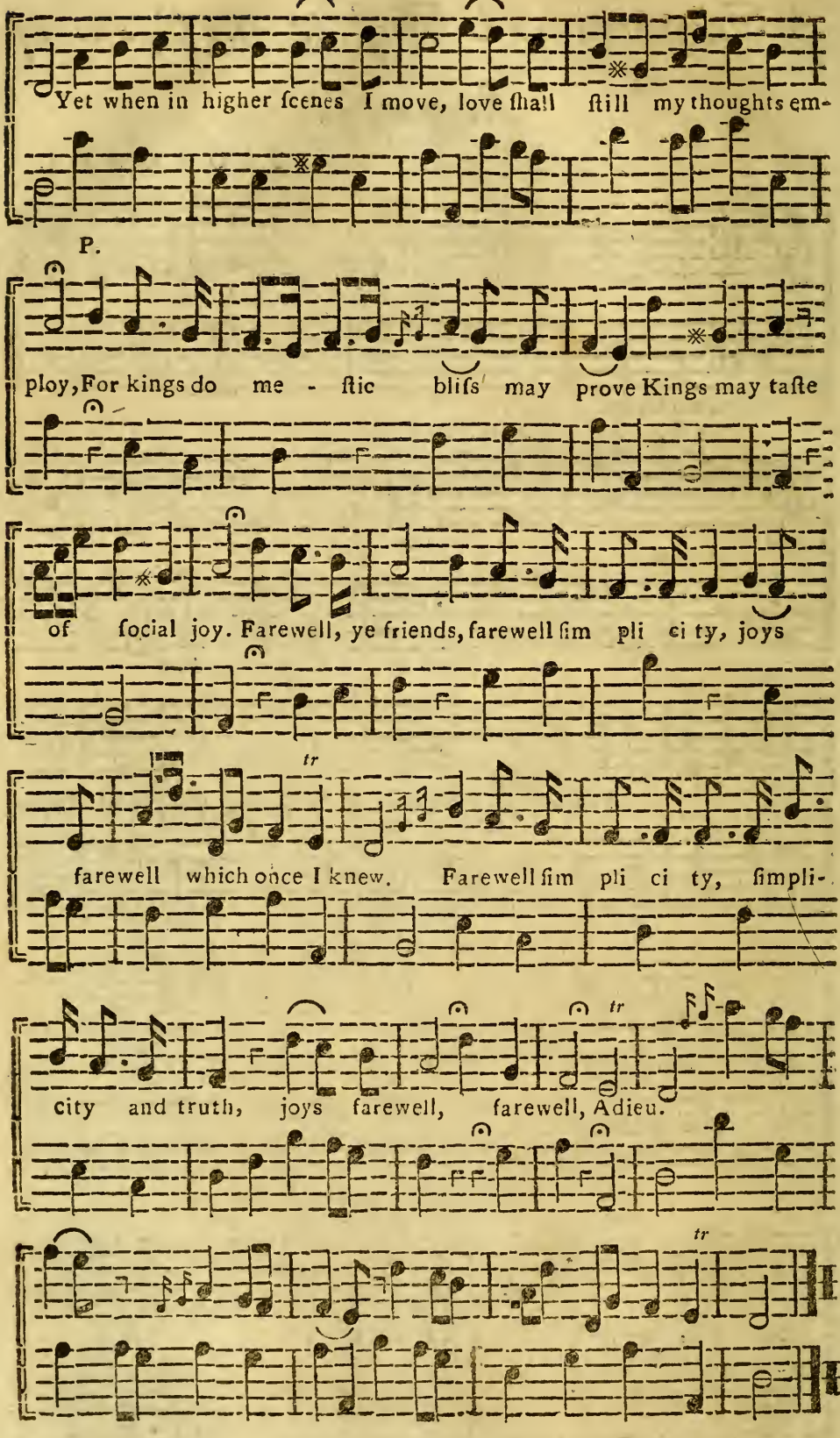
On the emblem of Love. *Addreſſed to a painter.*

WHY, fooliſh painter, giv'ſt thou wings to love?
Love is not light, as my ſad heart can prove.
Love hath no wings, or none that I can ſee;
If he can fly,—oh! bid him fly from me!

A Favourite SONG in the Opera of Amyntas.

GIORDANI.




Yet when in higher ſcenes I move, love ſhall ſtill my thoughts em-
P.
ploy, For kings do me - ſtic bliſs may prove Kings may taſte
of ſocial joy. Farewell, ye friends, farewell ſim pli ci ty, joys
farewell which once I knew. Farewell ſim pli ci ty, ſimpli-
city and truth, joys farewell, farewell, Adieu.

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

The CONSTITUTION *of the* Commonwealth *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution *for its Government.*

ARTICLE I.

Sect. 1. THE Legiſlative Power of this Commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually, by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county reſpectively, on the ſecond Tueſday of October.

Sect. 3. No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate, three years next preceding his election, and the laſt year thereof an inhabitant of the city or county, in which he ſhall be choſen; unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate. No perſon, reſiding within any city, town or borough, which ſhall be entitled to a ſeparate repreſentation, ſhall be elected a member for any county; nor ſhall any perſon reſiding without the limits of any ſuch city, town or borough, be elected a member therefor.

Sect. 4. Within three years after the firſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ſeven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law. The number of Repreſentatives ſhall, at the ſeveral periods of making ſuch enumeration, be fixed by the Legiſlature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and ſhall never be leſs than ſixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county ſhall have, at leaſt, one Repreſentative; but no county, hereafter erected, ſhall be entitled to a ſeparate repreſentation, until a ſufficient number of taxable inhabitants ſhall be contained within it to entitle them to one Repreſentative, agreeably to the ratio, which ſhall then be eſtabliſhed.

Sect. 5. The Senators ſhall be choſen, for four years, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties, at the ſame time, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame places where they ſhall vote for Repreſentatives.

Sect. 6. The number of Senators ſhall, at the ſeveral periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legiſlature, and apportioned among the diſtricts, formed as herein after directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and ſhall never be leſs than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third of the number of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 7. The Senators ſhall be choſen in diſtricts, to be formed by the Legiſlature; each diſtrict containing ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than four Senators: When a diſtrict ſhall be compoſed of two or more counties, they ſhall be adjoining. Neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county ſhall be divided in forming a diſtrict.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be a Senator, who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate four years next before his election, and the laſt year thereof an inhabitant of the diſtrict, for which he ſhall be choſen; unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate.

Sect. 9. Immediately after the Senators ſhall be aſſembled, in conſequence of the firſt election ſubſequent to the firſt enumeration, they ſhall be divided, by lot, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the

firſt year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the third claſs at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth claſs at the expiration of the fourth year; ſo that one fourth may be choſen every year.

Sect. 10. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet on the firſt Tueſday of December in every year, unleſs ſooner convened by the Governor.

Sect. 11. Each Houſe ſhall chuſe its ſpeaker and other officers, and the Senate ſhall alſo chuſe a Speaker *pro tempore* when the Speaker ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

Sect. 12. Each Houſe ſhall judge of the qualifications of its members. Conteſted elections ſhall be determined by a committee to be ſelected, formed and regulated in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law. A majority of each Houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed, by law, to compel the attendance of abſent members in ſuch manner and under ſuch penalties as may be provided.

Sect. 13. Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a ſecond time for the ſame cauſe; and ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for a branch of the Legiſlature of a free ſtate.

Sect. 14. Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publiſh them weekly, except ſuch parts as may require ſecrecy: And the Yeas and Nays of the members, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sect. 15. The doors of each Houſe, and of Committees of the whole, ſhall be open, unleſs when the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as ought to be kept ſecret.

Sect. 16. Neither Houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 17. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation, for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the Treaſury of the commonwealth. They ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony, and breach or ſurety of the peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective Houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame: And for any ſpeech or debate in either Houſe they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

Sect. 18. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he ſhall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been encreaſed, during ſuch time; and no member of Congreſs or other perſon holding any office (except of Attorney at law and in the militia) under the United States or this commonwealth, ſhall be a member of either Houſe during his continuance in Congreſs or in office.

Sect. 19. When vacancies happen in either Houſe, the Speaker ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

Sect. 20. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe amendments as in other bills.

Sect. 21. No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

Sect. 22. Every bill, which ſhall have paſſed both Houſes, ſhall be preſented to the Governor: If he approve, he ſhall ſign it; but if he ſhall not approve, he ſhall return it, with his objections, to the Houſe, in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to re-conſider it: If, after ſuch re-conſideration, two-thirds of that Houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, with the objections, to the other Houſe, by which likewiſe it ſhall be re-conſidered: And if approved by two-thirds of that Houſe it ſhall be a law. But in ſuch caſes the votes of both Houſes ſhall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the perſons voting for or againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journals of each Houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, it ſhall be a law in like manner as if he had ſigned it; unleſs the General Aſſembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which caſe it ſhall be a law, unleſs ſent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sect. 23. Every order, reſolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houſes may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Governor, and, before it ſhall take effect, be approved by him, or, be-

ing diſapproved, ſhall be re-paſſed by two-thirds of both Houſes, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in caſe of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. 1. The Supreme Executive Power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a Governor.

Sect. 2. The Governor ſhall be choſen on the ſecond Tueſday of October, by the citizens of the commonwealth, at the places where they ſhall reſpectively vote for Repreſentatives. The returns of every election for Governor ſhall be ſealed up and tranſmitted to the ſeat of Government, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who ſhall open and publiſh them in preſence of the members of both Houſes of the Legiſlature. The perſon having the higheſt number of votes ſhall be Governor. But if two or more ſhall be equal and higheſt in votes, one of them ſhall be choſen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houſes. Conteſted elections ſhall be determined by a committee, to be ſelected from both Houſes of the Legiſlature, and formed and regulated in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. The Governor ſhall hold his office during three years from the third Tueſday of December next enſuing his election, and ſhall not be capable of holding it longer than nine in any term of twelve years.

Sect. 4. He ſhall be, at leaſt, thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of this ſtate ſeven years next before his election; unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate.

Sect. 5. No Member of Congreſs, or perſon holding any office under the United States or this ſtate, ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

Sect. 6. The Governor ſhall, at ſtated times, receive, for his ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall be neither increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected.

Sect. 7. He ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this commonwealth, and of the militia; except when they ſhall be called into the actual ſervice of the United States.

Sect. 8. He ſhall appoint all officers whoſe offices are eſtabliſhed by this Conſtitution, or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for; but no perſon ſhall be appointed to an office within any county, who ſhall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county ſhall have been ſo long erected; but, if it ſhall not have been ſo long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties, out of which it ſhall have been taken. No member of Congreſs from this ſtate, nor any perſon holding or exerciſing any office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall, at the ſame time, hold or exerciſe the office of Judge, Secretary, Treaſurer, Prothonotary, Regiſter of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, Sheriff, or any office in this ſtate, to which a ſalary is by law annexed, or any other office, which future Legiſlatures ſhall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.

Sect. 9. He ſhall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in caſes of impeachment.

Sect. 10. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices.

Sect. 11. He ſhall, from time to time, give to the General Aſſembly information of the ſtate of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge expedient.

Sect. 12. He may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene the General Aſſembly; and, in caſe of diſagreement between the two Houſes with reſpect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper, not exceeding four months.

Sect. 13. He ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sect. 14. In caſe of the death or reſignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor, until another Governor ſhall be duly qualified. And if the trial of a conteſted election ſhall continue longer than until the third Tueſday in December next enſuing the election of a Governor, the Governor of the laſt year, or the Speaker of the Senate, who may be in the exerciſe of the executive authority, ſhall continue therein, until the determination of ſuch conteſted election, and until a Governor ſhall be qualified as aforeſaid.

Sect. 15. A Secretary ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned during the Governor's continuance in office, if he ſhall ſo long behave himſelf well: He ſhall

keep a fair regiſter of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and ſhall, when required, lay the ſame and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either branch of the Legiſlature, and ſhall perform ſuch other duties as ſhall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. 1. In Elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having reſided in the ſtate two years next before the election, and, within that time, paid a ſtate or county tax, which ſhall have been aſſeſſed at leaſt ſix months before the election, ſhall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided that the ſons of perſons qualified as aforeſaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, ſhall be entitled to vote, although they ſhall not have paid taxes.

Sect. 2. All elections ſhall be by ballot, except thoſe by perſons in their repreſentative capacities, who ſhall vote *viva voce*.

Sect. 3. Electors ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony, and breach or ſurety of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance on elections, and in going to, and returning from them.

ARTICLE. IV.

Sect. 1. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall have the ſole power of impeaching.

Sect 2. All impeachments ſhall be tried by the Senate: When ſitting for that purpoſe, the Senators ſhall be upon oath or affirmation. No perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

Sect. 3. The Governor, and all other civil officers, under this commonwealth, ſhall be liable to impeachment for any miſdemeanor in office; but judgment, in ſuch caſes, ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold any office of honour, truſt, or profit, under this commonwealth: The party, whether convicted or acquitted, ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and puniſhment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a ſupreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, regiſter's court, and a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace for each county, in juſtices of the peace, and in ſuch other courts as the legiſlature may, from time to time, eſtabliſh.

Sect. 2. The judges of the ſupreme court and of the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour: But for any reaſonable cauſe, which ſhall not be ſufficient ground of impeachment, the governor may remove any of them, on the addreſs of two-thirds of each branch of the legiſlature. The judges of the ſupreme court and the preſidents of the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall, at ſtated times, receive, for their ſervices, an adequate compenſation to be fixed by law, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office; but they ſhall receive no fees or perquiſites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this commonwealth.

Sect. 3. The juriſdiction of the ſupreme court ſhall extend over the ſtate, and the judges thereof ſhall, by virtue of their offices, be juſtices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in the ſeveral counties.

Sect. 4. Until it ſhall be otherwiſe directed by law, the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the following manner. The governor ſhall appoint, in each county, not fewer than three, nor more than four judges, who, during their continuance in office, ſhall reſide in ſuch county: The ſtate ſhall be divided, by law, into circuits, none of which ſhall include more than ſix nor fewer than three counties: A preſident ſhall be appointed of the courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, ſhall reſide therein: The preſident and judges, any two of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall compoſe the reſpective courts of common pleas.

Sect, 5. The judges of the court of common pleas, in each county, ſhall, by virtue of their offices, be juſtices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein: Any two of the ſaid judges, the preſident being one, ſhall be a quorum; but they ſhall not hold a court of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery in any county, when the judges of the ſupreme court, or any of them ſhall be ſitting in the ſame county. The party accuſed, as well as the commonwealth, may, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be preſcribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a tranſcript thereof into the ſupreme court.

Sect. 6. The ſupreme court and the ſeveral courts of common pleas ſhall, beſide the powers heretofore uſually exerciſed by them, have the powers of a court of chancery ſo far as relates to the

perpetuating of teſtimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the ſtate, and the care of the perſons and eſtates of thoſe who are *non compotes mentis:* And the Legiſlature ſhall veſt, in the ſaid courts, ſuch other powers to grant relief in equity as ſhall be found neceſſary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminiſh thoſe powers, or veſt them in ſuch other courts as they ſhall judge proper for the due adminiſtration of juſtice.

Sect. 7. The judges of the court of common pleas of each county, any two of whom ſhall be a quorum, ſhall compoſe the court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace, and orphans' court thereof: And the regiſter of wills, together with the ſaid judges, or any two of them, ſhall compoſe the regiſter's court of each county.

Sect. 8. The judges of the courts of common pleas ſhall, within their reſpective counties, have the like powers with the judges of the ſupreme court, to iſſue writs of certiorari to the juſtices of the peace, and to cauſe their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and juſtice to be done.

Sect. 9. The preſident of the courts, in each circuit, within ſuch circuit, and the judges of the court of common pleas, within their reſpective counties, ſhall be juſtices of the peace ſo far as relates to criminal matters.

Sect. 10. The governor ſhall appoint a competent number of juſtices of the peace, in ſuch convenient diſtricts, in each country, as are, or ſhall be, directed by law: They ſhall be commiſſioned during good behaviour; but may be removed on conviction of miſbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime, or on the addreſs of both houſes of the legiſlature.

Sect. 11. A regiſter's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, and an office for the recording of deeds ſhall be kept in each county.

Sect. 12. The ſtile of all proceſs ſhall be *The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania;* all proſecutions ſhall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and conclude, *Againſt the peace and dignity of the ſame.*

ARTICLE VI.

Sect. 1. Sheriffs and coroners ſhall, at the times and places of election of repreſentatives, be choſen by the citizens of each county: Two perſons ſhall be choſen for each office, one of whom, for each reſpectively, ſhall be appointed by the governor. They ſhall hold their offices for three years, if they ſhall ſo long behave themſelves well, and until a ſucceſſor be duly qualified; but no perſon ſhall be twice choſen or appointed ſheriff in any term of ſix years. Vacancies in either of the ſaid offices ſhall be filled by a new appointment to be made by the governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a ſucceſſor ſhall be choſen and qualified as aforeſaid.

Sect. 2. The freemen of this commonwealth ſhall be armed and diſciplined for its defence. Thoſe who conſcientiouſly ſcruple to bear arms ſhall not be compelled to do ſo; but ſhall pay an equivalent for perſonal ſervice. The militia officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time, as ſhall be directed by law.

Sect. 3. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, regiſters of wills, and ſheriffs, ſhall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they reſpectively ſhall be officers; unleſs when the governor ſhall, for ſpecial reaſons, diſpenſe therewith for any term not exceeding five years after the county ſhall have been erected.

Sect. 4. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and be ſealed with the ſtate ſeal, and ſigned by the governor.

Sect. 5. The ſtate treaſurer ſhall be appointed annually by the joint vote of the members of both houſes. All other officers in the treaſury department, attornies at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor and highways, conſtables, and other townſhip officers ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner as is or ſhall be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

Sect. 1. The legiſlature ſhall, as ſoon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools throughout the ſtate in ſuch manner that the poor may be taught *gratis.*

Sect. 2. The arts and ſciences ſhall be promoted in one or more ſeminaries of learning.

Sect. 3, The rights, privileges, immunities, and eſtates of religious ſocieties and corporate bodies ſhall remain as if the conſtitution of this ſtate had not been altered or amended.

ARTICLE VIII.

Members of the general aſſembly and all officers, executive and judicial, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport the conſtitution of this commonwealth,

and to perform the duties of their reſpective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX.

That the general, great, and eſſential Principles of Liberty and free Government may be recognized and unalterably eſtabliſhed, We Declare,

Sect. 1 That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeaſible rights, among which are thoſe of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property and reputation, and purſuing their own happineſs.

Sect. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and inſtituted for their peace, ſafety, and happineſs: For the advancement of thoſe ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform, or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

Sect. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own conſciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry, againſt his conſent; that no human authority can, in any caſe whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conſcience; and that no preference ſhall ever be given, by law, to any religious eſtabliſhments or modes of worſhip.

Sect. 4. That no perſon, who acknowledges the being of a God and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, ſhall, on account of his religious ſentiments, be diſqualified to hold any office or place of truſt or profit under this commonwealth.

Sect 5. That elections ſhall be free and equal.

Sect. 6. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sect. 7. That the printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon, who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legiſlature, or any branch of government: And no law ſhall ever be made to reſtrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write, and print on any ſubject, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty. In proſecutions for the publication of papers, inveſtigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter publiſhed is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence: And in all indictments for libels the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other caſes.

Sect. 8. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers, and poſſeſſions from unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures: And that no warrant to ſearch any place, or to ſeize any perſon or things, ſhall iſſue without deſcribing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation.

Sect. 9. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel; to demand the nature and cauſe of the accuſation againſt him; to meet the witneſſes face to face; to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour; and, in proſecutions by indictment, or information, a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: That he cannot be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unleſs by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sect. 10. That no perſon ſhall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded againſt, criminally, by information; except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppreſſion or miſdemeanour in office. No perſon ſhall for the ſame offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe, without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and without juſt compenſation being made.

Sect. 11. That all courts ſhall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon, or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of law, and right and juſtice adminiſtered without ſale, denial, or delay.—Suits may be brought againſt the commonwealth in ſuch manner, in ſuch courts, and in ſuch caſes as the legiſlature may, by law, direct.

Sect. 12. That no power of ſuſpending laws ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the legiſlature, or its authority.

Sect. 13. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Sect. 14. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences, when the proof is evi-

dent, or preſumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when, in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

Sect. 15. That no commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery ſhall be iſſued.

Sect. 16. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 17. That no *expoſt facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts ſhall be made.

Sect. 18. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the Legiſlature.

Sect. 19. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of eſtate to the commonwealth; that the eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives ſhall deſcend or veſt as in caſe of natural death; and if any perſon ſhall be killed by caſuality, there ſhall be no forfeiture by reaſon thereof.

Sect. 20. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to aſſemble together for their common good, and to apply to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government, for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes, by petition, addreſs or remonſtrance.

Sect. 21. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the ſtate ſhall not be queſtioned.

Sect. 22. That no ſtanding army ſhall, in time of peace, be kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature; and the military ſhall, in all caſes, and, at all times, be in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

Sect. 23. That no ſoldier ſhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor, in the time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Sect. 24. That the Legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sect. 25. That emigration from the ſtate ſhall not be prohibited.

Sect. 26. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, That every thing in this article, is excepted out of the general powers of government, and ſhall for ever remain inviolate.

SCHEDULE.

THAT no Inconvenience may ariſe from the Alterations and Amendments in the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the ſame into complete Operation, it is hereby declared and ordained.

1. THAT all laws of this Commonwealth, in force at the time of making the ſaid alterations and amendments in the ſaid Conſtitution, and not inconſiſtent therewith, and all rights, actions, proſecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, ſhall continue as if the ſaid alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. That the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council ſhall continue to exerciſe the executive authority of this Commonwealth, as heretofore, until the third Tueſday of December next; but no intermediate vacancies in the Council ſhall be ſupplied by new elections.

3. That all officers in the appointment of the Executive Department ſhall continue in the exerciſe of the duties of their reſpective offices until the firſt day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one; unleſs their commiſſions ſhall ſooner expire by their own limitations, or the ſaid offices become vacant by death or reſignation, and no longer, unleſs re-appointed and commiſſioned by the Governor; except that the Judges of the Supreme Court ſhall hold their offices for the term in their commiſſions reſpectively expreſſed.

4. That juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, until the period aforeſaid, by the ſame Juſtices, in the ſame Courts, and in the ſame manner as heretofore.

5. That no perſon now in commiſſion as Sheriff, ſhall be eligible at the next election for a longer term than will, with the time which he ſhall have ſerved in the ſaid office, complete the term of three years.

6. That, until the firſt enumeration ſhall be made, as directed in the fourth ſection of the firſt article of the Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by this Convention, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties ſhall be reſpectively entitled to elect the ſame number of Repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

7. That the firſt Senate ſhall conſiſt of eighteen members, to be choſen in diſtricts formed as follows, viz. The city of Philadelphia and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware ſhall be a diſtrict, and ſhall elect three Senators: The county of Cheſter ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Bucks ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Montgomery ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The county of Northampton ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect three Senators: The counties of Berks and Dauphin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect two Senators: The counties of Cumberland and Mifflin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, and Huntingdon ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: The counties of Weſtmoreland and Allegany ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect one Senator: And the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall be a diſtrict and ſhall elect two Senators: Which Senators ſhall ſerve until the firſt enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, and the repreſentation in both Houſes of the Legiſlature ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and choſen as in the Conſtitution is directed. Any vacancies, which ſhall happen in the Senate, within the ſaid time, ſhall be ſupplied as preſcribed in the nineteenth ſection of the firſt article.

8. That the elections of Senators ſhall be conducted, and the returns thereof made, to the Senate, in the ſame manner as is preſcribed by the election laws of the ſtate for conducting and making return of the election of Repreſentatives. In thoſe diſtricts, which conſiſt of more than one county, the Judges of the diſtrict Elections within each county, after having formed a return of the whole election within that county, in ſuch manner as is directed by law, ſhall ſend the ſame, by one or more of their number, to the place herein after-mentioned within the diſtrict, of which ſuch county is a part, where the Judges ſo met ſhall compare and caſt up the ſeveral county returns, and execute, under their hands and ſeals, one general and true return for the whole diſtrict, *that is to ſay*, The Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware, ſhall meet in the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Lancaſter and York ſhall meet at the Court-Houſe in the county of Lancaſter; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Berks and Dauphin ſhall meet at Middletown in the county of Berks; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Cumberland and Mifflin ſhall meet in Greenwood townſhip, county of Cumberland, at the houſe now occupied by David Miller; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne and Huntingdon, ſhall meet in the town of Sunbury; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Bedford and Franklin ſhall meet at the houſe now occupied by John Dickey, in Air townſhip, Bedford county; the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Allegany ſhall meet in Weſtmoreland county, at the Court-Houſe in the town of Greenſborough; and the Judges of the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington and Fayette ſhall meet at the Court-Houſe in the town of Waſhington, in Waſhington county, on the third Tueſday in October reſpectively, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

9. That the election of the Governor ſhall be conducted, in the ſeveral counties, in the manner preſcribed by the laws of the ſtate for the election of Repreſentatives, and the returns in each county ſhall be ſealed by the Judges of the elections, and tranſmitted to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, as ſoon after the election as may be.

DONE in Convention the ſecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifteenth. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Preſident.

James Wilſon,	Paul Groſcop,
Hilary Baker,	Baltzer Gehr,
William Lewis,	Samuel Sitgreaves,
Thomas M'Kean,	John Arndt,
George Gray,	Peter Rhoads,
W. Robinſon, jun.	Joſeph Powell,
Robert Hare,	John Piper,
Enoch Edwards,	Charles Smith,
Samuel Ogden,	Simon Snyder,

Thomas Jenks,	William Findley,
John Barclay,	William Todd,
Abraham Stout,	Alexander Addiſon,
William Gibbons,	John Hoge,
Thomas Bull,	David Redick,
James Boyd,	James Roſs,
Edward Hand,	John Smilie,
Robert Coleman,	Albert Gallatin,
Sebaſtian Graff,	James M'Lene,
John Hubley,	George Matthews,
John Breckbill,	James Morris,
Henry Miller,	Lindſay Coates,
Henry Slegle,	Jonathan Shoemaker,
William Reed,	John Gloninger,
Benjamin Tyſon,	William Brown,
Benjamin Pedan,	Alexander Graydon,
Matthew Dill,	Timothy Pickering,
William Irvine,	Andrew Henderſon,
James Power,	John Gibſon,
Joſeph Heiſter,	Thomas Beale,
Chriſtian Lower,	John Sellers,
Abraham Lincoln,	Nathaniel Newlin,

ATTEST.

Joſeph Redman, *Secretary.*
Jacob Shallus, *Aſſiſtant Secretary.*

The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, which was in ſeſſion when the above conſtitution was ratified, met on the following day; but finding no proviſion made for their longer continuance, it was thought beſt to adjourn till the next morning, that the members might have time to receive information, and to form an opinion, whether, or not, the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution had diſſolved the Legiſlative body. Next day (September 4th) the members met again, but it being the general opinion that they could no longer act in their Legiſlative capacity, the Speaker did not take the chair. Having placed Mr. Wynkoop in the chair, the members agreed to, and ſigned the following addreſs. The unanimous thanks of the meeting were then returned to the Hon. Richard Peters, the late Speaker; and an adjournment, *ſine die*, took place.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

IN the conſtitution, which received its public completion on the ſecond inſtant, it is eſtabliſhed "That the legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a general aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives."

No proviſion is made, in any part of it, for the temporary continuance of the legiſlative functions of the houſe of aſſembly: hence it has been doubted whether our powers did not ceaſe with the adoption of the conſtitution; whether the legiſlature conſiſting of a ſingle houſe could bind the people by laws, after the people had declared, that their laws ſhould be the act of two houſes, with the ſanction, under certain regulations, of the chief executive officer. We have conſidered that the power veſted in the late convention, was neceſſarily ſuperior to ours, though derived from the ſame ſource, at the ſame time. To them was entruſted the office of making a new plan of government, after an avowed experience of the inconveniences of the former; to us, the taſk of common and neceſſary legiſlation, while they were ſo employed. As they were not reſtrained in their appointment as to the time at which the government they might form ſhould commence in its effect, it is obvious that they were no leſs maſters of this circumſtance, than of the different parts and principles of which the ſyſtem ſhould be compoſed.

To deny, therefore, the authority of the convention to ſupercede the powers we poſſeſſed, would be to diſpute the authority of the people, from whom we received our powers, and to whom we are accountable for the exerciſe of them.

In this peculiar ſituation we have not relied, altogether, on our own judgment; we have conſulted with the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council (who are expreſsly continued in office) with the judges, and other reſpectable authorities in the profeſſion of the law.

We have found their opinions generally to coincide with ours. We have alſo contemplated the impropriety of proceeding under an authority doubtful, and perhaps extinguiſhed, at a conſiderable expence to the Commonwealth, to enact laws which perhaps will not be enforced, and to direct meaſures which might only terminate in diſorder and diſobedience.

We have therefore thought it our duty to retire from the ſtation in which we were placed, although it is with regret that we leave much neceſſary buſineſs unfiniſhed.

We have alſo conſidered ourſelves under the obligation of informing you, to whom we hold ourſelves accountable for our public conduct, of the reaſons which have induced us to decline the further exerciſe of the truſt repoſed in us.

September 4th, 1790.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON.

DONATION of CURIOSITIES.

A valuable addition has lately been made to the Muſeum of the Univerſity at Cambridge, by Captain James Magee, who arrived in the ſhip Aſtrea, from China, and by Captain Joſeph Ingraham, who returned in the ſhip Columbia, from the circumnavigation of the globe.—Their donations conſiſt of a great number of natural and artificial curioſities, collected in the courſe of their voyages. Among the former are the Bird of Paradiſe, from the Moluccas, and the ſkin of the Sea Otter from Nootka.—Among the latter are ſeveral of the manufactures of China, the ſmall ſhoe worn by the ladies, and the arithmetical inſtrument uſed by the merchants; a great variety of cloths made of the bark of the mulberry tree, with ſpecimens of the military weapons, domeſtic utenſils, fiſhing-tackle, muſical inſtruments, dreſſes, ornaments and idols from the Sandwich Iſlands diſcovered by Captain Cook, in the pacific Ocean, and from the Northweſtern coaſt of the continent of America. All which are highly gratifying to the curious, who love to trace the operations of nature, and obſerve the progreſs of human ingenuity and induſtry, in every part of the world.

STOCKBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 24.

Mr. Moſes Barnum, of this town, has, ſince the month of Auguſt, 1789—fulled no leſs than five thouſand three hundred and ten yards of cloth. And of thin cloth, dreſſed three thouſand two hundred —in all, eight thouſand five hundred and ten yards—The foregoing affords a pleaſing ſpecimen of the progreſs of manufactures in this part of the country.

NEW-PORT, *Auguſt* 19.

Mr. Jacob Iſaacks, of this town, has made ſuch further improvements in extracting freſh water from ocean water, as to take nine and one half parts of freſh water from ten of ocean water, ſo as to anſwer on land or ſea, for all the common and culinary purpoſes of fountain or river water.

Mr. Iſaacks preſented a bottle of water extracted by him, to his Excellency the Preſident of the United States; who was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf highly ſatisfied therewith.

NEW-YORK, *September* 3.

On Friday evening laſt the weather was exceedingly tempeſtuous in this city and environs. In the Sound, or Eaſt river, the wind was tremendous from ſouth to eaſt, ſhifting ſuddenly in ſqualls, and creating a mountainous ſea. In this tempeſt a ſloop from Gardner's Iſland, Zophar Smith, of this city, maſter, was foundered, being off Plumb Iſland; after having ſcudded before the hurricane for upwards of two hours, ſhe was overpowered by the mercileſs waves, and beat to pieces, about nine o'clock, P. M. Mr. Smith, his ſon, Mr. William Poſt, who was a paſſenger, being the whole number on board, faſtened themſelves to the wreck as well as they could, the billows inceſſantly rolling over their heads—Smith and his ſon died on the wreck with cold and wet, about two at night, and fell off; Mr. Poſt alone ſurvived, who was taken off the next morning by a brig from New-London, captain Star, fourteen hours after the foundering of the ſloop,

The Bloody-Flux is very prevalent in ſeveral parts of Long Iſland, particularly at Jamaica, where it has proved fatal in many inſtances, ſeveral families having been deprived of their beloved offſpring in a few days. A number of adults have alſo died with it, and it ſeems to be epidemical.

BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 21.

We mention it to the honour of the gentlemen of the faculty of this town, that they are active in the completion of the eſtabliſhment of a Humane Society—We are authoriſed to intimate, that the preliminary ſteps have been taken—and that ſubſcriptions will be opened to enable them to execute their excellent deſign. —It is not at all neceſſary to revive the recollection of the public, of the recent inſtances of reanimation which have happened in this ſtate, in conſequence of the exertions of ſeveral gentlemen of the faculty, as dictated by reaſon, and recommended by experience—Theſe, and many other ſimilar ſucceſsful caſes, we would adduce in ſupport of the propriety of the inſtitution propoſed, and to warrant a claim upon the liberality of the citizens of Baltimore. Independent of the general good which it involves, every man has his ſeparate intereſt in promoting it;—For every man is liable to thoſe accidents whoſe conſequences conſtitute the object of it.—In the breaſt of every humane and conſiderate perſon, therefore, a Humane

Society will find an active advocate and Patron.

WINCHESTER, *Auguſt* 28.

Advices from the weſtward, received ſince our laſt, mention, that four boats lately going down the Ohio, were decoyed on ſhore by two white men, the crews of which, with the boats, were unfortunately taken by a body of 130 Indians, who were lying in ambuſh waiting their landing. One of the captives, we are informed, has ſince made his eſcape. The emigrators to that country cannot be too cautious of landing, or going near the banks of the river, as many have before ſuffered by ſuch imprudent conduct.

GEORGETOWN, *September* 22.

By a gentleman who returned from Kentuckey laſt week, we have received the following authentic information, that on account of the many depredations committed by the Indians on the Ohio river, a party of the inhabitants of Kentuckey, ſome time in Auguſt, croſſed the river below the Falls, and with the utmoſt ſpeed marched about 40 miles up the Indian ſhore, where they fell in with a party whom they ſurrounded and totally defeated, taking 25 priſoners, 15 of whom proved to be white people, who had aſſociated with the Indians, and for ſome time paſt committed piracy on the Ohio river. —They were all ſafely lodged in gaol before our informant came away.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 9.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, a ſloop from Albany, with forty hogſheads of MAPLE-SUGAR, the property of Wm. Cooper, Eſq. the whole of it manufactured on the waters of the Suſquehannah.

The arrival of this cargo of AMERICAN SUGAR in Philadelphia, has excited ſurpriſe and pleaſure in all claſſes of our citizens—This ſugar has been pronounced, by good judges, to be ſuperior to any ſugar of the ſame quality made in the Weſt-Indies, and it can be ſold at a leſs price. It has moreover other things in its favour, to recommend it in preference to the ſugar which is imported from the Weſt-India Iſlands. It is made by the hands of freemen, and at a ſeaſon of the year when not a ſingle inſect exiſts to mix with and pollute it; whereas the Weſt-India ſugar is the product of the unwilling labour of negro ſlaves, and made in a climate and in a ſeaſon of the year, in which inſects of all kinds abound, all of whom feed upon and mix with the ſugar, ſo that the beſt India ſugar may be looked upon as a compoſition conſiſting of the juice of the cane—and of the juices or excretions of ants—piſmires —cockroaches —borers — fleas—moſquitoes—ſpiders—bugs— graſshoppers—flies —lizards, and twenty other Weſt-India inſects. To theſe ingredients is added, the ſweat of the negroes, and when they are angry, nobody knows what elſe.

From an examination of the tables of births and burials publiſhed in Mr. Pouſon's almanack for 1789 and 1790, it appears that the former exceed the latter more than one half.

When it is conſidered that there are a great number of ſtrangers here annually, for whoſe births we have no credit in the accounts, although their burials add to the liſt, and that there is a very large ſociety, who from not uſing the rite of baptiſm, are leſs regular in regiſtering the births that happen among them, we may juſtly infer that the proportion in favour of the increaſe of population, is more conſiderable than it appears upon the tables.

Such a city, with the aids of induſtry, ſobriety, and public ſpirit, cannot fail to flouriſh.

Nothing can more ſtrongly mark the eligible ſtate of ſociety in the United States, than the ſmall number of criminal cauſes that are brought for trial before the courts of judicature. When this country is brought in compariſon with Great-Britain, there is, perhaps, no circumſtance which ſhews the relative character of the two countries in a ſtronger light, than the number of criminals executed in each. If in that country there are, for example, ten times as many executions, according to the number of inhabitants, as in this, may it, or may it not, be inferred, that the ſtate of ſociety is ten times more depraved there than here?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Naſhville, dated July 27.

"Major Doughty, of the federal army, with a detachment of the troops commanded by general Harmar, is about erecting a fort at the mouth of the Tenaſſee, on the Ohio, and is aſſiſted by a number of the Chickeſaw warriors. This meaſure will render the navigation of Cumberland river much ſafer, and if another fort were eſtabliſhed on the Tenaſſee, at the mouth of Duck river, the diſtance not being over ſixty miles from this place, it would be of great advantage to families moving to this country from the ſouthern ſtates, as they could go with their waggons to the mouth of French Broad, and from thence in flats to the mouth of Duck, in four or five days."

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS. At *Cambridge*, Dr. J. Jemmiſon, to Miſs Belcher.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Providence*, Mr. Oliver Bowen, to Miſs Lois Demount; Capt. Samuel Allen, to Miſs Henrietta Stirling.

CONNECTICUT. At *Plainfield*, Mr. Hezekiah Spalding, a bachelor of 68, to Miſs Maria Williams, aged 22 years.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mr. Robert Myers, to Miſs Elizabeth Johnſton; Mr. Jacinto Metz, to Miſs Clariſſa Barrere.

DEATHS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Portſmouth*, Mrs. Hannah Gerriſh, aged 70 years.

RHODE-ISLAND. At *Portſmouth*, Mr. Joſeph Cundell.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mr. John Keating,

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Dr. Gerardus Clarkſon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Thomas Smith, Eſq; Miſs Henrietta Gibbs; Mr. John Wilſon; Mrs. Jane Cox; Mr. John Pritchard.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS *between the* SWEDES *and* RUSSIANS.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 13.

The Finland mail of yeſterday, and a meſſenger from the duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the news of the defeat of the Swediſh fleets by thoſe of thoſe of Ruſſia, on the third and fourth inſt.

An unſucceſsful attempt made by the king of Sweden to deſtroy the Ruſſian coaſting ſquadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Naſſau, with the Conſtadt diviſion, had already rendered the poſition of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg-bay extremely critical, when the ſcarcity of ammunition, and the want of proviſions, made their return to their own ports a meaſure of neceſſity.

The king reſolved therefore to avail himſelf of a ſtrong eaſterly wind, which ſet in on the 3d, and to ſet ſail with both fleets for Swenſk-Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate thro' a narrow paſs, and to ſuſtain the fire of four Ruſſian line of battle ſhips, two of which were placed on each ſide of the ſtrait. After this it had to engage the whole of admiral Tſchitſchakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coaſt, at a ſmall diſtance, while his frigates were ranged among the iſlands which lie nearer the ſhore.

The Swediſh fleet under admiral Modee, paſſed the ſtrait without ſuffering any material loſs, firing with great ſpirit both broadſides againſt the enemy. The cannonade from the four Ruſſian ſhips was however ſo powerful, and continued to be ſo well ſupported, that it was reſolved by the duke of Sudermania to make ſome attempt to burn them. But this operation proved ſo unſucceſsful, that the fireſhips employed in it were driven upon one of his royal highneſs's own line of battle ſhips and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident ſeems to have cauſed a degree of confuſion among the ſhips that were to follow, four of which ſtruck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther courſe along the coaſt, with a diminiſhed force, the Swedes loſt two more ſhips of the line, which were taken by the enemy.—The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th) on the evening of which, the duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coaſting fleet is not ſo exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it; but it is certain that the king arrived the ſame evening in Swenſk-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having loſt ſix gallies, with 800 of the guards, which were taken by the Ruſſians, beſides a number of ſmaller veſſels taken or ſunk, reported to amount to 60. The whole loſs on the part of the Swedes, is eſtimated at 7000 men, ſeven ſhips of the line and three frigates, beſides a number of ſmaller veſſels.

His Swediſh majeſty, having ſupplied the remains of his ſquadron with proviſions and ammunition, and having been joined by the diviſion under M. de Conſtadt, which had not been able to reach the bay of Viborg, is already ſailed again, with a view to prevent the prince of Naſſau, who is ſaid to be advancing with the Cronſtadt and Viborg ſquadrons, from getting into the port of Frederickſham.

July 27. Yeſterday morning, at half paſt ſeven o'clock, the king of Sweden's

adjutant, baron Steinblad, arrived at Urickſdahl with diſpatches for the queen, and brought the news of his majeſty's having gained a complete victory over the Ruſſian coaſting fleet in Swenſk-Sund.

The King having, after the retreat from Viborg, collected his coaſting fleet at Swenſk Sund, was attacked by the prince of Naſſau on the 9th of July. The battle began at half paſt nine in the morning, and laſted full 24 hours, excepting between the hours of twelve and two in the night, when, on account of the darkneſs, the cannonade abated. At half paſt nine in the morning of the 10th inſt. the victory was compleatly decided on the ſide of the Swedes, who took, run aſhore, or burnt, 42 frigates and other veſſels of the Ruſſians, of which, it is ſaid, 23 are likely to be ſaved. The Swedes have alſo taken priſoners 110 officers, among whom are the Ruſſian brigadier Deniſco, and the prince of Naſſau's flag captain, with about 2000 men.

The king himſelf commanded during the whole action, and under him lieutenant-colonel Cronſtedt. His Majeſty loſt two gun-boats, which were blown up, the Undama-Ingeborg, which was ſunk by a bomb after the crew had been ſaved, and ſome gun-yawls, which were diſmounted. The loſs of the Swedes in officers and men is ſaid to be inconſiderable; but the death of captain baron Duben is particularly regretted, who, after he had taken a prame with eight thirty pounders, was killed in the middle of the action.

GREAT-BRITAIN *and* SPAIN.

The following authentick information is extracted from the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 5.

This morning one of his majeſty's meſſengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his grace the duke of Leeds, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, with diſpatches from the right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter-Declaration having been ſigned and exchanged on the 24th of July laſt, by his excellency count Florida Blanca, his Catholick majeſty's miniſter and principal ſecretary of ſtate, on the one part, and Mr. Fitzherbert on the other.

DECLARATION.

His Britannick majeſty having complained of the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects in the port of Nootka, ſituated on the the north-weſt coaſt of America, by an officer in the ſervice of the king, the under-ſigned councillor and principal ſecretary of ſtate to his majeſty, being thereto duly authorized, declares in the name and by the order of his ſaid majeſty, that he is willing to give ſatisfaction to his Britannick Majeſty for the injury of which he has complained; fully perſuaded that his ſaid Britannick majeſty, would act in the ſame manner towards the king, under ſimilar circumſtances; and his majeſty further engages to make full reſtitution of all the Britiſh veſſels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels, for the loſſes which they ſhall have ſuſtained, as ſoon as the amount thereof ſhall have been aſcertained:

It being underſtood that this declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior diſcuſſion of any right which his majeſty may claim, to form an excluſive eſtabliſhment at the port of Nootka.

In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this declaration, and ſealed it with the ſeal of my arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

LE COMTE DE FLORIDA BLANCA.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His Catholick majeſty having declared, that he was willing to give ſatisfaction for the injury done to the king, by the capture of certain veſſels belonging to his ſubjects, in the bay of Nootka, and the count de Florida Blanca having ſigned, in the name and by order of his catholick majeſty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his ſaid majeſty likewiſe engages to make full reſtitution of the veſſels ſo captured, and to indemnify the parties intereſted in thoſe veſſels for the loſſes they ſhall have ſuſtained; the under-ſigned ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his majeſty to the Catholick king, being thereto duly and expreſsly authoriſed, accepts the ſaid declaration, in the name of the king; and declares that his majeſty will conſider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire ſatisfaction for the injury of which his majeſty has complained.

The under-ſigned declares, at the ſame time, that it is to be underſtood, that neither the ſaid declaration ſigned by count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the under-ſigned, in the name of the king, is to preclude or prejudice, in any reſpect, the right which his majeſty may claim to any eſtabliſhment which his ſubjects may have formed, or ſhould be deſirous of forming in future, at the ſaid Bay of Nootka.

In witneſs whereof I have ſigned this counter-declaration, and ſealed it with the ſeal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT.

Thus it appears that the great queſtion, of right to forming eſtabliſhments at Nootka, is ſtill undecided. Whether this is to be adjuſted by reaſon or the ſword, time only can determine.

LONDON.

On *TITULAR HONOURS.*

Under the Anglo-Saxon ſyſtem of government titles of rank and dignity were held during life only, as being the rewards of public virtue.—Under the Norman dynaſty, when the feudal ſyſtem prevailed, titles became hereditary; but they were granted with a ſparing hand: very few inſtances occur, in which any other than genuine merit or ſterling bravery were elevated to the higheſt rank in the ſtate, until the Stuart race.—From that æra to the preſent, an exaltation to the peerage has been in general more mere matter of intrigue and political expediency, than as honours flowing from the court to reward great and worthy men.

The meaſure of annihilating noble titles in France operates variouſly on ſpeculative minds.—It is aſſerted on one hand, that by removing thoſe badges of honorary diſtinction, the ſtimulus to great actions is deſtroyed among men in high life, and the great machine of ſubordination deranged; while on the other it is contended, that it has removed a falſe idea of pre-eminence, and reduced human ambition to a footing truly becoming the dignity of the human mind—that of perſonal precedence on the ſcore of perſonal merit and ſuperior virtue.

The latter is certainly the principle moſt conſonant to morality, and even our own experience eſtabliſhes the wiſdom of the meaſure.

If noble titles were confined to the reward of true merit, or the honourable elevation of illuſtrious virtue, every good man muſt revere them as the diſtinctions of men, friends to their country, and ornaments to human nature. But where the laurels won by the virtues of a father are transferred to the brow of a degenerate and profligate ſon—or when the titular diſtinctions, which ſhould belong only to ſuperior merit, are proſtituted by the hands of a corrupt miniſter, to reward political vices and baſe apoſtacies, which deſerve a gibbet rather than a coronet—the end is perverted, and that ſtate promiſes faireſt for purity, which knows no precedence, in public reſpect, but that which merit gives.

GLASGOW, *July* 28.

The important event of opening the Forth and Clyde navigation from ſea to ſea took place this day, by ſailing of a track-barge belonging to the company of proprietors, from the baſon of the canal, near the city of Glaſgow, to the river Clyde, at Bowling-bay.

The voyage, which is upwards of 12 miles, was performed in leſs than four hours, during which period, the veſſel paſſed through 19 locks, deſcending thereby 150 feet from the ſummit of the canal into the Clyde. It required only four minutes to paſs each of the locks, in which ſpace the veſſel deſcended eight feet, into the reach of the navigation immediately below.

In the courſe of the voyage from Glaſgow to Bowling-bay, the tract-boat paſſed along that ſtupendous bridge, the great aqueduct over the river Kelvin, 400 feet in length, exhibiting to the ſpectators in the valley below, the ſingular and new object of a veſſel navigating 70 feet over their heads; a feature in this great work which gives it a pre-eminence over every thing of a ſimilar nature in Europe.

The extreme length of the navigation from the Forth to the Clyde is exactly 35 miles, 16 of which are upon the ſummit of country, 156 feet above the level of the ſea.

To this ſummit the voyage is raiſed by means of 20 locks from the Eaſtern ſea and 19 from the Weſt. Each lock is exactly 20 feet wide, and 74 feet long within the gates. The depth of the canal is preciſely eight feet throughout, and the medium width about 56 feet on the ſurface of the water, and 28 feet at the bottom.

The toll dues payable upon the navigation, are 2d. per ton for each mile, or 5s. 10d. per ton for the extreme length of the canal.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

SEPTEMBER, 30, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*	*Iron.* *Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*6-30*s.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.	6-6*s*4	*Bar, per ton,*	27*l*-28*l.*
Bread, ship, per cwt.	19*s.*	*Pig,*	8-9*l*
Beer *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*4	*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*
Beer *Ditto, per bbl.*	30*s.*	*Nail rods,*	34*l.*
Boards *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*6-85*s.*	*Meal, Indian, p. bbl.*	20*s.*
Boards *Merchant. pine*	60*s*-65*s.*	*Molasses, per gal.*	2*s*6.
Boards *Sap,*	40*s*-42*s*6.	*Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.*	7½*d.*
Boards *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*	*Parchment, per doz.*	30-37*s*6.
Chocolate, per lb.	11*d.*	*Porter, American,*	10*s*6.
Coffee, per. lb.	15-16*d.*	*Pork.* *Burlington,*	90*s.*
Flour. *Superfine, p. bl.*	43*s.*	*Pork.* *Lower Co.*	57*s*6-60*s.*
Flour. *Common,*	40*s.*	*Pork.* *Carolina,*	55-60*s.*
Flour. *Bur mid. best,*	36-37*s*6.	*Pease,*	6-7*s*6
Flour. *Middlings,*	32*s*6.	*Rice, per cwt.*	23*s.*
Flour. *Ship stuff, p. cwt.*	12*s.*	*Rum.* *Jamaica per g.*	5*s*3-5*s*6.
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*	*Rum.* *Windward,*	4*s*6.
Flaxseed, per bush.	4*s*3.	*Rum.* *Antigua,*	4*s*10.
Ginseng, per lb.	2*s*-2*s*4.	*Rum.* *Barbadoes,*	3*s*9-4*s.*
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4*s*9	*Rum.* *Country,*	3-3*s*1.
Grain *Wheat. p. bush.*	7*s*6-8*s.*	*Rum.* *Taffia,*	2*s*4.
Grain *Rye,*	5*s.*	*Steel.* *German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*
Grain *Oats,*	2*s*6.	*Steel.* *English, blistered,*	80*s.*
Grain *Indian corn,*	3*s*9-4*s.*	*Steel.* *Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*s.*
Grain *Barley,*	3*s*9-4*s*6.	*Steel.* *Crowley's, p. fag.*	85*s.*
Grain *best shelled,*	20*s.*	*Snake root, p. lb.*	1*s*6-2*s*8
Grain *Buckwheat,*	2*s.*	*Soap, common,*	4-6*d.*
Hams, per lb.	8½*d.*	*Castile,*	9*d.*
Hogs-lard,	7*d*-7½*d.*	*Starch,*	4-6*d.*
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d.*	*Sugar.* *Lump, per lb.*	13½*d.*
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*	*Sugar.* *Loaf, sing. refin.*	15*d.*
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*	*Sugar.* *Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*	*Sugar.* *Havannah, white,*	9*d.*
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7*s*6-12*s.*	*Sugar.* *Ditto, brown,*	7-8*d.*
Carolina,	4*s*-6*s*6.	*Sugar.* *Musco. p. cwt.*	65-80*s.*

Salt. *Allum, p. bush.*	1*s*8	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*6
Salt. *Liverpool,*	1*s*9	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
Salt. *Cadiz,*	1*s*6-1*s*8	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Old,*	45-50*s.*
Salt. *Lisbon,*	1*s*4	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Rappahan.*	22-24*s.*
Tar. *N. Jer. 24 g.*	7*s*6-9*s.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Tar. *Carolina, 32 g.*	15*s.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Dark,*	22-24*s.*
Turpentine,	25*s.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *Long leaf,*	22-24*s.*
		Tobacco, 100lb. *Eastern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
		Tobacco, 100lb. *Carolina, new,*	22-25*s.*
		Tobacco, 100lb. *Old,*	35*s.*
Tea. *Hyson, p. lb.*	7*s*6-8*s*6.		
Tea. *Souchong,*	4*s*1-6*s*8.		
Tea. *Congo,*	3*s*9-5*s*6		
Tea. *Bohea,*	2*s*7		
Wine. *Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l*	10*s.*	
Wine. *Lisbon,*	35*l.*		
Wine. *Teneriffe, p. g.*	4-4*s*6.		
Wine. *Fayal, p. g.*	3-3*s*4		
Wine. *Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*		
Wine. *Ditto, per gal.*	5*s*10		
Wine. *Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*		
Wine. *Claret,*	30-60*s.*		
Wine. *Sherry, p. gal.*	6*s*9-7*s*6		
Wine. *Malaga,*	5*s.*		
Wax, bees, per lb.	1*s*10½-2*s*		

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

New-loans.	12*s.*	*Jersey money, discount,*	25
Funded depreciation,	10—10*s*6.	*Pennsylvania New Emission, advance,*	12½
Unfunded ditto,	12*s*6—13*s.*	*Continental certificates,*	12
Land-office certificates,	10*s.*	*Facilities,*	7—7*s*2
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*		

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70-71½.	*Amsterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder,*	3.
Ditto,	60 *days,*	71½-72½.	30 *days,*	3*s*1
Ditto,	30 *days,*	73-74.	*France,* 60 *days, per 5 livres,*	6*s*6
			30 *days,*	7*s*2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of AUGUST, 1790.

Days.	Baromet. Eng. foot. In. 1/12 1/10	Thermometer of Farenh. D. 1/10 ○	Reaum. D. 1/10 ○	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	tempeft	WEATHER.
1	29 11 14	65 7	15	NE				Overcaſt
	30 4	77 4	20 2	NE				Idem
2	30 1 6	64 8	14 6	NE				Idem
	30 1 8	78 8	20 8	E				Idem
3	30 8	68	16	NE	I			Rainy
	30	74 3	18 8	E				Overcaſt
4	30 4	65 7	15	E				Idem
	30	79 2	21	SW				Fair
5	30	72 5	18	SW				Overcaſt
	29 11 8	86	24	SW				Fair
6	29 11 10	72 5	18	SW				Idem, very warm
	29 11 3	90 5	26	SW	I	I		Idem, overcaſt, thund.
7	30 1 4	72	17 8	SW	I			Rainy, overcaſt
	30 1 3	81	21 8	SW				Idem
8	30 1 8	69	16 5	W	I			Idem
	30 1 3	81 5	22	E				Idem overcaſt
9	29 11 13	68	16	E				Idem
	29 11 1	74 7	19	S	I	I		Idem, rain, thunder
10	29 10 12	71 4	17 5	W				Overcaſt
	29 11 4	84 4	23 3	W				Cloudy, pleaſant
11	30 1 7	72 5	18	NE				Overcaſt
	30 1 5	84 9	23 5	E	I			Idem, rainy
12	30 2 2	73 2	18 3	SW				Idem
	30 2	84 9	23 5	S				Cloudy
13	30 2 4	74 7	19	SW				Fair
	30 1 12	91 6	26 5	SW				Idem, very warm
14	30 1 3	75 6	19 4	SW				Idem
	30 6	92 7	27	W				Idem
15	30	77	20	W				Idem, cloudy
	29 11 14	91 6	26 5	SW	I	I		Overcaſt, thund. rain
16	29 11 14	75 9	19 5	W				Idem
	29 11 2	89 4	25 5	SW	I	I		Idem, thunder, rain
17	29 11 3	72 5	18	W				Fair
	29 10 2	90 5	26	SW. S	I	I		Idem, cloudy, thund.
18	29 8 10	73 6	18 5	WSW	I			Fair, ſhower from W.
	29 7 14	86	24	SW				Idem, guſt of wind.
19	29 11 1	65 7	15	NW				Overcaſt, cool
	30 4	72 5	18	NE				Idem
20	30 2 2	61 2	13	N				Fair, cloudy
	30 2 8	75 9	19 5	NE				Idem
21	30 3	63	13 8	E				Overcaſt
	30 2 12	75 9	19 5	ESE				Idem
22	30 2 1	64 6	14 5	NE				Idem
	30 1 14	74 7	19	E				Idem
23	30 1 7	59	12	NE				Fair
	30 1	77 7	20 3	ENE				Idem
24	30 2	58 5	11 8	WSW				Idem, with clouds
	29 11 5	79 2	21	WSW				Idem
25	29 11 1	65 7	15	SW	I			Overcaſt, rainy
	29 9 9	77	20	SW				Fair, cloudy, rainy
26	29 9 11	68	16	SW				Idem
	29 10 5	81 5	22	WNW				Idem
27	30	65 7	15	NE. W	I			Overcaſt, rainy
	29 8 13	83 7	23	W		I.		Idem, thunder, rain
28	29 10 5	69 8	16 8	W				Overcaſt
	29 11 5	82 6	22 5	W				Cloudy, fair
29	30	68	16	W				Fair
	29 11 12	83 7	23	Calm.	I	I.		Idem, thunder, rain
30	29 11 4	72 5	18	NE				Fair, cloudy
	30 9	77	20	NE				Overcaſt
31	30 2 10	63 5	14	E				Fair
	30 2 12	77	20	E				Overcaſt

RESULT.								
	2nt gr.ele. 30 3	14th gr. de. of heat 92 7	27	SW & NE				Fair.
	18th leaſt el. 29 7 14	24th leaſt de. of heat 58 5	11 8		I3	7		
	Variation 7 2	Variation 34 2	15 2					
	Mean eleva. 1 30 6	Temperature 75 2	19 2					

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR OCTOBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, N°. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER asks, why we have not *reviewed* some late publications, respecting the doctrine of *universal salvation*; we answer, that we never meddle with *party politicks* nor *polemical divinity*, and that we cannot, therefore, with consistency, *review*, or give *extracts* from, books which come under either of these descriptions. Of all other American publications we shall take proper notice.

The printers of the United States are requested to furnish us with copies of new books, as soon after their publication as convenient; they are to be directed to William Young, who will pay for the same.

Some publications have been hitherto unavoidably neglected, in our *review*; we hope we shall soon be able to discharge our arrears.

Benevolo has our thanks, for his proposal to furnish us with a translation of a French author; but we think the work too lengthy for the Asylum. Next to utility, novelty and variety are our principal objects. We wish, therefore, to avoid prolixity, on any one subject.

There are two kinds of imagination, one is acquired by an early intimacy with the magnificent scenes of nature, the other is taken, at second hand, from books. The latter seems to be more general, among authors, because there are more of them men of reading than of observation. It is owing, perhaps, to this, that few authors are capable of accommodating their works to the manners of the people for whom they write. To this also must we attribute the frequent blunders, in the natural history of America, which occur in the poetry, and sentimental essays of many of our correspondents. They ought to recollect, that we have neither larks, linnets, nightingales, cuckoos, ravens, jackdaws, nor magpies in this country. We hope *Amelia*, *Alexis*, and *Juvenis*, with some other correspondents, will attend to these hints, which we have suggested merely for their benefit.

ERRATA.

Page 243; for "grandson the late Dr. Franklin," read *grandson of the late Dr. Franklin*— page 253, in the note at the bottom, for "unusal," read *unusual*— page 265; for "Minerva's," read *Minervas*.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR OCTOBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 145.)

IN the year 1745, Franklin publiſhed an account of his new-invented Pennſylvania fire-places, in which he minutely and accurately ſtates the advantages and diſadvantages of different kinds of fire-places, and endeavours to ſhew that the one which he deſcribes is to be preferred to any other. This contrivance has given riſe to the open ſtoves, now in general uſe, which however differ from it in conſtruction, particularly in not having an air-box at the back, through which a conſtant ſupply of air, warmed in its paſſage, is thrown into the room. The advantages of this are, that as a ſtream of warm air is continually flowing into the room, leſs fuel is neceſſary, to preſerve a proper temperature, and the room may be ſo tightened as that no air may enter through cracks, the conſequences of which are colds, toothaches, &c.

Although philoſophy was a principal object of Franklin's purſuit for ſeveral years, he confined himſelf not to this. In the year 1747 he became a member of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as a burgeſs for the city of Philadelphia. Warm diſputes at this time ſubſiſted between the aſſembly and the proprietaries, each contending for what they conceived to be their juſt rights. Franklin, a friend to the rights of man from his infancy, ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf, as a ſteady opponent of the unjuſt ſchemes of the proprietaries. He was ſoon looked up to as the head of the oppoſition, and to him have been attributed many of the ſpirited replies of the aſſembly, to the meſſages of the governors. His influence in the body was very great. This aroſe not from any ſuperior powers of eloquence; he ſpoke but ſeldom, and he never was known to make any thing like an elaborate harangue. His ſpeeches often conſiſted of a ſingle

ſentence, or of a well-told ſtory, the moral of which was always obviouſly to the point. He never attempted the flowery fields of oratory. His manner was plain and mild. His ſtyle in ſpeaking, was like that of his writings, ſimple, unadorned, and remarkably conciſe. With this plain manner, and his penetrating and ſolid judgment, he was able to confound the moſt eloquent and ſubtile of his adverſaries, to confirm the opinions of his friends, and to make converts of the unprejudiced who had oppoſed him. With a ſingle obſervation, he has rendered of no avail an elegant and lengthy diſcourſe, and determined the fate of a queſtion of importance.

But, he was not contented with thus ſupporting the rights of the people. He wiſhed to render them permanently ſecure, which can only be done by making their value properly known, and this muſt depend upon encreaſing and extending information to every claſs of men. We have already ſeen that he was the founder of the public library, which contributed greatly towards improving the minds of the citizens. But this was not ſufficient. The ſchools then ſubſiſting were in general of little utility. The teachers were men ill qualified for the important duty which they had undertaken; and after all, nothing more could be obtained than the rudiments of a common Engliſh education. Franklin drew up a plan of an Academy, to be erected in the city of Philadelphia, ſuited to "the ſtate of an infant country;" but in this, as in all his plans, he confined not his views to the preſent time only. He looked forward to the period, when an inſtitution on an enlarged plan would become neceſſary. With this view he conſidered his Academy as "a foundation for poſterity to erect a ſeminary of learning, more extenſive, and ſuitable to future circumſtances." In purſuance of this plan, the conſtitutions were drawn up and ſigned, on the 13th of November, 1749. In theſe, twenty-four of the moſt reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, were named as truſtees. In the choice of theſe, and in the formation of his plan, Franklin is ſaid to have conſulted chiefly with Thomas Hopkinſon, Eſq. Rev. Richard Peters, then Secretary of the province, Tench Francis Eſq. Attorney general, and Dr. Phineas Bond.

The following article ſhews a ſpirit of benevolence worthy of imitation, and for the honour of our city, we hope that it continues to be in force.

"In caſe of the diſability of the *rector*, or any maſter (eſtabliſhed on the foundation by receiving a certain ſalary,) through ſickneſs, or any other natural infirmity, whereby he may be reduced to poverty, the truſtees ſhall have power to contribute to his ſupport, in proportion to his diſtreſs and merit, and the ſtock in their hands".

The laſt clauſe of the fundamental rules, is expreſſed in language ſo tender and benevolent, ſo truly parental, that it will do everlaſting honour to the hearts and heads of the founders.

"It is hoped and expected, that the truſtees will make it their pleaſure, and in ſome degree their buſineſs, to viſit the Academy often; to encourage and countenance the youth, countenance and aſſiſt the maſters, and, by all means in their power, advance the uſefulneſs and reputation of the deſign; that they will look on the ſtudents as, in ſome meaſure, their own children, treat them with familiarity and affection; and when they have behaved well, gone through their ſtudies, and are

to enter the world, they ſhall zealouſly unite, and make all the intereſt that can be made, to promote and eſtabliſh them, whether in buſineſs, offices, marriages, or any other thing for their advantage, preferable to all other perſons whatſoever, even of equal merit".

The Conſtitutions being ſigned and made public, with the names of the gentlemen, propoſing themſelves as Truſtees and Founders, the deſign was ſo well approved of by the public-ſpirited citizens of Philadelphia, that the ſum of eight hundred pounds per. annum, for five years, was in the courſe of a few weeks, ſubſcribed for carrying it into execution; and, in the beginning of January following (viz. 1750) three of the ſchools were opened, namely the Latin and Greek ſchools, the Mathematical, and the Engliſh ſchools. In purſuance of an article in the original plan, a ſchool for educating ſixty boys and thirty girls, (in the Charter ſince called the Charitable School) was opened, and amidſt all the difficulties with which the Truſtees have ſtruggled, in reſpect to their funds, hath ſtill been continued full, for the ſpace of forty years; ſo that allowing three years education for each boy and girl admitted into it, which is the general rule, at leaſt twelve hundred children have received in it the chief part of their education, who might otherwiſe, in a great meaſure, have been left without the means of inſtruction. And many of thoſe, who have been thus educated, are now to be found among the moſt uſeful and reputable citizens of this State.

The inſtitution, thus ſucceſsfully begun, continued daily to flouriſh, to the great ſatisfaction of Dr, Franklin; who, notwithſtanding the multiplicity of his other engagements and purſuits, at that buſy ſtage of his life, was a conſtant attendant at the monthly viſitations and examinations of the ſchools, and made it his particular ſtudy, by means of his extenſive correſpondence abroad, to advance the reputation of the ſeminary, and to draw ſtudents and ſcholars to it, from different parts of America and the Weſt Indies. Through the interpoſition of his benevolent and learned friend, Peter Collinſon, of London, upon the application of the Truſtees, a Charter of Incorporation dated July 13th. 1753, was obtained from the honourable proprietors of Pennſylvania, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Eqrs. accompanied with a liberal benefaction of five hundred pounds ſterling; and Dr. Franklin now began in good earneſt, to pleaſe himſelf with the hopes of a ſpeedy accompliſhment of his original deſign, viz. the eſtabliſhment of a perfect inſtitution, upon the plan of the European Colleges and Univerſities; for which his Academy was intended as a nurſery or foundation. To elucidate this fact is a matter of conſiderable importance, in reſpect to the memory and character of Dr. Franklin, as a Philoſopher, and as the friend and patron of learning and ſcience; for, notwithſtanding what is expreſsly declared by him in the preamble to the conſtitutions, viz. that the Academy was begun for "teaching the Latin and Greek languages, with all uſeful branches of the Arts and Sciences, ſuitable to the ſtate of an infant country, and laying a foundation for poſterity to erect a ſeminary of learning more extenſive, and ſuitable to their future circumſtances;" yet it has been ſuggeſted of late, as upon Dr. Franklin's authority, that the Latin and Greek, or the dead languages, are an incumbrance upon a ſcheme of liberal education, and

that the engrafting or founding a College or more extenſive ſeminary, upon his Academy, was without his approbation or agency, and gave him diſcontent. If the reverſe of this does not already appear, from what has been quoted above, the following letters will put the matter beyond diſpute. They were written by him to a gentleman, who had at that time publiſhed the idea of a College, ſuited to the circumſtances of a young country (meaning New-York,) a copy of which having been ſent to Dr. Franklin for his opinion, gave riſe to that correſpondence which terminated about a year afterwards, in erecting the College upon the foundation of the Academy, and eſtabliſhing that gentleman as the Head of both, where he ſtill continues, after a period of thirty ſix years, to preſide with diſtinguiſhed reputation.

From theſe letters alſo, the ſtate of the Academy, at that time, will be ſeen.

Philad. April 19th. 1753.

Sir,

I RECEIVED your favour of the 11th. inſtant, with your new * piece on *Education*, which I ſhall carefully peruſe, and give you my ſentiments of it, as you deſire, by next poſt.

I believe the young gentlemen, your pupils, may be entertained and inſtructed here, in Mathematics and Philoſophy to ſatisfaction. Mr. Aliſon† (who was educated at Glaſgow) has been long accuſtomed to teach the latter, and Mr. Grew‡ the former, and I think their pupils make great progreſs. Mr. Aliſon has the care of the Latin and Greek ſchool, but as he has now three good aſſiſtants,§ he can very well afford ſome hours every day, for the inſtruction of thoſe who are engaged in higher ſtudies. The Mathematical School is pretty well furniſhed with inſtruments. The Engliſh Library is a good one, and we have belonging to it a middling apparatus for Experimental Philoſophy, and purpoſe ſpeedily to complete it. The Loganian Library, one of the beſt collections in America, will ſhortly be opened; ſo that neither books nor inſtruments will be wanting; and as we are determined always to give good ſalaries, we have reaſon to believe we may have always an opportunity of chooſing good maſters; upon which, indeed, the ſucceſs of the whole depends. We are obliged to you for your kind offers in this reſpect, and when you are ſettled in England, we may occaſionally make uſe of your friendſhip and judgment.—

If it ſuits your conveniency to viſit Philadelphia, before your return to Europe, I ſhall be extremely glad to ſee and converſe with you here, as well as to correſpond with you after your ſettlement in England. For an acquaintance and communication with men of learning, virtue, and public ſpirit, is one of my greateſt enjoyments.

I do not know whether you ever happened to ſee the firſt propoſals I made for erecting this Academy. I ſend them encloſed. They had, (however imperfect) the deſired ſucceſs, being followed by a ſub-

* A general idea of the College of Mirania.

† The Rev. and learned Mr. Francis Aliſon, afterwards D. D. and Vice-provoſt of the College.

‡ Mr. Theophilus Grew, afterwards Profeſſor of Mathematics in the College.

§ Thoſe aſſiſtants were at that time, Mr. Charles Thomſon, late Secretary of Congreſs, Mr. Paul Jackſon, and Mr. Jacob Duche.

ſcription of *four thouſand pounds*, towards carrying them into execution. And as we are fond of receiving advice, and are daily improving by experience, I am in hopes we ſhall, in a few years, ſee a *perfect inſtitution.*

I am very reſpectfully &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. W. Smith. Long-Iſland.

Philad. May, 3d. 1753.

Sir,

Mr. PETERS has juſt now been with me, and we have compared notes on your new piece. We find nothing in the ſcheme of education, however excellent, but what is, in our opinion, very practicable. The great difficulty will be, to find the Aratus,* and other ſuitable perſons, to carry it into execution; but ſuch may be had if proper encouragement be given. We have both received great pleaſure in the peruſal of it. For my part, I know not when I have read a piece that has more affected me—ſo noble and juſt are the ſentiments, ſo warm and animated the language; yet as cenſure from your friends may be of more uſe, as well as more agreeable to you, than praiſe, I ought to mention, that I wiſh you had omitted, not only the quotation from the Review,† which you are now juſtly diſſatisfied with, but thoſe expreſſions of reſentment againſt your adverſaries, in pages 65 and 79. In ſuch caſes, the nobleſt victory is obtained by neglect, and by ſhining on.

Mr. Allen has been out of town theſe ten days; but, before he went he directed me to procure him ſix copies of your piece. Mr. Peters has taken ten. He purpoſed to have written to you; but omits it, as he expects ſo ſoon to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you here. He deſires me to preſent his affectionate compliments to you, and to aſſure you that you will be very welcome to him. I ſhall only ſay, that you may depend on my doing all in my power to make your viſit to Philadelphia agreeable to you.

I am &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. Smith.

Philad. Nov. 27th. 1753.

Dear Sir,

HAVING written you fully, *via* Briſtol, I have now little to add. Matters relating to the Academy remain in *ſtatu quo*. The truſtees would be glad to ſee a Rector eſtabliſhed there, but they dread entering into new engagements, till they are got out of debt; and I have not yet got them wholly over to my opinion, that a good profeſſor or teacher of the higher branches of learning, would draw ſo many ſcholars as to pay great part, if not the whole of his ſalary. Thus, unleſs the proprietors (of the province) ſhall think fit to put the finiſhing hand to our inſtitution, it muſt, I fear, wait ſome few years longer, before it can arrive at that ſtate of perfection, which to me it ſeems now capable of; and all the pleaſure I promiſed myſelf in ſeeing you ſettled among us, vaniſhes into ſmoke.

* The name given to the Principal or Head of the Ideal College, the ſyſtem of education in which hath nevertheleſs been nearly realized, or followed as a model, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and ſome other American ſeminaries, for many years paſt.

† The quotation alluded to, (from the London Monthly Review for 1749,) was judged to reflect too ſeverely on the diſcipline and government of the Engliſh Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was expunged from the following editions of this work.

But good Mr. Collinſon writes me word, that no endeavours of his ſhall be wanting; and he hopes, with the Arch-biſhop's aſſiſtance, to be able to prevail with our proprietors* I pray God grant them ſucceſs.

My ſon preſents his affectionate regards, with, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

P. S. I have not been favoured with a line from you, ſince your arrival in England.

Philad. April 18th. 1754.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE had but one letter from you ſince your arrival in England, which was a ſhort one, *via* Boſton, dated October 18th, acquainting me that you had written largely by Capt. Davis—Davis was loſt, and with him your letters, to my great diſappointment—Meſnard and Gibbon have ſince arrived here, and I hear nothing from you—My comfort is, an imagination that you only omit writing becauſe you are coming, and purpoſe to tell me every thing *viva voce*. So not knowing whether this letter will reach you, and hoping either to ſee or hear from you, by the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden's ſhip which is daily expected. I only add, that I am, with great eſteem and affection,

Yours &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. Smith.

About a month after the date of this laſt letter, the gentleman to whom it was addreſſed arrived in Philadelphia, and was immediately placed at the head of the ſeminary; whereby Dr. Franklin and the other truſtees were enabled to proſecute their plan, for perfecting the inſtitution, and opening the College upon the large and liberal foundation on which it now ſtands; for which purpoſe they obtained their additional charter, dated May 27th 1755.

Thus far we thought it proper to exhibit in one view Dr. Franklin's ſervices in the foundation and eſtabliſhment of this ſeminary. He ſoon afterward embarked for England, in the public ſervice of his country; and having been generally employed abroad, in the like ſervice, for the greateſt part of the remainder of his life (as will appear in our ſubſequent account of the ſame) he had but few opportunities of taking any further active part in the affairs of the ſeminary, until his final return in the year 1785, when he found its charters violated, and his ancient colleagues, the original founders, deprived of their truſt, by an act of the Legiſlature; and although his own name had been inſerted among the new truſtees, yet he declined to take his ſeat among them, or any concern in the management of their affairs, till the inſtitution was reſtored by law to its original owners. He then aſſembled his old colleagues at his own houſe, and being choſen their preſident, all their future meetings were, at his requeſt, held there, till within a few months of his death, when with reluctance, and at their deſire, leſt he might be too much injured by his attention to their buſineſs, he ſuffered them to meet at the College.

(To be continued.)

* Upon the application of Archbiſhop Herring and P. Collinſon Eſqr. at Dr. Franklin's requeſt, (aided by the letters of Mr. Allen and Mr Peters,) the Hon. Thomas Penn Eſqr. ſubſcribed an annual ſum, and afterwards gave at leaſt £5000, to the founding or engrafting the College upon the Academy.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 76.)

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

AMONG the errors to which human nature is neceſſarily ſubject, thoſe of a moral quality are moſt dangerous. A miſtake in other ſciences, as natural philoſophy, and mathematics, does not render us leſs happy or leſs capable of promoting the happineſs of others; but moral prejudices are baneful to our well-being, and, when they poſſeſs the rulers of mankind, have a deplorable influence on human affairs. It is therefore very important to form juſt opinions of virtue and vice. Nor is this ſo eaſy as it may at firſt appear; for daily experience proves, how often mankind eſteem that virtuous which is quite the reverſe; and that this error frequently ariſes, as well from inaccuracy of judgment, as from the heat and glare of paſſion. Thus that love of glory, which, rightly underſtood, is ſo noble and uſeful to the world, has made multitudes miſerable, becauſe it did not purſue the true objects! This, my prince, is a matter worthy of our attention. I beg then to be favoured with your ſentiments on *true glory*. A careful inquiry into all its properties will procure the double advantage, of never being ſeduced by *falſe honour*, and of deſpiſing thoſe who make a parade with it.

His Royal Highneſs' anſwer.

I MUCH doubt my ability of giving you a ſatisfactory anſwer, but will do my beſt.

The character of true glory muſt be adapted to the conditions of life. A king acquires it by preſerving the empire and extending its territory, by promoting the proſperity of his people, and conſequently gaining their affection. A military man obtains true glory by his conduct and valour. I cannot give a minute deſcription, before you mention the particular ſituation of thoſe who run the career of honour.

Reply from the Count.

PARDON me, my prince, for aſſerting that a definition of true glory wants no reference to perſonal circumſtances. I will prove this from the examples propoſed by yourſelf.—Why is a king crowned with glory, when he makes his people happy? Becauſe he fulfils the duties of his ſtation. Why is a warrior diſtinguiſhed by his exploits? Becauſe he did his duty. A man of letters acquires glory by works that inſtruct and amend mankind, that is, by diſcharging the obligations of his functions. From theſe reflections ariſes this general reſult, that *true glory is a conſcientious regard to the duties of our ſtation*. A miſtaken ſenſe of duty is the ſource of falſe honour. Thus when a king thinks himſelf obliged to make conqueſts he becomes a votary of falſe glory, becauſe his great duty is to promote the public felicity, which is generally inconſiſtent with a ſpirit of conqueſt. When a warrior places

his glory in mere valour, he frequently diſgraces himſelf, by acts of temerity, and a criminal waſte of human blood. In the ſame manner the learned often go aſtray on the path of ambition; when they forget that their buſineſs is to teach wiſdom and virtue: when ſetting aſide this ſacred duty, they only aſpire to the applauſe of a public, which often cannot be pleaſed, but by writings that flatter its corruptions.

It is to be lamented, that the word *glory* is ſo frequently miſapplied, both in converſation and writing. It is ſometimes taken for *fame* and often for *pride*. I hope, my dear prince, that you will ſecure *true glory* by a perfect knowledge, and faithful diſcharge, of thoſe awful duties which divine Providence has aſſigned to you.

Yours with ſincerity &c.

Anſwer from His Royal Highneſs.

I THANK you for this juſt and conciſe definition of *true glory*. I am well perſuaded with you, that a king acquires no glory by an unneceſſary war. Yet, if he is compelled to vindicate his rights, he ſhould earn glory by heroic deeds; ſtill anxious to ſheath the ſword, whenever the welfare of his people requires it.

Yours affectionately &c.

(To be continued.)

On the Injuſtice *of eſtabliſhing a fixed rate of* Intereſt, *by* Law.*

(From the Analytical Review.)

IF the introduction of money, the repreſentative ſign, makes no change in the nature of trade, as doubtleſs it does not, then the value or price of money, the ſign, ought to vary as freely as that of the things ſignified by it. If my poſſeſſions are in money and yours in goods, each of us ought to be allowed to make as much of them as he can, according to the plenty or ſcarcity of the article.—But our commercial laws, by eſtabliſhing a *fixed* rate of intereſt, have oppoſed this fair and obvious principle of juſtice. If you lend me a houſe for a time, you are allowed to demand as much for it as you can get; but if I lend you my money for a time, I dare not aſk more than a certain premium. This abſurd ſyſtem, ſo far from ſerving a humane purpoſe, as is generally thought, operates in a contrary way. For if there were no fixed rate of intereſt, and money were plentiful, then young beginners in trade, and perſons in low circumſtances, would procure it at a price *comparitively* cheap, as well as others. If it were ſcarce, they would ſtill be able to procure it, at a price adequate to its value at that time, and to the greater riſk in lending it to *them*, than others. But as things now ſtand, ſuch perſons cannot procure money at all when it is ſcarce; nor often even when it is plentiful; for as no one dares aſk more than a certain rate, which is not adequate to the *peculi-*

* See ſome thoughts on the ſame ſubject, by Mr. Webſter, in our *Review* for the preſent month.

ar risk attending their case, it is obvious he will not lend to them at all; and therefore they are forced either to be without it, or to apply privately to some illegal dealer; who, if a knave, will demand twice as much as he ought to do; and though honest, must require such a premium, as may indemnify him for the additional risk he sustains, by acting against the laws of his country. Thus the man who might have borrowed money at 8 or 10 per cent, and by his industry have made 15 or 20 with it, is forced to remain idle, or to take it, to supply his necessities, at 20 or 30; and not being able to bring back so much by it, is gradually ruined.—It is to be hoped, these ideas will, by degrees, become generally understood; and that, in consequence, the present system on this subject, will undergo an entire revolution.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

GENEROSITY *of a* SPANISH GOVERNOR.

GENEROSITY, wherever it is found, is worthy of the highest honour; and seldom fails to meet with due applause. There is something so captivating, in this Godlike virtue, that we are charmed by the very recital of a humane and generous action. But when it is exercised towards an enemy, we must be insensible indeed to every thing that is truly great, if we do not feel a degree of reverence and admiration, which cannot be expressed in words. Among the many noble actions of this kind, that do honour to human nature, the following is related by one of the persons on board at the time, who is still living.

In the year 1756, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, the Elizabeth of London, captain William Edwards, coming from Jamaica, richly laden, met with a most violent storm in the gulf, by which means she sprung a leak, which threatened the crew with immediate destruction. To save their lives, they were obliged to run her into the Havannah. The captain went on shore directly, waited on the governor, told him the occasion of his putting in there, and that he surrendered his ship as a prize, and himself and his men as prisoners of war, only requesting good treatment. "No sir," replied the governor "had we taken you fairly at sea, or approaching our coasts with hostile intentions, your ship would then have been a prize, and your people prisoners. But we, though enemies are men, and as such are bound, by the common ties of humanity, to afford relief to our fellow-men in distress. We cannot, even against an enemy, take advantage of an act of God. You may therefore refit your vessel, traffick so far as may be necessary to defray your expences, and depart without molestation. I shall give you a pass, which will protect you till you are beyond Bermudas. If you are taken afterwards, you must be a prize, and your people prisoners; but now you are only a stranger, and consequently have a stranger's right to safety and protection."

She accordingly departed, after having undergone the necessary repairs, and arrived safe in London.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

Taken from a Collection of Eſſays, entitled Variety.

SIR,

I LABOUR under a ſpecies of diſtreſs, which I fear will at length drive me utterly from that ſociety, in which I am moſt ambitious to appear; but I will give you a ſhort ſketch of my origin and preſent ſituation, by which you will be enabled to judge of my difficulties.

My father was a farmer of no great property, and with no other learning than what he had acquired at a charity-ſchool; but my mother being dead, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage, which he fancied would have made him happy, viz, a learned education.——I was ſent to a country grammar-ſchool, and from thence to the univerſity, with a view of qualifying for holy orders. Here, having but ſmall allowance from my father, and being naturally of a timid and baſhful diſpoſition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardneſs, which is the fatal cauſe of all my unhappineſs, and which I now begin to fear can never be amended. You muſt know that in my perſon I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion, and light flaxen hair; but of ſuch extreme ſuſceptibility of ſhame, that, on the ſmalleſt ſubject of confuſion, my blood all ruſhes into my cheeks, and I appear a perfect full-blown roſe. The conſciouſneſs of this unhappy failing made me avoid ſociety, and I became enamoured of a college life; particularly when I reflected, that the uncouth manners of my father's family were little calculated to improve my outward conduct; I therefore had reſolved on living at the univerſity and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the poſture of my affairs, viz. my father's death, and the arrival of an uncle from the Indies.

This uncle I had very rarely heard my father mention, and it was generally believed that he was long ſince dead, when he arrived in England only a week too late to cloſe his brother's eyes. I am aſhamed to confeſs, what I believe has been often experienced by thoſe, whoſe education has been better than their parents', that my poor father's ignorance, and vulgar language, had often made me bluſh to think I was his ſon; and at his death I was not inconſolable for the loſs of *that*, which I was not unfrequently aſhamed to own. My uncle was but little affected, for he had been ſeparated from his brother more than thirty years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune which he uſed to brag, would make a Nabob happy; in ſhort, he had brought over with him the enormous ſum of thirty thouſand pounds, and upon this he built his hopes of never-ending happineſs. While he was planning ſchemes of greatneſs and delight, whether the change of climate might affect him, or what other cauſe I know not, but he was ſnatched from all his dreams of joy by a ſhort illneſs, of which he died, leaving me heir to all his property. And now, Sir, behold me at the age of twenty-five, well ſtocked with Latin, Greek, and Mathematicks, poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, but ſo awkward, and unverſed in every gentleman-like accompliſhment, that I am point-

ed at by all who ſee me, as the *wealthy learned clown.*

I have lately purchaſed an eſtate in the country, which abounds in (what is called) a faſhionable neighbourhood; and when you reflect on my parentage and uncouth manner, you will hardly think how much my company is courted by the ſurrounding families, (eſpecially by thoſe who have marriageable daughters:) From theſe gentlemen I have received familiar calls, and the moſt preſſing invitations, and, though I wiſhed to accept their offered friendſhip, I have repeatedly excuſed myſelf, under the pretence of not being quite ſettled; for the truth is, that when I have rode or walked, with full intention to return their ſeveral viſits, my heart has failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward, reſolving to try again to-morrow.

However, I at length determined to conquer my timidity, and three days ago, accepted of an invitation to dine this day, with one whoſe open eaſy manner left me no room to doubt a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about two miles diſtant, is a baronet, with about two thouſand pounds a year eſtate, joining to that I purchaſed; he has two ſons, and five daughters, all grown up, and living with their mother and a maiden ſiſter of Sir Thomas at Friendly-hall, dependant on their father. Conſcious of my unpoliſhed gait, I have for ſome time paſt, taken private leſſons of a profeſſor, who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance;" and though I at firſt found wondrous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of the mathematicks was of prodigious uſe, in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjuſtment of the centre of gravity to the five poſitions. Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirements would enable me to ſee the ladies with tolerable intrepidity: but alas! how vain are all the hopes of *theory*, when unſupported by habitual *practice*. As I approached the houſe, a dinner-bell alarmed my fears, leſt I had ſpoiled the dinner by want of punctuality; impreſſed with this idea, I bluſhed the deepeſt crimſon, as my name was repeatedly announced by the ſeveral livery ſervants, who uſhered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I ſaw; at my firſt entrance, I ſummoned all my fortitude, and made my new-learned bow to Lady Friendly, but unfortunately, in bringing back my left foot to the third poſition, I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed cloſe at my heels, to be the Nomenclator of the family. The confuſion this occaſioned in *me* is hardly to be conceived, ſince none but baſhful men *can* judge of my diſtreſs, and of that deſcription, the number I believe is very ſmall. The baronet's politeneſs by degrees diſſipated my concern, and I was aſtoniſhed to ſee how far good-breeding could enable him to ſuppreſs his feelings, and to appear with perfect eaſe, after ſo painful an accident.

The cheerfulneſs of her Ladyſhip, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, inſenſibly led me to throw off my reſerve and ſheepiſhneſs, till at length I ventured to join in converſation, and even to ſtart freſh ſubjects. The library being richly furniſhed, with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the ſeveral editions of the Greek claſſicks, in which the Baronet's opini-

on exactly coincided with my own. To this ſubject I was led, by obſerving an edition of Xenophon in ſixteen volumes, which (as I had never before heard of ſuch a thing) greatly excited my curioſity, and I roſe up to examine what it could be: Sir Thomas ſaw what I was about, and (as I ſuppoſed) willing to ſave me trouble, roſe to take down the book, which, made me more eager to prevent him, and, haſtily laying my hand on the firſt volume, I pulled it forcibly; but lo! inſtead of books, a board, which by leather and gilding, had been made to look like ſixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon a wedgwood ink-ſtand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas aſſure me, there was no harm; I ſaw the ink ſtreaming from an inlaid table on the Turkey-carpet, and, ſcarce knowing what I did, attempted to ſtop its progreſs with my cambrick handkerchief. In the height of this confuſion, we were informed that dinner was ſerved up, and I with joy perceived that the bell, which at firſt had ſo alarmed my fears, was only the half-hour dinner-bell.

In walking through the hall, and ſuite of apartments to the dining-room, I had time to collect my ſcattered ſenſes, and was deſired to take my ſeat betwixt Lady Friendly and her eldeſt daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a firebrand, and I was juſt beginning to recover myſelf, and to feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked-for accident, rekindled all my heat and bluſhes. Having ſet my plate of ſoup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miſs Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waiſtcoat, I tumbled the whole ſcalding contents into my lap. In ſpite of an immediate ſupply of napkins to wipe the ſurface of my clothes, my black ſilk breeches were not ſtout enough to ſave me from the painful effects of this ſudden fomentation, and for ſome minutes my legs and thighs ſeemed ſtewing in a boiling caldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had diſguiſed his torture, when I trod upon his toe, I firmly bore my pain in ſilence, and ſat with my lower extremities parboiled, amidſt the ſtifled giggling of the ladies and the ſervants.

I will not relate the ſeveral blunders which I made during the firſt courſe, or the diſtreſs occaſioned by my being deſired to carve a fowl, or help to various diſhes that ſtood near me, ſpilling a ſauce-boat, and knocking down a ſalt-ſeller; rather let me haſten to the ſecond courſe, "where freſh diſaſters overwhelmed me quite."

I had a piece of rich ſweet pudding on my fork, when miſs Louiſa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that ſtood near me; in my haſte, ſcarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth, hot as a burning coal; it was impoſſible to conceal my agony, my eyes were ſtarting from their ſockets. At laſt, in ſpite of ſhame and reſolution, I was obliged to drop the cauſe of torment on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compaſſionated my misfortune, and each adviſed a different application; one recommended oil, another water, but all agreed that wine was beſt for drawing out the fire; and a glaſs of ſherry was ordered me from the ſideboard, which I ſnatched up with eagerneſs: but, oh! how ſhall I tell the ſequel! whether the butler by accident miſtook, or purpoſely deſigned to drive me mad, he gave me the ſtrongeſt brandy, with which I filled my mouth, already flayed and bliſtered; totally unuſed to ev-

ry kind of ardent ſpirits, with my tongue, throat, and palate, as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not ſwallow, and, clapping my hands upon my mouth, the curſed liquor ſquirted through my noſe and fingers like a fountain, over all the diſhes; and I was cruſhed by burſts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the ſervants, and Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the meaſure of my ſhame and their diverſion was not yet complete. To relieve me from the intolerable ſtate of perſpiration, which this accident had cauſed, without conſidering what I did, I wiped my face with that ill-fated handkerchief, which was ſtill wet from the conſequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with ſtreaks of ink in every direction. The Baronet himſelf could not ſupport this ſhock, but joined his lady in the general laugh; while I ſprung from the table in deſpair, ruſhed out of the houſe, and ran home in an agony of confuſion and diſgrace, which the moſt poignant ſenſe of guilt could not have excited.

Thus, without having deviated from the path of moral rectitude, I am ſuffering torments like a "goblin damn'd." The lower half of me has been almoſt boiled, my tongue and mouth grilled, and I bear the mark of Cain upon my forehead; yet theſe are but trifling conſiderations, to the everlaſting ſhame which I muſt feel, whenever this adventure ſhall be mentioned; perhaps by your aſſiſtance, when my neighbours know how much I *feel* on the occaſion, they will ſpare a *baſhful man*, and (as I am juſt informed my poultice is ready) I truſt you will excuſe the haſte in which I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c.

Mongrell Morrell.

On the Invention of PORCELAIN *in* EUROPE.

IT is a remarkable circumſtance in the hiſtory of this beautiful production of art, that the Chineſe and Japaneſe invented it, a long time ago, concerning which nothing can be determined with any certainty. In Europe, none was made before this century. John Bottger, a German, from Schlaiz in Voigtland, was the firſt in Europe who invented the art of making porcelain. This man was apprentice to one Zorn, an apothecary at Berlin, where he met with an alchemiſt, who pretended to teach him his ſuppoſed art. Bottger then, imagining himſelf to be in poſſeſſion of the ſecret of making gold, immediately concluded that his fortune was made, and ran away from Berlin into Saxony in the year 1700. Thither he was purſued, but found protection in that country; where they at length urged him to give a ſpecimen of his pretended knowledge; which in fact the poor fellow was not able to do, as he had been impoſed upon, and in truth knew nothing of the matter. It happened however, that once having mixed various earths together, in order to make ſtrong and durable crucibles, in the courſe of baking them, he accidentally diſcovered the art of making porcelain. Thus the intended tranſmutation took place, not in the metals indeed, but in his own perſon; and, as if he had been touched with a conjuror's

wand, he was on a ſudden tranſformed from an alchemiſt into a potter. The firſt porcelain, which was manufactured at Dreſden, in the year 1706, was of a browniſh red colour, being made of a brown clay. The firſt white porcelain was made ſo early as in the year 1709, and in the year following the manufactory at Miſna was eſtabliſhed. The porcelain did not arrive at its greateſt perfection till after Bottger's deceaſe.

Simple method of trying the quality of GUN-POWDER.

FILL a thimble with the powder you wiſh to try. Pour it upon a dry white paper, fire the little heap with a burning coal, lightly touching the powder. If it is excellent, every grain will inſtantly riſe in ſmoke, only leaving on the paper a round ſpot, pearl-colour. If bad, it burns the paper. The mean effects between theſe two extremes will exactly ſhew the quality. The powder burning the paper but little, may be pronounced better than that burning it a great deal, and if it only blackens it, of a ſuperior quality to the firſt.

By this trial, the defects in its compoſition may alſo be diſcovered; if it blackens the paper, it contains too great a proportion of coal; does it leave yellow ſpots, too much ſulphur; if there remains on the paper ſmall grains like pins' heads, and they ſhould burn by applying fire, it is nitre, and the powder has not been well pulveriſed; if theſe do not burn, the nitre has not been properly refined.

ANECDOTES; *from* Leland's *Hiſtory of* Ireland.

IN the year 1487, a dreadful war was carried on in Ulſter, between the Chieftain O'Neal and the neighbouring Chieftain Tyrconnel. This war had nothing more conſiderable for its immediate cauſe, than the pride of O'Neal; who demanded that his enemy ſhould recognize his authority, by paying tribute. The laconic ſtyle with which the demand was made and rejected, would deſerve to be admired in a nobler conteſt. "Send me tribute; or elſe———" was the meſſage of O'Neal. The anſwer was expreſſed with the ſame princely brevity: "I owe you none; and if———"

AFTER the battle of the Boyne, King James threw out ſome ungenerous reflections on the conduct of his Iriſh troops on that occaſion: this provoked the officers, and they retorted it upon him; they contended, that their men, though not animated by a princely leader, had acted no inglorious part; and obſerved, that while William ſhared the dangers of his army, encouraging them by his preſence, by his voice, and by his example, James ſtood at ſome diſtance, a quiet ſpectator of the conteſt for his crown and dignity. They finiſhed with a very ſevere ſarcaſm; "Exchange kings," ſaid they, "and we will once more fight the battle!"

Thoughts *on* Education, *addreſſed to the Viſitors of the* Young Ladies' Academy, *in Philadelphia, by* John Swanwick, *Eſq.*

(Concluded from page 152.)

BUT I would not have a lady entirely devoted to muſic, nor give to it the time due to other attainments of conſequence; all I could deſire is, that it ſhould form a part of the education of our ladies, generally, and that unleſs where very forcible reaſons prevent, they ſhould be taught as much of it as may qualify them to pleaſe, charm, and entertain, at home, among their families and friends; and I am well aſſured, that leſs time and expence than is generally imagined are fully ſufficient for this. Here I would juſt obſerve, that it is impoſſible a young lady's time ſhould be ſo taken up, by the ſtudy of the language, and other uſual purſuits of that ſex, as not to allow an hour in the day for the acquiſition of muſic: this hour, then, if not ſo employed, might poſſibly be paſſed in indolence, which ſtupifies, or in folly, which debaſes the mind; and when ladies grow up to the age which introduces them into ſociety, there is always, in the afternoon or evening, a portion of time that may fall heavy on their hands, or perhaps be ſpent in inſipid common-place obſervations, unleſs appropriated to muſic, which, when introduced, never fails to have the beſt effects on all preſent: ſo that if duly conſidered, it will be found no time is devoted to this ſtudy, which could have been more profitably beſtowed on any other.

Another objection to muſic is, that ladies lay it aſide after marriage, that their harpſichords then ſerve only as ſide-boards to grace their parlours, but is this perhaps not too high colouring? A lady, while ſingle, has numerous occaſions in which ſhe may diſplay her muſical, as well as other acquirements, of which ſhe is deprived, or cannot properly avail herſelf, after marriage: then her chief pleaſure will naturally conſiſt in ſoothing, with her accompliſhments, her huſband, her children, her family, and from happy hours thus employed, thoſe not immediately connected with the houſe, may be excluded; but we ſhould not do right, thence to conclude none ſuch exiſted. I have the honour to be acquainted with ſeveral married ladies of this city, who have frequently given me the greateſt pleaſure, when they have admitted me to their harpſichords, where I never failed to improve, and where, indeed, all muſt improve, who know how to ſet a proper value on female excellence: ſeveral of theſe ladies I have known, after marriage, even to employ tutors to perfect them on the forte-piano. Let it be recorded to their honour, for they are not behind hand in ſkilful management of any other family concerns, with any ladies of their acquaintance in this large metropolis; however, if married perſons are ſo happy in each other, and in the various engagements which employ them, as not to ſtand in need of this auxiliary, muſic will ſtill be found, as good books always are, friends in reſerve, to be produced if wanted, but not intruding unleſs called for. "Public ſpectacles, gaudy aſſemblies, horſe races, &c." ſays a late writer on American affairs "drag

both men and women from the country, and inſpire them with diſguſt for it. Muſic, drawing, painting, architecture, attach all perſons to their homes. An harpſichord is a neighbour always at command, who anſwers all your queſtions, and never calumniates."

Many alledge that they would have given their children a muſical education, had they thought them poſſeſſed of a muſical ear; but of this how can they be aſcertained who never make the trial? I believe there are very few who have not this ear for muſic. "There is ſomething in harmony that pleaſes, and in diſſonance, that offends every ear; and were a piece to be played, conſiſting wholly of diſcords, or put together without any regard to rule, I believe no perſon whatever could liſten to it, without great diſguſt." The general taſte for it is ſhewn in the ardour with which it is ſought, when not found at home, at the theatres, at the concerts, at aſſemblies, private parties, walks, and in fact, every where, where it is likely to be found; and this taſte is ſo diffuſed that it pervades all ranks, the loweſt are not too low, the higheſt not too high for its influence—It reaches alike the monarch on his throne, and the priſoner in his dungeon,—it is applied to in proſperity as a crown of joy, as it is for a cordial in the ſharpeſt adverſity—ſo good is Providence in this reſpect, even to the ſlave, that frequently this ſweet Læthean ſtream, imparts to him the ſerenity of a king.

But further, I have not obſerved thoſe young ladies of my acquaintance who perform on inſtruments of muſic, to be at all inferior to any of their companions in other acquirements; but, on the contrary, have generally remarked, that this ſtudy gave aid and countenance to others in various departments. If this be the caſe, and that the expence cannot be a great object, when compared with a vaſt many others people are daily at, with leſs utility in proſpect. Since ſome pleaſures muſt be had for the mind, and none are more innocent; ſince it tends to make ladies fond of their homes, by giving them one more amuſement there; ſince it combines with morality and virtue to make life amiable and happy, let not the American fair conceive of it as unaccommodated to them—it will ſoften the ruggedneſs, and gradually poliſh the rudeneſs of our deſarts—it will ſmooth the untoward accidents of life, and, at laſt, aſſimilate us by its influence to thoſe ſpirits of an higher order, whoſe uniform employment it is.

"Look how the floor of heav'n
"Is thick inlaid with patterns of bright gold,
"There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
"But in its motion like an angel ſings;
"Still choiring to the young eye'd cherubims;
"Such harmony is in immortal ſouls?"

If we enquire into the ſtate of manners and ſociety in Europe, we ſhall find the moſt poliſhed and reſpectable nations all admitting and prizing inſtrumental muſic, as a very valuable branch of education, for every ſtation in life. France, a kingdom certainly inferior to none in arts, or in any thing which can make a people illuſtrious, is a great encourager and patron of muſic. Its national worſhip affords ſuperb inſtances of this. "Some years ſince" ſays Mr. Thicknеſſe,

in his tour through the Netherlands, "I followed the late king of France into the chapel at Verſailles, and though I had been prepared to expect much, I did not expect to be *heaven-ſtruck*, as I was when the king entered: I really thought the gates of heaven were thrown open, and that the burſt of harmony, which ſtruck my ears, had tranſported me beyond the limits of mortality." With muſic, almoſt every ſubject of that empire is converſant; and, into whatſoever part of the world they migrate, they are ſure to bear the muſes, as well as the graces, in their train. The Germans, a nation as famous for valour in war, as for patient induſtry in peace, are all muſicians, and have extended its influence to temper and ſubdue the rigours of every ſituation and climate. The Swiſs, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Portugueſe, all are great proficients in this art: and what nation is more famous in this way than that from which we ourſelves have deſcended? We have ſeen them of late celebrate the anniverſary of Handel, with a pomp and magnificence unknown to former ages. Let us only imagine the venerable walls of that ancient cathedral, Weſtminſter-Abbey, containing, at once, 800 of the moſt celebrated artiſts; upwards of 4000 perſons of the firſt diſtinction in the kingdom, with the ſovereign at their head; all at an expence of more than 12000 guineas, for three days, and we ſhall have ſome idea of the tribute paid, on this occaſion, to the memory of this great teacher of the muſical art: an art to which indeed all people pay homage; whoſe influence, no nation, ſavage or civilized, can reſiſt; and which, if it cannot, as the poets have ſung, remove rocks and ſtones, can, at leaſt, impel men to effect it; as well as to march to the breach, and face even danger and death under its venerable auſpices. Indeed, we may ſay of it, as a late writer has of poetry, its ſiſter art,—that its influence over the human heart is coeval with it; not limited by time or country, but univerſal to the world, in all its parts, and all its periods. It is the language of rapture, ſprings with invention, and flows with devotion. The enthuſiaſt in love or glory breaks forth into it ſpontaneouſly, and the voice of lamentation, attuned by ſenſibility, falls naturally into it.

"Did not Lycurgus, one of the wiſeſt and leaſt voluptuous of all ancient legiſlators, give great encouragement to muſic? Does not Polybius, a grave hiſtorian, eminent for ſolidity of judgment, aſcribe the humanity of the Arcadians to the influence of this art; and the barbarity of their neighbours, the Cynethians, to their neglect of it? Does not Monteſquieu, one of the firſt names in modern philoſophy, prefer it to all other amuſements, as being that which leaſt corrupts the ſoul? Quintilian is very copious in the praiſe of it; and extols it as an incentive to valour, as an inſtrument of moral and intellectual diſcipline; as an auxiliary to ſcience; as an object of attention to the wiſeſt men; and a ſource of comfort and aſſiſtance in labour, even to the meaneſt. The heroes of ancient Greece were ambitious to excel in muſic, and it is recorded of Themiſtocles, as ſomething extraordinary, that he was not. Socrates appears to have had checks of conſcience, for neglecting to accompliſh himſelf in this art—for he tells Cebes, a little before he ſwallowed the deadly draught, that he had all his life been haunted with a dream, in which one ſeemed to ſay to him,—Oh, Socrates, compoſe and

practiſe muſic! in compliance with which admonition, he amuſed himſelf, while under ſentence of death, with turning ſome of Æſop's Fables into verſe, and making an hymn in honour of Apollo: —the only ſort of harmonious compoſition that was then in his power."

Ignorance in muſic, ſays Rollin, in his Ancient Hiſtory, was deemed a defect of education, in the freeſt ſtates of Greece; on the contrary, a capacity in it did honour to the greateſt men. Epaminondas was praiſed for playing well upon the flute, as Themiſtocles was cenſured for being found wanting in acquirements of this nature. Plato, the moſt grave philoſopher of antiquity, conſidered muſic as an object of vaſt importance in ſociety; and hence, in his books, we ſee him very intent to preſcribe rules for it, that it might be kept within the bounds of utility and decorum. Nor was it without a meaning that the ancients, in their mythology, repreſented the graces and muſes as females; intimating their peculiar correſpondence with the temper and employments of the fair. But perhaps it will be alledged; that the ancient was very different from the modern muſic, and that this laſt is very much degenerated, as to the effect it is intended to produce on the mind and temper. It may be ſo, as to that ſpecies of muſic which we meet with in public places of entertainment; from the combination of various inſtruments, and the efforts uſed there, only to diſplay the execution and nice taſte of the performer. But the muſic which I recommend to the fair, and wiſh to ſee in uſe here, is the union of vocal with the inſtrumental, in its utmoſt ſimplicity; the performance of the old Scotch tunes and ſongs, which, more than any other, have a ſenſible influence on the mind, and are founded in rural and unaffected nature. "Muſic, like eloquence," ſays Dr. Gregory, "muſt propoſe, as its end, a certain effect to be produced on the hearers: if it produce this effect, it is good muſic, if it fails it is bad; ſimplicity in melody is abſolutely neceſſary in all muſic intended to reach the heart, or even greatly to delight the ear. The ſubject of the muſic muſt therefore be ſimple, and eaſily traced: and not a ſingle note or grace ſhould be admitted, but what has a tendency to the end propoſed." Under ſuch reſtrictions muſical knowledge will be eaſily obtained, will endear all the walks of domeſtic life; and produce the moſt excellent effects on ſociety in this country, where melody is frequently deſirable to allay the heats, and calm the rage of contending parties; and where to the dawnings of a conſtitution, that bids fair to ſecure to federal America a long reign of freedom and of juſtice; I could wiſh to ſee the revival and ſtudy of the fine arts, as the proper emblems of her triumph.

With reſpect to drawing, I can not conceive any reaſon why it ſhould be diſcouraged, as part of an American lady's education. It is one of thoſe ſtudies which expand and elevate the mind—make it intimately acquainted with the beauties of art and nature—and enable it to retain their ſemblances in the moſt agreeable manner. It is an entertainment innocent in itſelf, and apt to endear home to the ladies converſant in it—whoſe pencils are employed either in tracing the features of a friend, in drawing the image of a flower, in delineating the bloom of a landſcape, or in laying down, on a ſilken chart, the map of the world; to ornament their fire-ſides, to decorate their walls, or to recal the moſt agreeable ideas to their minds; I muſt confeſs I ſee

not that the duties of the married life are ſo continual, uninterrupted, and fatiguing, as to exclude ſuch amuſements. I hope time will always be found for them, and that they will elegantly paint the hours of thoſe who have made the acquiſition. I would only add, on this head, that drawing is nearly allied to writing, that it is connected with many kinds of needle-work, and with many of the mechanic arts, that it will form one other ſhield to guard a lady, in caſe of unexpected misfortunes, from the horrors of dependance, as well as enable her, in caſe of an happy marriage, to prove the beſt inſtructreſs of her children.

As to the ſtudy of the French language, it is true, at preſent it does not appear ſo neceſſary in America as in Europe; but when we reflect that education is the preparation we make for the journey of life, and that it is hard to ſay where this may lead, or on what ſhore it may caſt us. It ſeems very adviſeable for thoſe who can afford time and expence, to make themſelves acquainted with a language which, by common conſent, is now become that of the world. Our own country will poſſibly be ſituated, in twenty-five or fifty years hence, very differently from what it now is. Our intercourſe with Europe muſt be expected to be extended, eſpecially with that part of it to whoſe illuſtrious exertions in our defence, in the late ſtruggle for freedom, we are ſo greatly indebted for peace, liberty, and ſafety. Let us not therefore, when thinking of education, confine our views to the preſent moment; let us rather look into futurity, and ſo arm our ladies on every ſide, that, like the moſt poliſhed of all bodies, they may be equally admired, from whatever ſcale of accompliſhments they are ſeen.

The catechiſm, as adapted to the various denominations of children is taught here,—and premiums adjudged to thoſe who excel in the Chriſtian, as well as in other branches of knowledge,—this is certainly a very excellent part of our ſyſtem of education—too much attention cannot be given, nor too much commendation paid to it. We can never be a great or an happy people, but as the ſentiments of true religion and virtue make a greater and greater impreſſion on every part of the community. But as the minds of our young ladies become ſenſible of this influence, they will promote it in the world, among their families and friends, ſo that we ſhall ſee its light and luſtre univerſally diffuſed. Like the guardian angels of our ſex, they will gradually lead us to thoſe celeſtial realms from which we have been exiled; but for a return to which it is the object of all ſublunary devotions to prepare us. Nothing indeed can be more becoming a lady, than the ſentiments of a rational, well informed piety. It accords ſo admirably with all their accompliſhments, and with all the excellencies of their nature,—it is their beſt ſafeguard and ſecurity,—and, in proportion as they encourage it among the gentlemen, they will extend the limits of their own empire, and lay the beſt foundation for their own tranquility and comfort in every walk of domeſtic life.

The diſcipline and order obſerved in this inſtitution, are all that might have been expected from the docility and gentleneſs of the fair; and the principal's muſt certainly be a moſt agreeable taſk, to guide and direct minds which nature has caſt in a mould ſo ſuitable for ſtudy,

and ſo prediſpoſed, by tractability, for all kinds of improvement.

Nor would I here omit the acknowledgements which I think are due, not only from me, but from all who have the proſperity of this inſtitution at heart, to the very amiable and learned member * of your board, whoſe very uſeful lectures on the ſubjects of chemiſtry and natural philoſophy, as the ſame are adapted to the uſe and improvement of the fair, have been of late the theme of univerſal applauſe. The conſciouſneſs of having diffuſed uſeful knowledge, and of having thereby rendered the moſt valuable ſervice to his country—will be, I am ſure, in his eſtimation, no inconſiderable reward. May its value be enhanced hereafter, by ſeeing the evening of his life honoured, and reſpected, by thoſe whoſe morning it has been ſo much his ſtudy and delight to improve.

And now, Young Ladies, the time is come, when thoſe of your number who have entitled themſelves to premiums will receive them.—You have ſeen the frequent pleaſure with which I have inſcribed the books appropriated, by the Viſitors, to your honor—I have wiſhed, at the time, that it was on marble that I was perpetuating your deſerts—or with laurels of a verdure unfading, that I was employed to decorate temples ſo devoted, as yours are, I hope, to ſcience, and to virtue.—Oh long may you enjoy the diſtinction you have here obtained! and when you quit theſe walls, and as you advance to higher purſuits in life, treaſure theſe little teſtimonials of the applauſe and attachment of your Viſitors; and let them go down to your lateſt deſcendants, as memorials of your glory, and as models for their reſpectful imitation.

Thoſe young ladies who have not, as yet, obtained any of theſe claſſical wreaths, will not, I am ſure, be deficient in zeal to acquire them; ſo we ſhall ſee them gradually advancing nearer, and nearer, to the requiſite perfection.

When I ſee before me ſo large an aſſemblage of young ladies, deſtined to occupy, in all probability, ſo many various and important ſtations of life: when I conſider the influence which you will neceſſarily have in ſociety, and over the hearts and manners of your countrymen, I cannot help feeling the moſt ardent wiſhes for your improvement, in every uſeful or ornamental branch of knowledge; that when you go into the ſocial walks of life, the luſtre of your examples, and the intelligence of your minds, may anſwer the moſt valuable purpoſes, and diſpoſe others to ſimilar qualifications.

The numerous avocations of our ſex, the labour and fatigue that are expected from us, and the little time many of us have for cultivating the finer and more delicate branches of education, all have a tendency to make us look forward, with delight, to the proſpect of the acquiſition we ſhall make, when united to ladies, who add to the uſeful, the ornamental endowments of the mind. By this means our induſtry may be more than rewarded, our fatigues and diſtreſſes overpaid, and our whole journey through life be planted with roſes. To give us happineſs, and to ſupport the viciſſitudes and misfortunes of the world, was the intention of a benevolent Deity, in adding women to the ſociety of men. You, I am ſure, will make it your ſtudy, by fulfilling all the duties of your ſtations, with a ſcrupulous exactneſs, to further and accompliſh the de-

* Dr. Ruſh.

ſign. Happy will it make me, ladies, if Providence ſhall indulge me with ſuch a continuance of life, as will enable me to prove a witneſs of your felicity, in the more advanced, as well as in the early periods of life. In the mean time, I ſhall never ceaſe to hear, or to ſee, with pleaſure, any thing come to paſs whereby your happineſs, or that of our common country, may be promoted; but ſtill more happy will it make me, ſhould it ever be in my power to add any thing to the proſperity of either.

Here Mr. Swanwick pauſed, till premiums were diſtributed among thoſe young ladies, who had been found to excel in the various branches of literature taught in the Academy, when he concluded in the following words:

YOUNG LADIES,

Permit me to congratulate you on theſe very flattering diſtinctions, thus publicly awarded to your very meritorious exertions in the purſuit of knowledge. May the laurels with which ſhe has now adorned you, prove only the buds of thoſe which are deſtined, with maturer glory, to decorate your future lives—and, may the books you have now received be long preſerved, as valuable memorials of your early attainments in literature, and as teſtimonials of the unfeigned approbation and eſteem of your *Viſitors.*

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 164.)

TO complete our hiſtory of the firſt campaign, it remains that we record the principal events which occurred in the Southern colonies.

Theſe, in common with their ſiſter colonies, had been active in training the people to the uſe of arms, ever ſince the riſing of the general congreſs, in 1774. After the battle of Lexington, however, their former exertions, in this particular, were redoubled. The Virginian's took an early, an active, and a ſpirited part in every public meaſure. Though remote from the immediate ſcene of action, they knew that a common fate awaited all the colonies, and that it was their duty to concur in an appeal to arms, when all other means to obtain redreſs of their wrongs, and to ſecure their invaluable privileges, had been tried in vain.

Lord Dunmore, the governor of the province, had been engaged in violent diſputes with the Aſſembly, which he diſſolved in an abrupt manner. This was attended with a peculiar hardſhip; their militia laws were about to expire, and the danger of inſurrection, at this critical period, from the numerous ſlaves in that colony, was very alarming. A convention was elected, which met in March, and recommended to each county the raiſing of a volunteer-company, for the defence of the colony.

So much was the governor alarmed by this ſtep, that he had a quantity of powder immediately conveyed from the public magazine, in Williamſburgh, to an armed veſ-

sel in the river. Though this was done in the night, by a party of marines, the citizens were immediately acquainted with it; and demanded, with arms in their hands, that it should be restored. The interposition of the mayor and corporation prevented violent measures. But it being soon after reported that a second robbery of the magazine was intended, the inhabitants again took up arms, with a determined resolution to prevent it. The governor, enraged at these commotions, threatened to set up the royal standard, to enfranchise and arm the negroes, and to destroy Williamsburgh. This, so far from intimidating, excited a still higher degree of resentment. Indeed the whole tenor of his conduct bespoke a want, not only of talents, but of disposition, either to conciliate the affections of the people, or to calm their resentment. Wherever the news of his having seized the powder, and of his threats came, town or county meetings were called without delay. In all of these the conduct of the governor was reprobated in the most pointed terms. Irritated to the utmost, many flew to arms. The volunteers of Hanover county, with captain Patrick Henry at their head, marched for Williamsburgh, to secure the public treasury, and to enforce a restitution of the powder. On their way they were met by the magistrates of the town. A negociation took place. The receiver-general engaged to pay for the powder; and it was agreed that both the magazine and treasury should be guarded by the inhabitants of Williamsburgh. Satisfied, for the present, with these conditions, the inhabitants returned to their homes.

The violent and unaccommodating measures now adopted by the governor, rendered him exceedingly odious in the eyes of the people; and hastened the commencement of actual hostilities. He sent his lady and family on board of a man of war; fortified his palace, surrounded it with artillery, and garrisoned it with a party of marines. He also issued a proclamation, in which he charged Mr. Henry and his associates with treason and rebellion; and attributed the late disturbances to an intention to subvert the government. But the people were still farther incensed, by the discovery and publication of certain letters, written by Lord Dunmore to the British ministry. These, they contended, misrepresented facts, and gave an injurious account of the Colonists.

In this confused state of affairs, the governor convened the Assembly. His motive for this unexpected measure was, to obtain if possible their acceptance of Lord North's conciliatory proposals, which he strenuously urged, in a long and plausible speech. The Assembly, however, rejected those proposals, with no less warmth and unanimity than the other colonies. Viewing them as an insidious plan to divide the colonies, without redressing their wrongs, they referred them to the Continental Congress, declaring that the determination of this, and all such general matters, rested with that body, in which all the provinces were represented.

One of the first acts of the Assembly had been the appointment of a committee, to enquire into the causes of the late disturbances, and the state of the magazine. They reported, that the commotions among the people had arisen from an apprehension that hostile designs had been formed against them; and that the remaining powder had been buried, the muskets deprived of

their locks, and ſpring-guns placed ſo as to diſcharge themſelves on thoſe who ſhould attempt to enter the magazine. The clamours againſt the governor were now become very great. He either was, or pretended to be, alarmed for his perſonal ſafety; and went on board the Fowey man of war, with the utmoſt ſecrecy, during the night. In a meſſage to the Houſe of Burgeſſes, he aſſigned, for his motive, an apprehenſion of falling a victim to popular fury. The Council and Burgeſſes jointly aſſured him that his apprehenſions were groundleſs; and promiſed to protect him, if he returned with his family to the palace. In his reply he refuſed to comply with their requeſt. He charged the Houſe of Burgeſſes with fomenting the turbulent proceedings of the people, and with a deſign to ſubvert the conſtitution. Theſe charges were productive of an anſwer, fraught with the moſt ſevere recrimination.

In this bitter manner was a correſpondence continued till the cloſe of the ſeſſion, when the aſſembly intreated the governor to come on ſhore, and give his aſſent to thoſe bills which were ready for his ratification. He refuſed to comply; but informed them he was ready to receive them on board the Fowey. This terminated, at once, all intercourſe between him and that body. They immediately declared that ſuch a requiſition was an open breach of their privileges; and that they had ſufficient grounds to apprehend that the colony was in danger. They adviſed the people to be on their guard, to prepare for the common defence of their country and their freedom, againſt the attempts that were probably at no great diſtance. They concluded by profeſſing their attachment to Great Britain, on conſtitutional principles, and broke up the ſeſſion. Thus ended the Britiſh government in the moſt ancient of the American colonies, near two centuries after its diſcovery, by the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. *July* 18,

A convention was immediately elected by the people; and inveſted both with legiſlative and executive authority, in an unlimited degree. This meaſure the emergency of the times required. The convention ſpeedily embodied an armed force; and publiſhed a ſpirited juſtification of their conduct.

In the mean time, lord Dunmore had fitted out ſeveral armed veſſels, which were manned chiefly with loyaliſts, and negro-ſlaves who had run away from their maſters. This force, though unequal to any conſiderable undertaking, was ſufficient to alarm the inhabitants near the ſhores. Theſe were expoſed to continual depredation. Parties frequently landed, ſet fire to houſes, deſtroyed plantations, carried off ſlaves, and ſeized on the perſons of the inhabitants. This compelled them to be more vigilant. Detachments of the newly embodied forces were ordered to the ſhores of the rivers, and the ſea coaſts, to repel the enemy. And as endeavours were uſed to cut off all means of ſubſiſtence from the ſhipping, none could be obtained but by the ſword. This gave riſe to continual ſcenes of rapine and devaſtation; and much blood was ſhed. Thus war, though not formally denounced, was not the leſs real.

Oct. 25. The forces under Dunmore attempted to burn Hampton; but a body of riflemen plied the aſſailants with their muſketry, ſo reſolutely, and with ſo much dexterity, that they were obliged to retire, with the loſs of one of their veſſels. The governor,

Nov. 7. rendered desperate by this repulse, issued a proclamation, declaring that martial law, for the punishment of traitors, should be established throughout the colony. All persons, capable of bearing arms, who should not repair to the royal standard, were to be reputed rebels; and the slaves and servants of such persons were declared free, on condition of their taking up arms in the king's service.

This proclamation excited the utmost abhorrence in all the colonies. It was carrying resentment beyond the common bounds of humanity, and the rules established among civilized nations. It led to horrors of every description. It authorized domestic murders and assassinations, and encouraged the perpetration of all manner of barbarity. Such was the light in which it was viewed at the time. It was not, however, productive of such dreadful consequences as had been apprehended. The governor's threat, about six months before, had put people on their guard. The inhabitants were now armed, and capable of crushing any insurrection that might be attempted. Upon the whole, the proclamation was of very little service to the royal cause, while it united the colonists more firmly, against a government which had endeavoured to destroy the bands of society, and domestic security.

Lord Dunmore was now at Norfolk, where he was joined by a considerable number of Negroes and white inhabitants. He began to entertain hopes of being soon able to recover his authority in the province, when he received intelligence that a body of Virginians, under Colonel Woodford, were on their march to attack him. He immediately fortified the great bridge near Norfolk, the only way by which the town could be approached. The Provincials advanced within cannon-shot, and fortified themselves, in such a manner that their works could only be approached by a narrow causeway in front. Thus they remained for some days.

At length, one of the Provincials, who had been properly instructed, went over to the enemy, in the assumed character of a deserter, and represented the force under colonel Woodford as very insignificant. This had the desired effect. A plan was formed for surprising the Provincials in their intrenchments; and a silent attack was made, at three o'clock in the morning, with fixed bayonets. Captain Fordyce, with about sixty grenadiers, led the van. He had passed the causeway, and was advancing within a few yards of the breast-work, when he, together with a number of his men, fell by a severe fire from the Provincials, who had been apprised of their coming, and were ready to receive them. The lieutenant was taken, with some of the survivors, all of whom were wounded. Shortly after this defeat, Lord Dunmore abandoned Norfolk, and retired, with his adherents, on board the ships.

Here they were cut off from all communication with the country, and were reduced, by famine, and the firing of the riflemen from the houses and wharfs, to most dreadful extremities. About this time, a man of war, of some force, arrived in Norfolk harbour from England. Strengthened by the arrival of this vessel, Dunmore began to assume a bolder tone. A flag was sent on shore to demand a supply of provisions for the fleet, and also that the riflemen should desist from destroying the men on board the ships. These requisitions were accompanied with a threat of burning the town, in case of a refusal. The

Jan. 8. 1776. answer was a peremptory denial of both his demands. He accordingly put his threat in execution, and Norfolk was reduced to ashes. In this wanton manner was destroyed one of the first towns in Virginia, for opulence and commerce. The damage, by computation, amounted to between three and four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

So great was the inveteracy of the provincials, in consequence of this cruel measure, that they determined on cutting off all means of sustenance from the ships. With this intent they destroyed the houses and plantations near the river, and obliged the inhabitants to remove, with their cattle, provisions, and effects, farther up the country.

While these operations were going forward on the coast, a plan had been laid for invading Virginia in a different quarter. On the proposal of one Connelly, a Pennsylvanian, who waited on Dunmore, about the end of July, shortly after he had abdicated his government, it was agreed that Connelly should take measures to raise a considerable force, on the frontiers of Virginia and the Carolinas, to procure also the aid of the Canadians and Indians, and with these, in conjunction with the British garrisons at detroit and Fort-Gage, which were furnished with ammunition and artillery sufficient for the expedition, penetrate Virginia as far as Alexandria. Here he was to have arrived in April 1776, where it was concerted that Lord Dunmore should meet him with the fleet, and all the force he could collect. Alexandria was then to be strongly fortified, and made the centre of their operations. This plan had been submitted to, and approved by, general Gage; and Connelly was on his way to Detroit, when he was apprehended near Hager's-Town in Maryland. Among the papers found on him, were a sketch of the plan, and a letter from Dunmore to an Indian chief. These betrayed the whole design. Connelly was imprisoned; the papers published; and the whole plan frustrated. The detection of this meditated attack on their defenceless frontiers, with blood-thirsty savages, united the people still more firmly, and quickened their resentment against the abettors of such a barbarous measure.

Nov. 23

In North Carolina the people acted with the same early spirit, and decided firmness, as in the other colonies; and the most active measures were taken to prepare for the defence of the province. Continual controversies subsisted between governor Martin and the inhabitants, but particularly between him and the provincial congress. He was charged with having, like Lord Dunmore, endeavoured to raise the negroes in arms against their masters; and, in consequence of that, and other charges, was declared an enemy to the colony; and all persons were forbidden to hold any communication with him. To this he replied by a proclamation, in which he accused them of designs inimical to peace and the established government; and tending manifestly to stir up sedition and rebellion. The provincial congress declared this proclamation a libel of the most injurious and defamatory nature; branded it with every opprobrious epithet, and ordered it to be publicly burned, by the common executioner.

In the mean time, governor Martin was busily engaged in fortifying his palace at Newbern,

which he intended both for a garrison and magazine. He was also forming arrangements for mustering an army in the interior parts of the country, where a number of Highland emigrants, and a numerous banditti, named regulators, resided. He had partly executed his design of fortifying his palace, and furnishing it with military stores, when the people, aware of his intentions, assembled about his house. He took refuge immediately on board a vessel in Cape Fear river; and the populace, on examining his garden and yard, found a quantity of powder and military stores, concealed under ground.

In South Carolina the people were early prepared for a vigorous defence of the colony. It was discovered that the governor, Lord William Campbell, was endeavouring to stir up the Indians, and the inhabitants of the back settlements, to take up arms in support of the royal government. This excited such commotions, that he was obliged, about the middle of September, to follow the example of governor Martin and Lord Dunmore, and take refuge on board an armed vessel in the harbour.

The government of the province was now exercised by the provincial congress, a council of safety, and subordinate committees. To obviate any danger that might arise from the negociations that had been carried on with the back-settlers, the council of safety deputed Mr. Drayton and the Rev. William Tennent to confer with them, and explain the nature of the dispute. Mr. Drayton was a judge of the superior court, a warm whig, and a very popular man. His and Mr. Tennent's eloquence was exerted, at several meetings with those people. They were, at length, prevailed on, with a good deal of difficulty, to engage to remain neuter.

The leaders of the popular party, soon after, sent a small present of powder and lead to the Cherokee Indians, with a view to procure their friendship. This, notwithstanding the late engagement to remain neuter, was seized by the royalists, as it passed through their country. A report was immeditely propagated, that it was intended to bring the Indians against the loyalists in the back settlements. The inhabitants now flew to arms; some in support of royal, and others of provincial measures. The whigs, however, were so numerous, so firm, and so well united, that their feeble opposers were not able to make head against them. The principal leaders were seized, and their followers dispersed, without the loss of a single man, on the part of the provincials.

Intelligence having been received, that preparations were making in England, which were principally levelled at this colony, no means were neglected to put it in a posture of defence. Forces were raised and diligently trained; and strong forts were erected. Great pains were particularly taken in fortifying Charleston in the best manner possible.

We have already mentioned the accession of Georgia to the Union. In that, as in all the Southern colonies, the royal government was forced to give way to that instituted by the people. While Britain turned her whole strength against Massachusetts, no military force was deemed necessary to awe the Southern colonies, their defection not being at all apprehended. This security they were in some measure lulled into, by the interception of a letter from Sir James Wright, governor of Georgia, to general

Gage. This letter ſtated the neceſſity of ſending troops to the Southward; but a forged letter, in which the ſeal and hand-writing were exactly imitated, was forwarded in its ſtead. This was ſo written, as to induce a belief, that the tranquil ſtate of affairs rendered the preſence of troops unneceſſary. The deception took; and the internal oppoſition to popular meaſures was inſufficient to prevent their ſucceſs. Thus, before the cloſe of the year 1775, the profeſſion of arms was become general; and all the colonies were firmly united in the common cauſe.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

STRICTURES *on Dr.* BROWN'S Elements *of* Medicine.

(By an ADVOCATE for TRUTH.)

"*The only ſure method of proving the truth of any theory, is to put it to the teſt of experiment.*"

TO teach the art of curing diſeaſes, with the greateſt certainty, is, or ought to be, the principal object of every ſyſtem of phyſic; and the rules for this purpoſe ought to be drawn from principles eſtabliſhed on facts, ſupported by experience, and confirmed by repeated obſervations.

The new ſyſtem, entitled *Elements of Medicine*, taught and publiſhed by the late Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, not only lays claim to all theſe, but alſo pretends to have advanced the medical art to the rank of a ſcience, and to have eſtabliſhed rules ſo ſimple and intelligible, and ſo conciſe and comprehenſive, at the ſame time, that a ſtudent, with a common ſhare of underſtanding, may acquire all the knowledge neceſſary to be known in the profeſſion, in the courſe of one or two ſeaſons, without being ſubjected to the diſagreeable and toilſome taſk, of conſuming the ſprightly hours of youth in ſtudy and retirement.

But notwithſtanding theſe confident pretenſions and plauſible profeſſions, it appears to me to be ſo ill calculated to anſwer the end propoſed, that I am induced to lay open a few of the many errors and imperfections with which it abounds, in hopes of putting ſtudents upon their guard, and preventing them from being miſled by its ſophiſtry.

For this purpoſe I propoſe, firſt to give a ſummary of the doctrine and practice, which it inculcates; and then offer ſuch remarks as ſhall occur to me.

"Life, (ſays the author of this ſyſtem,) is a forced ſtate; for man and other animals differ from themſelves in their dead ſtate, and from any other inanimate matter, in this property alone, that they can be affected by external agents, as well as by certain functions peculiar to themſelves, in ſuch manner that the phenomena peculiar to life can be produced."

"The external agents, in general, are reducible to heat, meats, and drinks, the blood, the fluids ſecreted from the blood, and air; all of which are denominated *exciting powers*—Poiſons and contagions are alſo ſuppoſed to operate on the ſyſtem by a ſtimulating property, but differing in the degree of ſtimulus."

"The functions of the system itself, producing the same effect, are muscular contraction, sense, and the energy of the brain in thinking, and in exciting passion and emotion—While they affect the system in the same manner as the other agents, so with respect to their origin, they arise both from the others and from themselves.—The result of withholding either the property distinguishing living from dead matter, or the operation of either of the two sets of powers, is the non-existence of life.—The property by which both sets of powers act, is excitability, and the acting powers are called exciting powers, or stimuli.—The effect of the exciting powers acting upon the excitability is called excitement.—Some of the exciting powers act by evident impulses: and as the identity of the effect of others infers the same mode of operation, they are all denominated stimulant, or exciting."

"Stimuli are either universal or local. The former, by their action, produce excitement over the whole system, hence termed universal.—Local stimuli act only on the part to which they are applied; and do not, without previously producing an affection in it, affect the rest of the system.—*We know not* what *excitability* is, or in what manner it is affected by the exciting powers. But whatever it be, either a certain quantity, or a certain energy, of it, is assigned to every being, upon the commencement of its living state.—The quantity of energy is different in different animals, and in the same animal at different times.—Final causes are not to be explained; but upon this, as well as every other subject, we must abide by facts."

"As there is always some excitability, however small, while life remains, and the action of the exciting powers is never wanting, in one degree or another; the conclusion from that fact is, that they are all endowed with more or less of stimulant power; and that this must be, either *excessive*, in *due proportion*, or *deficient*. — A great quantity of blood stimulates in excess, and therefore produces the diseases that depend upon too much stimulus; but an under proportion of blood, though debilitating in its effect, and inducing the diseases that depend upon debility as their cause, must still be understood to be stimulant, but only so much more weakly stimulant as the penury is more considerable: — The same conclusion applies to all the other exciting powers, every one of which is stimulant, more or less; nor is there any such thing as a sedative power in nature, but only comparatively, as being less stimulant than others — It must therefore be admitted, that the operation of poisons and contagions is stimulant."

"Since, then, the general powers produce all the phenomena of life, and the only operation by which they do so is stimulant, it follows that the whole phenomena of life, every state and degree of health, and of disease also, consists in stimulus, and is owing to no other cause."—

"Excitement, the effect of the exciting powers, the true cause of life, is, within certain boundaries, produced in a degree proportioned to the degree of stimulus.—The degree of stimulus when moderate produces health; in a higher degree it produces a form of disease denominated *sthenic*" (which is a state of excitement too high to be compatible with health; and is distinguished by an extraordinary degree of power and action of the

ſymptoms)—"But when the ſtimulating powers have not been ſufficiently applied, to produce a degree of excitement equal to the healthy ſtandard, but falls conſiderably ſhort of that ſtate, it produces a form of diſeaſe of an oppoſite nature, called *aſthenic*; in which the generality of the ſymptoms denote their cauſe to be a deficiency of power."

"As what has been mentioned is the cauſe both of diſeaſe and of perfect health, according to the degree of force in their operation; ſo that which reſtores the morbid to the healthy ſtate, is a diminution of excitement in the caſe of the ſthenic form, and an increaſe of the ſame excitement for the removal of the aſthenic form, both which intentions are called indications of cure."

A mutual relation obtains between the excitability and the excitement, ſo that the more weakly the powers have acted, or the leſs the ſtimulus has been, the more abundant the excitability becomes; but the more powerful the action of the ſtimulus has been, the leſs, in quantity and energy, the excitability becomes—This is the effect of the application of cold; hence the ill effects of a ſudden tranſition. "When the excitability is waſted, by any one Stimulus, there is ſtill a reſerve of it, capable of being acted upon by any other, eſpecially if ſtronger than the former."

"Both diatheſes ariſe from an operation of the exciting powers, the ſame in kind but differing in degree, and are both prevented and removed by remedies which have the ſame action, but oppoſite in degree to that which produced them."

"The ſame debilitating remedies which remove any one ſthenic diſeaſe, remove that whole form of diſeaſe, and every variety of that form. And the ſame ſtimulant means which cure any one aſthenic diſeaſe, remove all the reſt of that form.—Thus, the palſy, as far as it is curable, and dropſy, in ſo far as it is a general affection, as well as the gout and fevers, are all removed by the ſame remedies, that is, by the operation of ſtimulants proportioned to the degree of debility preſent. And are not peripneumony, rheumatiſm, catarrh, ſmall-pox, meaſles &c. all removed by the ſame remedies and method of treatment; by debilitants, ſuch as evacuations, abſtinence and expoſure to cold?—The excitability is one undivided property, extended over the whole ſyſtem, only in a larger proportion in ſome parts than in others; and in both forms of diſeaſe, the operation is a common one over all, nor is there any diverſity but in degree."

"The appearance of ſymptoms, which is ever miſleading, is never to be truſted in forming a judgment of any diſeaſe. But we are to be guided by the knowledge we are able to gain reſpecting the antecedent cauſes;"—for example, "if the patient has been in the habit of faring ſumptuouſly, has eaten much animal matter, and has been accuſtomed to drink freely of the juice of the Tuſcan grape, uſed moderate exerciſe in the open air, and been free from care, we may pronounce the patient to have a prediſpoſition to ſthenic diſeaſe; and, if he has been firſt expoſed, for ſome hours, to unuſual cold damp air, without the benefit of exerciſe or ſtrong drinks, to counteract the effects of ſuch expoſure, and afterwards confine himſelf to a heated chamber, we may pronounce, with certainty, that the diſeaſe is ſthenic."

"But, on the other hand, if he

has been reduced to the neceſſity of ſubſiſting upon brown bread and porridge, and the operation of other ſalutary exciting and invigorating powers have been withdrawn, his caſe may, with certainty, be pronounced to belong to the aſthenic form, whatever appearances its ſymptoms may exhibit."

"In order both to prevent and cure diſeaſes, we muſt always ſuit the means to the indication, and ſtimulate or debilitate accordingly, but never *truſt* to the *ſuppoſed powers of nature, which have no real exiſtence.*"

"There are two ſpecies of debility, the one produced by defect of ſtimulus in the exciting powers, the other by exceſs in the operation of the ſame, whereby the excitability is waſted or impaired."

"The former is denominated direct, the latter indirect."

To illuſtrate and give this doctrine the air of mathematical certainty, the following graduated ſcale was invented by this eccentric author.

"A ſcale of 80 degrees being ſuppoſed as in the line here drawn:

EXCITING POWER.
0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,

EXCITABILITY.
80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0,

At the commencement of life, the ſum total of excitability aſſigned, is underſtood to be 80, becauſe no part as yet is waſted by the action of ſtimuli. Next, it is waſted in proportion as theſe are applied, from the beginning to the end of the ſcale. Its waſting is owing therefore to action and operation, but its accumulation to the reverſe, to the want of the action or operation of the exciting powers, as is expreſſed by the numbers placed above thoſe firſt mentioned. Thus one degree of exciting power applied, takes off one degree of excitability, and every ſubſequent degree of exciting power, impairs the excitability, in proportion exactly equal to its degree of force—Thus one degree of exciting power equal to ten reduces the excitability to 70, 20 to 60, 30 to 50, 40 to 40, 50 to 30, 60 to 20, 70 to 10, 80 to 0."

"And, on the contrary, the ſubtraction of ſtimulant power allows the excitability to accumulate.—Thus when the excitement is at 79, conſiſting only of one degree of life, take off one degree of exciting power, and two degrees of excitability will riſe, and ſo on—As 80 degrees of exciting power leave no excitability, 70 degrees leave 10 of excitability, 60 leave 20, 50 leave 30, 40 leave 40, 30 leave 50, 20 leave 60, 10 leave 70, 0 leaves 80." Hence death is a mere negative.

Affecting to deſpiſe and reprobate all other modes of claſſing and arranging diſeaſes, the author of this ſyſtem pretends to have invented a much more ſimple and perfect mode; and in his arrangement, tells us he has "obſerved that rule which fundamentally regards the cauſe and the ſeveral degrees of its force, without paying any attention to ſymptoms, or the ſeat of the diſeaſe, if idiopathic."

Under the ſthenic form or claſs, he enumerates the following variety viz.

All the phlegmaſiæ accompanied with pyrexia, whether phrenitis, pleurity, inflammatory quinſey, hepatitis, rheumatiſm, catarrh, meaſles, ſmall pox, or any other produced by ſtimulant hurtful powers, operating forcibly.

Under the aſthenic claſs he has placed all the following variety,

without making any distinction, on account of the function most affected by them, whether vital, natural or animal; viz.

The pestilence, the angina maligna, the scurvy, and most fevers, whether intermittent, remittent, or continued.—All fluxes and hœmorrhages, whether attended with pyrexia or not; the cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery—epistaxis, hœmoptysis, hœmorrhois and menorrhagia. The comata, whether lethargy, apoplexy or palsy. All those accompanied with debility, or loss of motion, in either the vital or natural functions, whether syncope, palpitation, dyspepsia, or hypochondria—asthma, tussis ferina.—All the the spasmodic affections of the animal and natural functions, whether called tetanus, epilepsy, chorea, hydrophobia or colic. All dropsies; the atrophy, phthisis pulmonalis, rickets, green purging of infants &c. gout, chronic rheumatism, &c.

Notwithstanding what he had previously alledged, against paying any attention to symptoms, and had affirmed that they were always misleading, he afterwards attempts to illustrate the sthenic diathesis by the following explanation of its symptoms.

"The coming on of every sthenic disease is announced by a shivering. This shivering depends upon a diminished perspiration by means of the diathesis being exquisitely strong in the extreme vessels of the skin," The same is the explanation to be given of the sense of cold, which commonly accompanies the shivering, and the same is the explanation of the dryness of the skin.

"The pulse is stronger, harder, and fuller, and somewhat more quick, than in its sound state. The fulness and hardness is owing to taking animal food plentifully, during the predisposition. The force and frequency is owing to the same, conjoined with other hurtful stimulant powers. The paleness and dryness of the skin is owing to spasmodic contraction of the extreme vessels, and is owing to extraordinary distention and high excitement; for stimulus given to vascular parts, by distention, always occasions more than a corresponding contraction. The distention is mechanical, but the contraction is vital. This increased excitement in the arterial system, always diminishes the diameters of the extreme vessels, in all parts of the body, and thereby diminishes the secretions. The abundance of blood in the vessels of the head, causing distention, and increasing contraction, is the cause of delirium in this diathesis."

"Thirst and heat depend upon the very same cause as the obstruction of perspiration, and the heat extricated in the course of circulation, which goes off with the perspiration, when that is great, is now detained and accumulated."

The explanation of the symptoms of the asthenic diathesis.

"Shivering is not unusual at the commencement of this form of disease, at which time there is a very great deficiency of perspiration. In this case, the cause of this symptom is diametrically opposite to that which produces the same appearance, in the sthenic form, and instead of depending upon excess of vigour and excitement, it is manifestly owing to a weakness of the heart and arteries, whereby they are prevented from propelling their fluids with sufficient force, and in their extremities with scarce any force at all. Perspiration ceases, and a sense of cold accompanies the shivering, owing to the same cause, debility."

"In this form of diſeaſe (eſpecially when accompanied with pyrexia) the pulſe is weak, ſoft, ſmall, and very quick."

"These are all the effects of an under proportion of blood, ariſing during the period of prediſpoſition, from a deficiency in the quantity or quality of animal food, watry drinks, abſtinence &c. hence the deficiency of blood, and hence the deficiency of excitement. The paleneſs and dryneſs of the ſkin, in this diatheſis, is not owing to ſpaſm of the extreme veſſels, or any exertion of a *vis medicatrix*, for the purpoſe of enabling the ſyſtem to reſiſt and expel hurtful powers, but is entirely owing to want of fluids to diſtend them, its proximate cauſe is debility. Head-ach is owing to the ſame cauſe, a deficient diſtention of veſſels, owing to debility; for whenever diſtention is either much above or much below the medium rate of health, a diſagreeable ſenſation, or pain, is the conſequence."

"The heart and ateries being too weak to propel the fluids into the extreme veſſels, the perſpiration and other ſecretions are detained; and the heat, with the perſpirable matter, is alſo detained under the cuticle, which in a free perſpiration is carried off with it into the air; hence the ſenſe of preternatural heat, irritation, and reſtleſsneſs.

"The ſymptoms of want of appetite, loathing of food, thirſt, nauſea, vomiting, and anxiety, in aſthenic diatheſis, all depend upon debility of the whole ſyſtem," but as theſe ſymptoms are common to the ſthenic form, they muſt ariſe, in that diatheſis, from preternatural excitement.

In the cure of ſthenic diatheſis, he directs the employment of bloodletting, purging, abſtinence, cold water, cold air, and confinement, &c, &c.

In the cure of the aſthenic diatheſis, (if depending on direct debility,) he adviſes to begin the cure with ſmall doſes of the diffuſible ſtimuli. And at the head of theſe he places opium, next to opium, (but of a weaker power,) æther, then as next in degree, volatile ſpirits, then muſk, camphor, brandy, wine &c. Theſe, he thinks, are almoſt the only articles of the materia medica that a phyſician ever has occaſion for, in any of the numerous variety of diſeaſes which he ranks under the aſthenic claſs.

Some one or more of theſe is to be given, in ſmall quantities, every half-hour, more or leſs, according to the ſtate of debility, aided by the application of heat externally, above the healthy temperature of the body, till excitability is worn half down, and the excitement raiſed to the middle point, or 40th degree, and afterwards ſupported in that ſtate, by adminiſtring them once in four, ſix, or eight hours, *pro re nata*; and a modicum of ſpirituous or vinous drinks, with a cordial fluid regimen at ſhort intervals; (eſpecially rich ſoups cleared of fat, from the very beginning of the complaint, combined with the diffuſible ſtimuli, and alſo with wine, that a ſufficient excitement may be given to the digeſtive organs, and to the veſſels, to convert the chyle into blood)—

"The rule to be obſerved with reſpect to the diffuſible ſtimuli, is, to employ them in ſuch manner as to bring up the excitement, till that degree of it which conſtitutes the mean betwixt its extremes, and which is ſuited to good health, be replaced; and then to ſupport it in that ſtate, by the ſame means, till the more durable ſtimuli of aliment, warm cloathing, and mode-

rate exercise &c. or the ordinary supports, are sufficient for that purpose, after which they are to be discontinued, as a continuance of them would now be hurtful; because when the strength of the system no longer requires their additional stimulus, they carry it up into indirect debility, and prove the cause of disease and death, In the cure of indirect debility, whatever be its degree, from whatever sort of excessive stimulus it has arisen, of the stimulus which is to be employed as the chief remedy, not much less than that which produced the disease should at first be used, (viz. from 100 to 150 drops of laudanum for the first dose, and then less and less till the disease is cured.) When the first part of the cure is completed, and the convalescent can now use the more permanent and natural stimuli, he should gradually drop the former, and be confined altogether to the latter; for the intention of cure in this circumstance, should always be to pass from the use of the more violent and diffusible, which nature, in her sound state, rejects, to that of the more durable, and which are more suited to support the system in a healthy state."

(To be concluded next month)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

AN ORATION *on the history, culture, and qualities of the* POTATOE. *Delivered at the Public Commencement in the* University *of* Pennsylvania, *on the 8th July*, 1790; *by* MR. WILLIAM BACHE, *grandson the late* DR. FRANKLIN.

MUCH has been said against that kind of learning which consists in the knowledge of *words*, and in definitions of ancient arts and sciences. To convince this respectable and brilliant audience, that our knowledge is not confined to these dry, but necessary studies only. I have chosen as the subject of my oration, the *history*, the *culture*, and the *qualities* of a simple vegetable, commonly called——*an Irish* POTATOE.

This vegetable is a species of the solanum of Linnæus. It is a native of Mexico, from whence it was carried first into Spain, and afterwards into France. Soon after it was cultivated, and introduced into diet in France, a contagious fever spread through that country, which was unjustly ascribed to the use of this root. In consequence of which supposition, the *potatoe* was banished from France, by an edict of the court, and was not cultivated in that kingdom, for many years afterwards.

England and Ireland, those former asylums for liberty of every kind, for many years afforded the persecuted *potatoe* a sanctuary. In Ireland it soon acquired a perfection it had never known before. It became part of the diet of the rich, and the whole diet of the poor; nor was this all—It became an article of commerce, and was soon known and admired, in every part of Europe, by the name of the *Irish Potatoe*—a name which it deservedly maintains to this day, from the pre-eminence which the Irish nation have acquired, in the method of cultivating it.

There are ſeveral circumſtances, with reſpect to the culture of this root, which are worthy of our attention.

1. It grows equally well in all climates. Its birth-place was in a warm country; but experiments have taught us, that it flouriſhes, not only in the middle latitudes, but alſo in the cold ſoil of Siberia.

2. It grows in every kind of ſoil, whether it be rich or poor; or whether it be ſandy or gravelly. Nay it grows, without the aid of earth, in beds of ſtraw, or ſtable-manure.

3. It grows from the whole root, or from pieces of it. Some late experiments prove, that its increaſe from the whole root, is much greater than from the ſmall pieces of it, planted in the uſual way.

It is alſo peculiar to this excellent root, to be alike agreeable to man and beaſt. It affords plentiful nouriſhment to the cow, the horſe, the hog, the ſheep, and even to poultry. It is particulary uſeful to milch cows; for this purpoſe the potatoes ſhould be prepared by being previouſly boiled. Sometimes horſes ſhew an unwillingneſs to eat them; but this ariſes from ignorance. They will ſoon eat them, if you confine them in a ſtable for four and twenty hours, without any other food; after having been induced *by hunger*, once to taſte them, they ever after eat them, with as keen a reliſh as they do oats or Indian corn. They are ſaid to be preferable to both thoſe grains for the common diet of horſes, inaſmuch as they afford a leſs ſtimulating aliment. The grain ſhould be preferred, only when horſes are uſed in labour, or on journeys; In theſe caſes, the potatoes do not afford an aliment ſufficiently active, and diffuſible, to ſupply that waſte of ſtrength in a horſe, that attends travelling, or drawing in a carriage or a plough.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the potatoe is in perfection almoſt the whole year, if properly preſerved from the froſt; whereas all other vegetables are in ſeaſon but a few weeks. In order to preſerve them during the winter, they ſhould be depoſited, after they are gathered, in a cellar, or in a hole dug in the earth, below the uſual depth of the froſt.

By a chemical analyſis, the potatoe has been found to contain—1. A dry powder, reſembliug the ſtarch which is contained in grain—2. A light fibrous matter, of a grey colour—3. A mucilaginous juice, ſuch as is found in many ſucculent plants. And 4.—Water. In a pound of potatoes there are generally four ounces and an half of the ſolid matter which has been mentioned, and eleven and an half of water. In the ſolid matter there is generally about a drachm of earth.

There are ſeveral ways of preparing potatoes for the food of man, ſuch as ſimply roaſting, or boiling them in ſteam, or in water. They are alſo prepared for food, by being made into bread, with and without flour, alſo into biſcuit, puddings, pies, ſalep, ſago, and even coffee. Beſides theſe preparation, an yeaſt may be obtained from them, which is equal to the beſt ferment in the world, for brewing beer, or making bread of any kind.

Having mentioned the culture and preparations of the *potatoe*, I proceed next to take notice of its qualities, in diet and medicine.

1. In medicine, it has been found to be uſeful in thoſe diſeaſes of the ſtomach, in which no other vegetable could be retained upon it:

2. It has been found to promote ſleep. Of this there is a remarkable inſtance in the annals of medicine. A ſervant of the Baron de St. Hilaire, after a malignant fever, could not

recover his ſleep;—his maſter ordered him to ſup upon potatoes, and the enſuing night he ſlept ſix hours, without interruption; the continuance of the ſame practice produced the ſame effect, without inducing any change in his conſtitution.

The wholſome quality of the potatoe, in diet, is ſufficiently proved, from the healthineſs and population of thoſe countries, where it is an univerſal article of food.—Dr. Adam Smith, in his treatiſe on the wealth of nations, has computed that a given quantity of land, on which the potatoe is cultivated, will maintain one third more inhabitants, than the ſame quantity of land, appropriated to the culture of any other vegetable. Ireland is a ſtriking proof of the truth of this calculation. That celebrated iſland has been for many years, the *officina gentium* of the world. She furniſhes ſailors and ſoldiers to half the nations of Europe; ſhe has nearly filled two or three of the moſt populous ſtates in America, with farmers, mechanicks, and merchants; and whether it be the effect of the *potatoe* upon the body and mind, I know not, but the natives of this Iſland are all friends to liberty.——Where is the legiſlature in the United States, in which the claims of liberty have not been defended by Iriſhmen!!! and where is the field of battle in America, that has not been enriched with Iriſh blood! even the ocean has been dyed with it, during the late war; and ſhed too in the glorious cauſe of American freedom. Witneſs our GALLANT BARRY, who eſtabliſhed the honour of the American flag in every part of the Atlantic; and whoſe honourable wounds will always remain monuments of the ſtrength of body and mind, that is to be derived from an early and conſtant diet of potatoes.

Nor are ſtrength of body and vigour of mind alone, to be obtained from the uſe of potatoes.—They confer upon the face that lovely white and red which conſtitute *beauty*. Hence the Iriſh complexion has been celebrated, in every part of the world; and hence the ladies of Lancaſhire, in England, where the potatoe is in general uſe, have obtained, from the charms of their faces, the appellation of Lancaſhire witches.

Farmers of Pennſylvania, *cultivate* the *potatoe!* citizens of Philadelphia, eat, oh! eat, plentifully and conſtantly, of the potatoe! let them be the conſtant food of your children, inſtead of bread, in the intervals of their meals. Legiſlators of Pennſylvania encourage, by ſuitable bounties, the increaſe and exportation of the potatoe. Let *this* precious root be blended hereafter with the wheat-ſheaf, in the arms of our State.*—Hail highly favoured vegetable! parent of health, ſtrength, courage, and beauty of the human ſpecies! nay more, parent of the human ſpecies themſelves! may we always honour thee! and may we always eat thee, as we ſhould do! with meat or without it, with butter-milk or without it; in ſoup, in puddings, in pies, in bread, in biſcuit, in ſago, in ſalep, or in coffee!—Still may we prefer thee to all other vegetables! Sweet root! kind root! I take thee to my boſom; go people our weſtern country,† go teach the nations of the earth to be temperate and healthy, go civilize the world!

* Here Mr. Bache took a potatoe from his pocket, and held it in his hand.

† Here the potatoe was gently thrown on the ſtage, and viewed affectionately in pronouncing the remaining part of the oration.

Method of deſtroying the putrid ſmell which meat acquires during hot weather; by Mr. Adam Emeritus, *Profeſſor of Philoſophy at* Caen.

EVERY body knows that in warm and damp weather, or during a ſtorm, meat becomes corrupted in the butchers' ſhops, in larders, and even in the drieſt places; that it contracts a fetid and diſguſting ſmell, which it retains after it has been boiled, and that the broth or ſoup made of it is equally diſagreeable. This ſmell I conſidered as the effect of gaz, which expands as ſoon as a putrid fermentation begins; and I thence concluded, that if the gazeous particles could be extracted from the meat or broth, nothing of that nauſeous ſmell would be perceived. I therefore endeavoured to find an abſolvent capable of producing that effect.

After different attempts, I at length thought, that by throwing into the ſauce-pan or kettle in which the meat was boiling, a burning coal, it would abſorb the gaz; becauſe the fiery particles, iſſuing with impetuoſity from the coal remaining open, the ſubtile gaz, which has a great affinity to the phlogiſton of the coal, might inſinuate itſelf into it, and remain there fixed, by diſengaging itſelf from the meat and broth, which are impregnated with it. I therefore made the experiment, which ſucceeded according to my wiſh. Every time I had an opportunity, I made a trial of my diſcovery, and others to whom I communicated it, found it to anſwer equally well. The manner of proceeding in this operation is as follows;

Firſt, put the meat intended for making ſoup, into a ſauce-pan full of water, ſcum it when it boils, and then throw into the ſauce-pan a burning coal, very compact and deſtitute of ſmoke, leave it there for two minutes, and it will have contracted all the ſmell of the meat and the ſoup.

Secondly, If you wiſh to roaſt a piece of meat on the ſpit, you muſt put it into water till it boils, and after having ſcummed it, throw a burning coal into the boiling water as before; at the end of two minutes, take out the meat, and having wiped it well in order to dry it, put it upon the ſpit.

Thirdly, when freſh butter has not been ſalted in proper time, or when ſalt butter has become rancid or muſty, after melting and ſcumming it, dip in it a cruſt of bread well toaſted on both ſides, and at the end of a minute or two the butter will loſe its diſagreeable odour, but the bread will be found fetid.

We read, in a letter of Mr. Crell to Mr. de la Metherie, that Mr. Lowitz has continued his experiments, on the quality which coal has of attracting the phlogiſton of other bodies. Among ſeveral other ſingular facts, he has diſcovered that very putrid meat immediately loſes its fetid ſmell, when pounded with coal-duſt, and that it acquires the pure odour of volatile alkali. The coal-duſt, however, is not an antiſeptic, but it deprives fleſh of its putrid air, and diſengages the volatile alkali. This experiment ſuggeſted to him the idea, that the inſupportable ſmell of neceſſaries might be corrected by the ſame means. If we judge from the above experiments, it would be, perhaps, ſufficient to throw into them a little coal-duſt.

Curious obſervation in Oriental Natural Hiſtory.

IT is, perhaps, a ſingular appearance, in the natural hiſtory of the world, that the vaſt ridge of mountains, which extends from Cape Comorin to the Eaſt-India Company's Northern Circars, ſeparating the Coromandel coaſt from that of Malabar, do not gradually culminate, as they recede from the level of the ocean, but riſe on either coaſt abruptly to their greateſt height, and form a ſtupendous baſis to a vaſt plain ſtretching along their top.—They do not, like moſt other ranges of hills, reſemble the roof of one of our houſes, but rather that of an eaſtern palace; and form a natural terrace, undoubtedly the nobleſt in the world. It is not here intended to ſpeak with geometrical exactneſs. In that immenſe plain ſupported by the chain of mountains which divide Hindoſtan, beautiful eminences every where ariſe, covered with mango and other trees, which are green all the year round; but ſtill theſe bear no proportion to the level ſpace which they diverſify.—On this plain, the Mahrattas, the Myſoreans, and other nations, that may be, not improperly, termed the Highlanders of Hindoſtan, breed and train up their horſes. In the northern countries of Europe, the ſoil is commonly the more fertile the lower its ſituation; becauſe, in elevated ſituations, the air becomes too cold for vegetation. But in this climate, elevated ſituation is rather favourable to vegetation, at leaſt to moſt vegetable productions: and the plains here deſcribed are, for the moſt part, as fruitful and verdant as any in the kingdom of Bengal. It is in thoſe high lands that we meet with the moſt warlike tribes in India.

Account of the Egyptian Pſylli, *or Eaters of Serpents.*

[From Savary's Letters on Egypt.]

YOU are acquainted with the Pſylli of antiquity, thoſe celebrated eaters of ſerpents, who amuſed themſelves with the bite of vipers, and the credulity of the people. Cyrene, a town ſituated to the weſt of Alexandria, formerly a dependency of Egypt, reckoned a great many of theſe people among its inhabitants. You know that the unworthy Octavius, who wiſhed to gratify his vanity, by chaining Cleopatra to his triumphal car, vexed at ſeeing that haughty female eſcape from him by death, made one of the Pſylli ſuck the wound made by the aſp which bit her. The attempt was fruitleſs; the poiſon had already corrupted the maſs of blood. She was not reſtored to life. Will you believe it, thoſe very eaters of ſerpents ſtill exiſt in our days. A fact of which I was a witneſs will convince you of it.

Laſt week was celebrated the feaſt of Sidi Ibrahim, which drew a vaſt concourſe of people to Roſetta. A Turk permitted me to come to his houſe to ſee the proceſſion. Seated at the window, I obſerved attentively this new ſpectacle. The different bodies of artizans gravely marched along under their reſpec-

tive banners. The ſtandard of Mahomet, which was carried in triumph, attracted a vaſt crowd. Every body was deſirous of touching, of kiſſing it, of putting it to his eyes. Such as were fortunate enough to partake of that favour returned contented. At length came the Cheiks, (the prieſts of the country) wearing long caps of leather, in the form of a mitre. They marched with ſolemn ſteps, chaunting the Coran. A few paces behind them, I perceived a band of mad men, with their arms bare, and a wild look, holding in their hands enormous ſerpents, which were twiſted round their bodies, and were endeavouring to make their eſcape. Theſe Pſylli, griping them forcibly by the neck, avoided their bite, and notwithſtanding their hiſſing, tore them with their teeth, and ate them up alive, the blood ſtreaming down from their polluted mouths. Others of the Pſylli were ſtriving to tear from them their prey; it was a ſtruggle who ſhould devour a ſerpent.

The populace followed them with amazement, and believed it to be a miracle. They paſs for perſons inſpired, and poſſeſſed by a ſpirit, who deſtroys the effect of the bite of the ſerpent. This deſcription, which I give you after nature, at firſt frightened me, and then made me reflect on man, that ſtrange being, for whom poiſon becomes food; that credulous being, whoſe eyes are not opened by the ſpectacle renewed every year; and who in the blindneſs of his ignorance, is ready to worſhip as a God, his fellow-creature, who has the art to impoſe upon his underſtanding. You ſee, thoſe ancient uſages are not loſt in a country where cuſtom, that imperious tyrant of the world, has peculiarly eſtabliſhed her throne, and her altars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

SIR,

IN looking over the index of your September Magazine, I was pleaſed to find an anſwer announced to the eſſay, ſometime ſince publiſhed, on the origin and nature of the affections ſubſiſting between Parent and Child—I need not ſay I was diſappointed, when ſo far from finding an anſwer or refutation of my opinion and reaſoning, there is not a ſingle ſyllable, in this anſwer, inconſiſtent with them—The ſole tendency of the examples (and there is nothing elſe) there adduced, is to ſhew that there *is* a ſtrong affection in a Parent for his Child, but not a word as to *whence* this affection is, or in what it is founded—yet this is the point that ſhould have been diſputed. I know and acknowledge that there is an affection ſubſiſting, but I aſſert that it is not founded in a natural ſympathy. The laborious collection of facts from ancient and modern hiſtory, ſhews, beyond all doubt or controverſy, that Parents have loved their Children, and ſometimes preſerved them at the expence of their own lives; but not one of them tend, in the leaſt degree, to trace the ſource of this affection, or prove it to exiſt in contrary principles from thoſe I have laid down.

H.

Philad. Oct. 6th, 1790.

On the UTILITY *of* FROST-CONDUCTORS.

(From a late German Magazine.)

CONDUCTORS, or Lightning Rods, are very well known to our readers. We have often ſpoken of the utility of this invention without ſucceſs:* We may, perhaps, be more fortunate, in mentioning the Froſt-Conductor, as the expence of this experiment is but trifling, a tub of water and a rope of ſtraw being all that are neceſſary, for preventing the bloſſoms of our trees in the ſpring from being killed. The firſt who diſcovered it was Baron Van Bienenbergh, a Bohemian; and he gives the following deſcription of it.

The Froſt-Conductor is made either of ſtraw or hemp. It is to be twiſted round the ſtem of the tree, and the end of it to be ſunk in a tub, or ſome other veſſel, filled with well-water; the ſinking of which can be eaſily effected, by fixing a ſmall ſtone or weight to the end of the cord. One tub will ſerve a number of trees ſtanding cloſe together. For thoſe running up a wall, be careful to place the tub free, and in ſuch a poſition as not to be ſheltered by the limbs of the tree, ſo that the froſt can have ready acceſs to, and operate on the water in it, without any hindrance.

It is particularly of great advantage to theſe trees which are in bloſſom early in the ſpring, before the leaves appear, and are therefore more expoſed to the froſt. The inventer, Mr. Van Bienenbergh, has made ſeveral trials, particularly in the year 1777. His apricot trees began to bloſſom in the month of March; he immediately applied the aforementioned conductor; there were ſix or eight very ſevere froſty nights, notwithſtanding which the bloſſoms were not hurt, and he afterwards gathered, from ſeven ſmall trees, 960 extraordinary large and good apricots; whereas, at the ſame time, in other gardens, all the bloſſoms having been killed by the froſt, there was not one apricot to be ſeen.

To be fully convinced of the effect of the aforementioned conductor, the inventer put ſeveral tubs, filled with water, in different parts of his orchard, examined them daily, and found that the ice in the tubs without conductors was only as thick as a ſtraw, when that of the tubs with conductors was as thick as a finger.

ANECDOTE.

THE Japaneſe give the following names to the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, and the twelve diviſions of the day. The firſt they call the rat; the ſecond, the cow; the third, the tyger; the fourth, the hare; the fifth, the dragon; the ſixth, the ſerpent; the ſeventh, the horſe; the eighth, the ſheep; the ninth, the ape; the tenth, the cock; the eleventh, the dog; and the twelfth, the boar. The Emperor who was on the throne when Kœmpfer was in Japan, was born under the eleventh ſign, or the dog, conſequently he had a great fondneſs for that animal. According to an edict publiſhed by this prince, all

* Such is the force of prejudice, that in moſt parts of Germany, they have not yet begun to uſe the pointed conductors, though their great utility has been known near forty years. E.

the dogs that died within his dominions were to be carried to the top of a mountain, and to be interred with great funeral pomp. A poor man, who was carrying his dog to the appointed ſpot, finding the body heavy, and the way long, began to murmur againſt the orders of his Sovereign, upon which a neighbour who accompanied him, obſerved, with much propriety, that inſtead of complaining, he ought on the contrary, to thank the gods, who in their wiſdom had decreed that the Emperor ſhould not be born under the ſign of the horſe, 'for,' ſaid he, 'a horſe would have been a much more diſagreeable burden than a dog.'

An approved Method *of making* Cider; *communicated, in a letter, to the* Preſident *of the* Burlington Agricultural Society; *by* Mr. Thomas Clifford.

TAKE care to have every neceſſary utenſil to be made uſe of in the whole proceſs, perfectly clean, and free from every foreign ſmell. For this purpoſe, before you begin your work, let your mill, trough, and preſs, be made perfectly clean, by thoroughly waſhing, and if neceſſary with ſcalding water. The caſks are another material object, and if muſty, or any other bad ſmell, one head ſhould be taken out, and with ſhavings, or dry bruſh, burn the inſide; then ſcrub them clean, and put in the head; ſcald them well afterwards, and drain them perfectly; when dry, bung them tight, and keep them in a cool ſhady place, until wanted for uſe.

The apples ſhould be ripe; and all the unripe and rotten ones, leaves, and every other thing that can tend to give the cider any diſagreeable taſte, carefully ſeparated from them.

I have found, from careful attention and many experiments, that it is a great advantage to the cider to be ſeparated from the groſs parts as ſoon as poſſible; for this purpoſe I tried ſeveral methods. That which I found ſucceeded the beſt, I ſhall now relate, as by following it, I was able to preſerve my cider in a ſound ſtate, though made in the early part of the ſeaſon.

I took a large pipe, of about 150 gallons, had one of the heads taken out, and on the inſide of the other laid on edge four ſtrips of boards, two inches wide, and on theſe ſtrips placed a falſe bottom, filled with gimblet holes about three inches apart.—On this falſe bottom I put a piece of hair-cloth (old blanket, or even ſwingling tow will do,) ſo as to prevent any ſand from waſhing into the ſpace between the true and falſe bottoms. I procured a quantity of coarſe ſand, which was carefully waſhed in repeated waters, until it would not diſcolor the clean water, then dried the ſand, and put it in the caſk on the hair cloth, blanket, or tow, about nine inches thick.

Thus having every thing in readineſs, I went through the proceſs of making, as quick as poſſible, by having the apples ground fine early in the morning, putting them in the preſs as faſt as they were ground; and when in ſufficient quantities, preſſed out the juice, and put it over the ſand in the caſk,

having previouſly bored a gimlet hole in the ſide of the caſk, between the true and falſe bottoms, in which I introduced a large gooſe-quill, ſtopped with another. The pipe was placed ſo high as to admit a caſk under it, to receive the liquor as it ran from the quill, which, if rightly managed, will be perfectly fine, and being put away in a cool cellar, and ſtopped cloſe, will keep well, and prove of an excellent quality.

This proceſs is eaſy, and in every perſon's power to execute, as the liquor, by being cleared from its groſs feculencies, will not run into that violent fermentation, ſo deſtructive to the fine vinous flavor, which renders good cider ſo pleaſing a drink.

Obſervations *on the above* Method, *by a Member of the Society.*

EVERY improvement on making cider, is an object worthy the attention of this ſociety, as by improving its quality, it will more generally be introduced to our tables, and by that means leſſen the conſumption of foreign wines, and ſpirits. Our apples, in flavor and variety, equal thoſe of any other country, and with proper management, there can be no doubt but our cyder may be made equally good. The rules offered by our correſpondent, are worthy to be communicated to the public, as they are the reſult of experience, the beſt teacher.

The cleanlineſs recommended, is undoubtedly neceſſary to the making good cider—any remains of pumice either in the mill, troughs or preſs, ſerve as a ferment to the juice of the apple, and hurry it into a premature and violent fermentation, that deſtroys the ſaccharine taſte of the cider, and generally renders it hard and diſagreeable; for which reaſon, as ſoon as any part of the operation is gone through, the utenſil ſhould be well waſhed, and wiped dry, ſo as to prevent the leaſt degree of acidity; but after all this care, unleſs your caſks are clean and ſweet, your cider will acquire a diſagreeable taſte, and be rendered unfit for drinking. Separating the unripe fruit muſt be another advantage, as the auſtere juice of unripe fruit will not ferment in that moderate manner, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to preſerve the vinous taſte of the cider. Freeing the apples from leaves and other impurities, is neceſſary to the ſalubrity of the liquor, and the pleaſure of the drinker.

The common method with cider-makers is, to cart the apples, as they are collected under the trees, near to the mill, and ſhoot them down in the dirt, where they frequently lie ſeveral days expoſed to rain or dews, acquiring a conſiderable ſhare of moiſture, which greatly injures the cyder. People who have not their works under cover, ſhould build temporary ſheds, and cover the ground where the apples are to be laid, with a thick coat of ſtraw, to keep them dry and clean, and to prevent their imbibing any moiſture or taſte from the earth. Inſtead of a large pipe, which in the country may not be attainable, two leſſer caſks might be ſubſtituted in its ſtead, and perhaps anſwer the intention full as well; and as ſome of the groſs pumice will always mix with the liquor, whilſt running from the preſs,

a piece of hair-cloth or blanket, might be ſpread over the tops of the caſks, ſo as to prevent its mixing with, and fouling the ſand, which after every preſſing, may be waſhed in clear water, and dried for uſe againſt the next preſſing. Probably, by purſuing the method here recommended, the fermentation of the cider may be ſo ſlow and imperceptible, as to admit the caſks to be cloſe ſtopped agreeably to the directions; but as a ſecurity from accident, it may not be amiſs to have the bung and ventholes ſlightly ſtopped; and, to prevent the admiſſion of air, a clod of ſound tough ſward may be put over them.

As no mention has been made reſpecting racking the cider from the lees, I beg leave to remark, that in the method recommended by Mr. Clifford, which I think an admirably good one, the juice of the apple, as it runs from the ſand will appear perfectly fine and tranſparent, nevertheleſs it contains a portion of earth and woody particles, which from their minuteneſs admit the rays of light to paſs through them, but on being ſeparated in the act of fermentation, they become viſible, and when over, ſettle to the bottom of the caſk; in this ſtate I would query, whether the cider by being then racked off, would not be leſs liable to have the fermentation (one prevalent cauſe of the hardneſs of our cider) renewed. And whether the ſame operation repeated juſt before the bloſſoming of the apple-tree, would not ſecure it from every future danger.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,

WILLIAM COXE, jun. *Sec'ry.*

An infallible Method of killing the Worms in the Roots of Peach-Trees, *and reſtoring them to health and vigour.*

SCRAPE a little of the earth from the root or body of the tree, ſo as to make a trench of two inches wide and one inch deep—let this trench be filled with urine every morning, for ſome weeks—then every other day; and after that once a week will be ſufficient. The volatile alkali effectually deſtroys the worms, and, in the quantity here mentioned, greatly promotes the vegetation of the tree.

ANECDOTE.

MR. Segrais, in his memoirs and anecdotes, or the perſon who compiled them, relates that a certain preacher, making a panegyric on Louis XIII. and praiſing his chaſtity, gave the following example, with all the emphaſis of exaggeration: 'This Prince,' ſaid he, 'playing one day at ſhuttlecock, with one of the ladies belonging to the court, and the ſhuttlecock having fallen into her boſom, ſhe deſired that his majeſty would come and take it out himſelf. But what did this chaſte prince? To avoid the ſnare that was laid for him, he took the tongs from the chimney-corner, and by means of that inſtrument, prevented the danger to which he might otherwiſe have been expoſed, from ſuch a temptation.'

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

A COLLECTION *of* ESSAYS *and* Fugitiv* Writings. *On moral, hiſtorical, political, and literary Subjects. By* Noah Webſter, *jun. Attorney at law.* Printed in Boſton. *Octavo. Price one Dollar and two thirds.*

THIS collection conſiſts chiefly of eſſays formerly publiſhed, in news-papers and magazines, with fictitious ſignatures. The author tells us, in his preface, that his motive for publiſhing his writings in this manner, was an apprehenſion that the name of a young man might prove prejudicial to his performances. He further tells us, that the favourable reception given to a number of theſe eſſays, by the publick, has induced him to publiſh them in a volume, with ſeveral alterations; together with ſome manuſcripts which he hoped might be uſeful. Thus it appears, that he now conſiders his literary fame ſo well eſtabliſhed, that his name, inſtead of injuring, will give credit and conſequence, to his writings.

In a volume containing ſo many detached eſſays, it cannot be expected that we ſhould deſcant on the particular merits of each. We muſt content ourſelves with taking notice of ſuch parts, as may be deemed the moſt intereſting.

Mr. Webſter's firſt eſſay, on education, contains ſome excellent obſervations on the ſtudies which are proper for youth, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety and government, in theſe States. He combats, with conſiderable force of argument, ſeveral errors in our preſent ſyſtems of education, particularly the indiſcriminate uſe of the dead languages in our ſchools, not only as being uſeleſs to all who are not intended for the learned profeſſions, but as occaſioning a waſte of that time, which might be much better employed, in acquiring a good Engliſh education, and ſuch kind of knowledge as would prepare them, in ſome meaſure, for their intended occupations in life.

Mr. Webſter cenſures the uſe of the bible as a ſchool-book; and goes into a moſt elaborate train of argument, to prove that an early familiarity with the ſacred volume, has a tendency to weaken the influence of its precepts on the heart. We would aſk the author, upon what principle in the human mind he can attempt to ſupport ſo ſtrange a doctrine! His own inconſiſtency ſhows that it is abſurd; for, a little farther on, he contends that young people ought not to be made acquainted with the vicious part of mankind, as they are frequently exhibited in novels and in newſpapers, leſt a familiarity

* The reader will pleaſe to obſerve, that whatever unuſal orthography he may find in our extracts from this work is not to be attributed to any error of ours, Mr. Webſter having invented a *new mode of ſpelling*.

with vice ſhould poiſon their minds. Surely this looks like blowing heat and cold with the ſame breath. We are not to make children familiar with good books, leſt they ſhould treat them with diſreſpect; nor with bad ones leſt they ſhould treat them reſpectfully, and adopt their injurious principles. Our author has not gone ſo far as to forbid young people from going to church; and yet if his arguments againſt the early peruſal of the bible have any weight, it muſt follow, that the practice of joining in the worſhip of the Deity is wrong, for if familiarity in the one caſe begets diſreſpect, it muſt have the ſame effect in the other. We hope therefore, that, if no better reaſon can be brought againſt the uſe of the divine volume, it will long continue to be the baſis of morality and true religion in our ſchools. We do not contend that it ſhould be the *only* book uſed by children, at any time; but we think that, under the direction of a prudent maſter, one leſſon may be read daily, with advantage. This a diſcreet teacher will explain to his young pupils; and, at the ſame time, draw from it ſome uſeful moral or religious principle, ſuited to their comprehenſion.

We think, our author decides too haſtily on the local ſituation proper for principal ſeminaries of learning. He takes it for granted, that large towns are unfavourable to the morals of youth, and alſo to that induſtrious application which is neceſſary in the purſuit of ſcience. A rural ſituation, on the contrary, he ſuppoſes friendly to both. We cannot agree with him that "reaſon teaches this doctrine and experience confirms the truth of it". Perſons who are intended for active and uſeful members of ſociety, will not, we preſume, be made ſuch, by being baniſhed, as it were, from the world, till they are grown up. Nor does experience prove that a country-education is moſt favourable to moral virtue. On the contrary, the awkward, inexperienced, bookiſh young man, has often, for want of ſufficient knowledge of the world, become the prey of vice, and the dupe of experienced villany. It ought to be remembered that the large towns of America, are not, like thoſe in Europe, ſeats of flagrant vice. The ſame caution therefore, that may be proper in Great Britain, is by no means ſo in the United States.

Upon the whole, however, we think this eſſay a good one; and, with the above exceptions, well worthy of attention.

Our limits will not permit us to give a detailed account of the various eſſays on political and commercial ſubjects, which this volume contains. Suffice it to ſay, in general, that the author, in this part of his work, diſcovers much information, ſome boldneſs of thought, and a conſiderable ſhare of good judgment, matured by reflection.

Mr. Webſter's *ſketches* of the riſe progreſs and conſequences of the late revolution are too conciſe. Abridgments of ancient hiſtory may frequently be uſeful and proper; but ſurely no man who wiſhes for information, on a ſubject of ſo much importance, as that revolution which gave freedom and national exiſtence to this great empire, will be ſatisfied with the peruſal of theſe ſketches, comprized in *fifty* pages.

When and by whom America was firſt peopled, are queſtions which have given riſe to many curious, but hitherto ineffectual reſearches, and vague conjectures. An account of certain mounts, or heaps of earth and ſtones, containing vaſt quantities of human bones, has been given by Mr. Jefferſon, in his Notes on Virginia; and captain Heart, (in the Columbian

Magazine for May 1787,) deſcribes thoſe mounts as containing, beſides bones, various ſubſtances which bear evident marks of having undergone the action of fire. Camden, in his Britannia, gives an account of mounts in England and Wales, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe in America; but with this ſtriking difference, that urns and other marks of civilization have been found in the mounts of England and Wales. On this analogy Mr. Webſter founds a conjecture, that the Indians are deſcendants of the ancient Celts or Britons.

This analogy however (ſays our author) without better evidence, will not demonſtrate the direct deſcent of the Indians from the ancient Celts or Britons. But as all the primitiv inhabitants of the weſt of Europe were evidently of the ſame ſtock, it is natural to ſuppoſe they might paſs from Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, and from thence to Labrador; and thus the North American ſavages may claim a common origin with the primitiv Britonsand Celts. This ſuppoſition has ſome foundation, and is by no means obviated by Cook's late diſcoveries in the Pacific ocean.*

Theſe are, however, but conjectures. Future diſcoveries may throw more light upon theſe ſubjects. At preſent, a few facts only can be collected to amuſe a contemplativ mind, and perhaps lead to inquiries, which will reſult in a ſatisfactory account of the firſt peopling of America, and of the few remains of antiquity which it affords.

In this volume we find an eſſay on the injuſtice, abſurdity, and bad policy of laws againſt uſury; and indeed ſo obviouſly juſt are the arguments on this ſubject, that even the moſt prejudiced reader muſt feel their force. We have ſelected the following extracts:

Money is a ſpecies of commercial property, in which a man haz az complete ownerſhip, az in any other chattel intereſt. He haz therefore the ſame *natural* right to exerciſe every act of ownerſhip upon money, az upon any other perſonal eſtate; and it iz contended, he ought to hav the ſame *civil* and *political* right. He ought to hav the ſame right to trade with money az with goods; to ſell, to loan and exchange it to any advantage whatever, provided there iz no fraud in the buſineſs, and the minds of the parties meet in the contracts. The legiſlature haz no right to interfere with private contracts, and ſay that a man ſhall make no more than a certain profit per cent on the ſale of hiz goods, or limit the rent of hiz houſe to the annual ſum of forty pounds. This poſition iz admitted for ſelf-evident, az it reſpects every thing but money; and it muſt extend to money alſo, unleſs it can be proved that the privilege of uſing money, in trade or otherwiſe, without reſtraint, and making what profit a man iz able by fair contract, with gold and ſilver, az well az with houſes and lands, will produce ſome great public inconvenience, which will warrant the ſtate, in laying the uſe of ſuch gold and ſilver under certain reſtrictions.

If legiſlators hav a right to fix the profit on money at intereſt, to prevent exorbitant demands from injuring the neceſſitous, wil not the ſame reezon warrant a reſtriction on the profits of every commodity in market? If my rulers hav a right to ſay, my annual profit on money loaned, ſhal be but ſix per cent, hav they not a right to ſay the advance on my wheet ſhal be but ſix per cent? Where is the difference?

It iz neceſſary that commodities ſhould be ſometimes plenty and ſometimes ſcarce; and it iz equally neceſſary that money, the repreſentativ of all commodities, ſhould be liable to the ſame fluctuations. In the commercial world, money and commodities wil always flow to that country, where they are moſt wanted and wil command the moſt profit. The conſequence iz that a high price ſoon produces a low price, and vice verſa.

Let us apply the principle to the preſent queſtion. When money can bear its own profit, its profit, or the intereſt ariſing on loans, wil be in proportion to the profit made in commercial tranſactions. If a man can make *twelv per cent.* on hiz ſtock, in any kind of trade or ſpeculation, he wil not convert that ſtock into caſh,

* *Monſ. Mallet, in his Northern Antiquities, has produced unqueſtionable teſtimony, from the Chronicles of Iceland, and other hiſtories of the north, that the American continent was diſcovered about the tenth century; and the Eſquimaux are clearly of the ſame race as the Greenlanders.*

and loan it at *ſix per cent.* While therefore commerce or ſpeculation wil afford a man greater profits, than the law affords him on hiz loans of caſh, he will hav no money to lend. The conſequence iz, while the law fixes the rate of intereſt lower than the annual profits of other buſineſs, a country wil be deſtitute of money.

This iz preciſely the caſe in America. Our remittances to Europe and the Eaſt Indies require conſiderable ſums in ſpecie to be exported; and the merchant wil not import ſpecie, except to facilitate the purchaſe of hiz cargoes in America. He wil not import it for the purpoſe of loaning, becauſe hiz ſtock in trade affords a better profit. The few landholders who hav a little caſh abuv their annual expenditures, wil not loan it; for they can make twelv, fifteen, or eighteen per cent. on their money by the purchaſe of certificates, and more on the purchaſe of lands. There are therefore no motivs, no inducements, for the welthy citizens to loan money, and conſequently when a man iz diſtreſſed to make a payment, he iz compelled to ſacrifice property to perhaps five times the valu of the det; becauſe the law will not permit hiz nabor to take twelv or fifteen per cent. per ann. for the loan of money, a few months, when he haz the money, and would gladly releev hiz frend, if he could receev an adequate compenſation.

Thus laws againſt uſury drive caſh from a country. They really and continually create a ſcarcity of an article, and then reſtrain men from raizing the price, in proportion to that ſcarcity. They create diſtreſſes of the poor, and at the ſame time, create an impoſſibility of releef.

The low profits on the uſe of money, expel it from the country, and none can be obtained at the legal price. Let the intereſt rize to any ſum which can be obtained, and in two years, it would be az eezy to borrow money at a low intereſt, az it iz now difficult to command it at any price. The laws of nature wil continue to opperate, in ſpite of the feeble oppoſition of human power.

Beſides, ſuch laws, like all national reſtrictions on trade, tend to make men diſhoneſt, in particular things, and thus weeken the powers of the moral faculty. There are ten thouſand ways of evading ſuch laws, and ſlight evaſions gradually produce a habit of violating law, and harden the mind againſt the feer of its penalties. Indeed, ſuch laws tend to undermine that confidence which iz the baſis of ſocial intercourſe. Laws which encourage *informations*, ſhould be enacted with caution. Such are laws againſt uſury. A man haz often the ſtrongeſt temptation to be a treecherous raſcal, by inducing hiz friend to loan him money, on illegal intereſt, and then betraying him. This ſpecies of villany waz lately carried ſo far in Maſſachuſetts, az to induce the legiſlature to repeel a clauze of their law againſt uſury. And a man of morality muſt ſhudder, while he reeds the legal proſecutions and adjudications in England, upon their ſtatutes of uſury.

The abſurdity of attempting to *fix the valu of money* iz another objection to it of no ſmall conſequence. The value of it depends wholly on the quantity in circulation, and the demand. In this reſpect it reſembles all other articles of trade; and who ever thought of fixing the price of goods by law? It iz almoſt impoſſible for a legiſlature to aſcertain exactly the valu of money at any one time; and utterly impoſſible to ſay that the valu when aſcertained, ſhall continu the ſame for ſix months.

The only power, I conceev, a legiſlature haz to determin what intereſt ſhall arize on the uſe of money, or property, iz where the parties hav not determined it by agreement. Thus, when a man haz taken up goods upon credit, or where, by any other legal meens, a man becomes poſſeſſed of anothers money or eſtate, without a ſpecific ſtipulation for intereſt, the law very properly ſteps in, and aſcertains the ſum which the detter ſhall pay for the uſe of that money. But to make a law, that a man ſhall take but ſix per cent. for the uſe of money, when the borrower iz willing to giv more, and the lender cannot part with hiz money at that rate of intereſt, iz a daring violation of private rights, an injury often to both parties, and productiv of innumerable embarraſſments to commerce.

Poſterity wil vew laws againſt uſury in the ſame light that we do the inquiſition in Spain, the execution of gypſies and witches in the laſt century, or thoze laws of England which make 100l. annual income neceſſary to qualify a man for killing a partridge, while they allow *forty ſhillings* only to qualify him for electing a knight of the ſhire.

Our author takes upon him to explain the reaſons why marriage is prohibited between natural relations. He ſays, the moral duties are not right, merely becauſe they

are commanded by God; but they are commanded by him, becauſe they are right. At the ſame time he grants that *moral right and wrong* muſt be ultimately reſolved into the will of the Deity; but contends that moral fitneſs and unfitneſs ariſe *immediately* from the ſtate of created beings with reſpect to each other. "The law of Moſes regulating marriages, was founded on this propriety or fitneſs of things. A divine command gives a ſanction to the law; but the propriety of it exiſted prior to the command." He then goes on to ſtate two reaſons for prohibiting marriages between certain relations.

There are two rules, furniſhed by the laws of nature, for regulating matrimonial connections. The firſt iz, that marriage, which iz a ſocial and civil connection, ſhould not interfere with a natural relation, ſo az to defeet or deſtroy its duties and rights. Thus it iz highly improper that an aunt ſhould marry her nephew, or a grand father hiz grand daughter; becauſe the duties and rights of the natural relation, would be ſuperſeded by the poſitive duties and rights of the civil connection.

The other rule iz much more important. It iz a law of nature that vegetables ſhould degenerate, if planted continually on the ſame ſoil. Hence the change of ſeeds among farmers. Animals degenerate on the ſame principle. The phyſical cauſes of this law of nature, are perhaps among the arcana of creation; but the effects are obvious; and it iz ſurprizing that modern writers on law and ethics ſhould paſs over almoſt the only reezons of prohibiting marriage between blood relations. Conſanguinity, and not affinity, iz the ground of the prohibition.

He concludes with a deciſion of the queſtion, whether it is proper for a man to marry his wife's ſiſter. Having previouſly obſerved that the Levitical law only prohibited a man from having two ſiſters for wives, at the ſame time, among a people with whom polygamy was lawful, he ſays,

The practice does not interfere with any law of nature or ſociety; and there iz not the ſmalleſt impropriety in a man's marrying ten ſiſters of hiz wife in ſucceſſion. There iz no natural relation deſtroyed; there iz no relation by blood; the law ceeſes when the reezon of it ceeſes.

Now if the firſt of the author's rules, above quoted, (which he pretends to call a law of nature) has any weight, he has fallen into a very great inconſiſtency; for when a woman marries the huſband of her deceaſed ſiſter, does ſhe not become the ſtep-mother of children, whoſe aunt ſhe was before?

His ſecond rule, viz, that the human ſpecies degenerate by a matrimonial connection between natural relations, is unſupported by facts. But it is "a law of nature!" Surely this ſame dame nature is extremely arbitrary, in giving us no philoſophical, or other reaſon, for enacting ſuch a ſtrange law! And yet this is Mr. Webſter's accou t of the buſineſs, at the very moment when he is *ſcrutinizing*, aye and *explaining* too, the *motives* of the Deity, for prohibiting marriage in certain caſes. As citizens of America however, we ſhall rejoice to find Mr. Webſter's principle verified by experience; for if, as he ſays, the marriage of relations has a tendency to make pigmies of the human race, ſurely we have reaſon to expect that a contrary cauſe will produce an oppoſite effect, and that from the heterogeneous mixture of our citizens, who are ſprung from various nations, a mixt offspring will ariſe, ſtrong and gigantic as the Patagonians themſelves——In our opinion, Mr. Webſter has ventured beyond his depth, in the metaphyſical refinements of this eſſay.

We come now to our author's *miſcellaneous remarks* on diviſions of property, government, &c. in the United States.

Some general obſervations reſpecting the influence of property

on government firſt occur. And mention is made of the pernicious effects of the feudal ſyſtem of tenures in Europe, by which the great landholders are enabled to keep the people in a ſtate of vaſſalage. This evil has, in ſome meaſure, been remedied by commerce.

But commerce haz been favourable to mankind. Az the rules of ſucceſſion to eſtates, every where eſtabliſhed in Europe, are calculated to aggrandize the *few* at the expenſe of the *many*, commerce, by creating and accumulating perſonal eſtate, haz introduced a new ſpecies of power to ballance the influence of the landed property. Commerce found its way from Italy and the eeſt, to Germany and England, diffuſing in its progreſs freedom, knowledge and independence. Commerce iz favorable to freedom; it fluriſhes moſt in republics; indeed a free intercourſe by trade iz almoſt fatal to deſpotiſm; for which reezon, ſome princes lay it under ſevere reſtrictions: In other countries it iz diſcuraged by public opinion, which renders trade diſreputable. This iz more fatal to it, than the edicts of tyrants.

The laws of America, by favouring an equal diſtribution of property, are adapted to the genius of our governments. Inteſtate eſtates are always ſubject to diviſion, which furniſhes an effectual bar to perpetuities. The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts have lately aboliſhed that abſurd exception to the equal diviſion of an inteſtate's eſtate, which allowed the oldeſt ſon two ſhares, and which ſtill prevails in the other ſtates.

In conſequence of theze laws, the people of New England enjoy an equality of condition, unknown in any other part of the world. To the ſame cauſe may be aſcribed the rapid population of theze ſtates; for eſtates by diviſion are kept ſmall, by which meens every man iz obliged to labor, and labor iz the direct cauſe of population. For the ſame reezon, the people of theze ſtates, feel and exert the pride of independence.

Altho the principle iz tru that a general diſtribution of lands iz the baſis of a republican guvernment, yet there iz an evil ariſing out of this diſtribution, which the New-England ſtates now feel, and which wil increaſe with the population of the country. The tracts of land firſt taken up by the ſettlers, were not very conſiderable; and theze having been repeetedly divided among a number of heirs, hav left the preſent proprietors almoſt without ſubſiſtence for their families. Vaſt numbers of men do not poſſeſs more than thirty or forty akers eech, and many not half the quantity. It iz with difficulty that ſuch men can ſupport families and pay taxes. Indeed moſt of them are unable to do it; they involve themſelves in det; the creditors take the little land they poſſeſs, and the people are driven, poor and helpleſs, into an uncultivated wilderneſs. Such are the effects of an equal diviſion of lands among heirs; and ſuch the cauſes of emigration to the weſtern territories.

The partiality of our author for the New-England States, has induced him to exerciſe his ingenuity, to palliate the conduct of the firſt ſettlers of thoſe States, in baniſhing from amongſt them all who diſſented from them in religious opinions, though they themſelves had fled from religious perſecution in England. This, and the execution of laws againſt witches, he attempts to excuſe, by ſaying, bigotry was the characteriſtic of the age, and laws againſt witchcraft were enacted in other American colonies. He has not been able, however, to produce one inſtance of an execution of ſuch laws, nor has he ſhown that religious perſecution prevailed in the other colonies.

We admire and eſteem the leading characteriſtics of the people of New-England; we know their manners to be, in general, favourable to the genius of a democratic republic; but we cannot paſs over in ſilence, ſuch illiberal reflections on the citizens of other States, as, we are ſorry to ſay, occur more than once in theſe *remarks*. But of theſe we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter.

The great degree of general information, for which the people in

ſome of the New-England States are ſo remarkable, Mr. Webſter attributes to the influence of a numerous and reſpectable clergy; the eſtabliſhment of town or pariſh ſchools, which are ſupported by a general tax; and the diffuſion of knowledge amongſt the people, by means of newſpapers and pariſh-libraries. Of the laſt he ſays,

Theze are procured by ſubſcription, but they are numerous, the expenſe not being conſiderable, and the deſire of reeding univerſal. One hundred volums of books, ſelected from the beſt writers on ethics, divinity and hiſtory, and red by the principal inhabitants of a town or village, wil hav an amazing influence in ſpreding knowledge, correcting the morals, and ſoftening the manners of a nation. I am acquainted with pariſhes, where almoſt every houſholder haz red the works of Addiſon, Sherlock, Atterbury, Watts, Young, and other ſimilar writings; and wil converſe handſomely on the ſubjects of which they treat.

(*To be continued.*)

A DISSERTATION *on the means of Preſerving Health, in Charleſton, and the Adjacent low Country. By* David Ramſay, *M. D.* An Octavo Pamphlet. Publiſhed in Charleſton.

(*Concluded from page* 184.)

OF all the inſtructions Dr. Ramſay has laid down for the preſervation of health, perhaps none is more deſerving of attention than the following. His obſervation, that "early riſing is one of the beſt means of obviating coſtiveneſs," ſeems very rational; and is altogether conſiſtent with the principles of the animal economy. We believe Dr. Ramſay is entitled to the merit of having firſt ſuggeſted this thought; at leaſt, we do not recollect to have met with it before, in any author.

Coſtiveneſs ought to be particularly avoided in this climate. Regularity in the alvine diſcharges is of the laſt conſequence. Their retention, by diſturbing the whole animal economy, proves a ſource of many evils. Whenever theſe diſcharges do not return at their proper period, efficacious methods ſhould be immediately adopted, to aid the languid bowels in the diſcharge of their neceſſary functions. Riſing early is one of the beſt means of obviating coſtiveneſs. The cool morning air tends to throw the excrementitious humors on the bowels, and to haſten their diſcharge. The reverſe is the caſe with ſuch perſons as ſpend an undue proportion of their time in a recumbent poſture, and particularly thoſe who lie in bed after ſunriſe. Attention to the ſtate of the bowels is particularly indiſpenſible in the ſummer and firſt months of the autumn. In moſt of the diſeaſes between June and November, the bile is more or leſs injuriouſly predominant, and ſhould be daily diſcharged.

A due obſervance of the following ſimple direction, might be the means of preſerving many uſeful lives to the community.

If notwithſtanding all our precautions to the contrary, a fever is beginning to form, inſtead of indulging the vain hope, that it will go off itſelf, we ſhould inſtantly retreat to our chambers, and take ſomething, that, by reſtoring an equable perſpiration, will turn the current of humours from within outwardly. Nothing does this ſo effectually as a vomit. A proper medicine of that kind, taken in time, when the introductory ſymptoms forbode a fever, will often deſtroy it in embryo, prevent a fit of ſickneſs, and the neceſſity of taking a variety of other medicines.

Having pointed out thoſe things which ought to be avoided, he next enumerates thoſe which ought to be done, to preſerve health.

Preſuming that the advantages of temperance and exerciſe in every ſituation, are obvious to all, he lays down a few obſervations more immediately applicable to the climate for which he writes. His remarks on the uſe of the flannel-ſhirt, cold bath, and aliments, are extremely rational and juſt

The inhabitants of Carolina are in general, at all times, leſs liable to rheumatiſms, coughs, colds, and inflammatory diſorders, than thoſe who live in colder climates. Conſumptions, except a few from catarrh, are ſeldom ſeen among our citizens. Gravel and ſtone are comparatively rare in this country. But to fevers of the low kind, we are particularly expoſed, eſpecially in the interval between June and November. As theſe may be conſidered to be the endemic of the country, I beg leave to offer ſome practical obſervations on the means of preventing them. Our ſummer and autumnal fevers, as far as they depend on local ſituation, chiefly ariſe from the ſeparate or combined influence of heat, moiſture, and marſh miaſmata. To ſecure the body againſt the effects of theſe enemies to health, is, or ought to be, an object of attention. With this view, I would recommend the wearing of flannel next the ſkin. Where a perſon is immediately covered with linen, the perſpirable matter, as faſt as thrown off, is collected and kept in contact with the ducts from which it exuded. On the other hand, flannel, by abſorbing the ſame, removes much of it from the ſkin. The gentle friction of flannel, which ſoon ceaſes to be diſagreeable, acts like a fleſh bruſh, and promotes an agreeable perſpiration, than which nothing is more conducive to health. Where the trunk of the body is immediately covered with woollen of any kind, the chance of ſuffering from ſudden changes of the atmoſphere is greatly leſſened. Summer colds are infinitely more dangerous than thoſe which take place in winter. To theſe we are particularly expoſed in the latter end of the warm weather, when the nights begin to grow cool. They who conſult only preſent gratification, are apt to diſencumber themſelves from the bed-cloaths, and in that ſituation they go to ſleep. This, though harmleſs in the firſt part of the night, often becomes injurious before day, either from ſudden changes of the atmoſphere, or from that gradual cooling of it, which takes place towards autumn. He who ſleeps in flannel has a conſtant defence againſt thoſe changes, and is thereby fortified againſt a common exciting cauſe of the diſorders of the ſeaſon.

Cold bathing, under proper regulations, is an excellent preventative of the diſeaſes of this country. As heat relaxes, it is obvious that cold muſt brace. Once in twenty-four hours, to immerſe the body in cold water, moſt powerfully ſtrengthens the whole ſyſtem. Perſpiration, though for a moment checked, increaſes with the returning glow, which immediately follows, when the bathed perſon is wiped dry and begins to take exerciſe. If this is done in the evening, it ſeldom fails of procuring a good night's reſt: if in the morning, it fortifies the body for bearing the heat of the following day.

Colds in the head are very uncommon when it is daily waſhed in cold water. The eyes of a perſon who frequently plunges them, wide open, into cold water, will ſeldom be either weak or inflamed. Diſeaſes of the throat rarely attack thoſe who daily waſh their necks with cold water. Frequent waſhings of the mouth prevent much of the tooth-ache.

The aliment uſed in ſummer ſhould be antiſeptic and generous. The influence of what we eat and drink is very great. Butter and fat meats tend evidently to clog the ſtomach and vitiate the bile, and therefore ſhould be laid aſide, or ſparingly uſed, in hot weather. A due proportion of meat and vegitables is proper. Pepper, and other warm condiments, which are uſed in ſeaſoning, though in theory they ſeem to be improper, in a country where heat abounds, are found by experience to be wholeſome.

Water is Nature's diluent. It is the only drink that can be ſafely taken at all times, and by all perſons; but, nevertheleſs, men in every age and country, and in every ſtate of ſociety, have ſought for ſomething that was more ſtimulant. Of all the additions made to water for that purpoſe, rum is the moſt pernicious. It contains no nouriſhment, but like a ſlow poiſon inſenſibly undermines the ſprings of life. As mankind will not content themſelves with nature's beverage, it is the duty of phyſicians to direct to ſuch ſubſtitutes as bring the greateſt benefits with the leaſt injury. Of this claſs are liquors which are prepared by fermentation, and alſo thoſe which are expreſſed from vegetables. Of the drinks uſed among us, none are equal to porter

and wine for preventing fevers. The former, by its bitterneſs, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, while it proves highly nutritious, and at the ſame time moderately evacuant. Obſtinate vomitings are ſometimes cured by it, more effectually than by the moſt celebrated officinal compoſitions. Within ten years paſt, in which the inhabitants of this city have generally exchanged punch for porter, they have grown much more healthy. Complaints of the bowels have ſenſibly leſſened. Phyſicians are not now called upon to attend one patient, with the dry belly-ache, for every ten they formerly viſited. Punch, when weak, and taken in moderation, and no oftener than occaſionally, is ſalutary and refreſhing, but by no means ſuits for common drink. The ſame obſervation holds good with reſpect to cyder. Mineral acids, diluted with water, correct bile, and reſiſt our ſummer diſeaſes; but this cannot be affirmed of drinks prepared with limes, and ſuch like vegetable acids, when freely and frequently taken. Theſe remarks, though generally well founded, admit of exceptions.

The temperate uſe of good ſound wine is one of the moſt effectual, as well as one of the pleaſanteſt, antidotes of fevers. It is highly antiſeptic, and both prevents and cures putrid diſeaſes. It is much more worthy of the appellation of a cordial, than any of the boaſted officinal compoſitions, which are called by that name. Different conſtitutions require different wines, but in general old Madeira agrees beſt with the inhabitants of Carolina. All phyſicians know, that in low fevers a liberal uſe of wine is an eſſential part of the cure. In order to get the full benefit of this moſt deſirable preventive of our ſummer diſeaſes, it ſhould not be drunk every day. If it was laid aſide in the winter and ſpring, and reſumed on the approach of ſummer, and continued in daily uſe, only for three or four months, its efficacy in preventing ſummer and autumnal diſeaſes, would be greatly increaſed.

Our author next obſerves, that,

The daily uſe of ſtrong warm teas is pernicious. Many reſpectable medical authorities might be produced, which concur in repreſenting Eaſt-India tea as unfriendly to the nerves. Be this as it may, all muſt acknowledge, that the warm water, which is uſed as its vehicle, muſt be unſuitable to this climate.

Cheerfulneſs is of particular ſervice in preſerving health. Many of our diſeaſes flow from bile, and fretfulneſs never fails to cauſe an increaſed flux of that acrid humour into the ſtomach. Thoſe who watch their own feelings may obſerve, that when any wayward event breaks in on the peace of their minds, a bitter taſte is immediately felt. This proceeds from an overflowing of bile. Bilious perſons are for the moſt part peeviſh, and peeviſh perſons are for the moſt part bilious. Bile and fretfulneſs ſeem to be reciprocally cauſe and effect, and both predifpoſe to dangerous diſorders. The eyes are ſometimes obſerved to turn ſuddenly yellow, in a guſt of paſſion. They who are bleſſed with a conſtant, equable flow of cheerful ſpirits, are exempted from one of the occaſional cauſes of fevers: on the other hand, ſuch as give way to peeviſhneſs, or to the depreſſing paſſions, are particularly expoſed to the diſeaſes, which a low, moiſt country is apt to produce.

In particular habits, the daily uſe of jeſuit's bark, from July till October, is adviſeable. Three doſes of it, combined with a little rhubarb if neceſſary, taken in ſubſtance, every day or every other day, where ordinary precautions are taken, may in general be relied upon, as an effectual antidote to the ſummer and autumnal fevers of this country,

Throughout the ſummer and the firſt month of autumn, fires are more uſeful in damp days, than in the dry cold weather of winter. They correct the exceſſive moiſture of the atmoſphere, and counteract the exciting cauſes of the complaints moſt uſual in the before-mentioned ſeaſons.

Though the ſituation of Charleſton is ſo low that water is found at eight or ten feet from the ſurface of the ground, yet the houſes have generally cellars, in which the water often ſtagnates, and ſends forth ſuch putrid exhalations as are ſenſibly offenſive to the inhabitants. Dr. Ramſay, therefore, with good reaſon, condemns the digging of cellars in low ſituations, as being deſtructive of health. Where cellars are ſunk, he recommends frequent pumping. He alſo recommends the planting of trees in front of dwelling-houſes, with a view to purify the air, which growing vegetables are well known to do. The ſtreets of Charleſton have not

yet been paved. It would ſeem that a fear of increaſing the heat has been the cauſe. Dr. Ramſay thinks, however, that pavements would be ſalutary, by repreſſing moiſt exhalations, and thus leſſening the morbid qualities of the air.

Some judicious obſervations are made on the materials and ſituation proper for dwelling-houſes; and on the means of rendering them healthy in low marſhy places.

Wooden houſes are moſt ſuitable to this climate. They are much drier, and conſequently healthier, than thoſe which are built with brick. The latter abſorb and retain, for a long time, much of that moiſture with which our atmoſphere abounds. Brick houſes would be much drier than they uſually are, if a vacancy was left between the walls and the plaſtering on their inſides. This might eaſily be done by means of ſtuds, projecting but a few inches from the walls.

The poſition of our country houſes, with reſpect to ſwamps, ought to be attended to; for the ſummer winds ſweeping along their ſurface, waſt deſtruction to the inhabitants. In general, the planters would do well to encourage the growing of trees, between their houſes and the neighbouring ſwamps; and to conſtruct their houſes ſo as to have neither doors nor windows fronting on marſhy ground; but as this cannot always be done, they ſhould build on the ſouth ſides of their rice fields and other waters. The winds in the ſummer months are for the moſt part ſoutherly. To be under the neceſſity of breathing air, ſaturated with the noxious effluvia acquired in paſſing over ſtagnant waters, muſt be highly injurious. It is an old and well authenticated obſervation, that perſons, whether white or black, employed in burning tar-kilns, are always healthy. The method practiſed by Indians and negroes of living in ſmoke, is conducive to health; but the inconvenience of ſuch a ſituation will for ever operate againſt its being introduced into common uſe among our citizens; but, nevertheleſs, ſome conſiderable analogous benefit, with little expence or inconvenience, might be procured to thoſe who reſide in the country, from fires kindled round or near their houſes. Theſe will be more neceſſary when the wind is eaſterly, and more beneficial if made with reſinous pine-wood.

On theſe principles, there is no difficulty in accounting why Charleſton is more healthy than the neighbouring pariſhes. It has long been obſerved in low countries, that they who reſide in towns, are more healthy than thoſe who live diſperſed in the country, and that the inhabitants of the central parts of towns are healthier than thoſe who live in their extremities. The fire and ſmoke from ſeveral hundred contiguous kitchens, cannot fail of diminiſhing the moiſtneſs of the atmoſphere. The frequent ringing of bells, the flowing of the tides, the motion of carriages and of perſons, occaſion a briſker circulation of air in this city, than in the adjacent country. The policy of removing, on the approach of ſummer, from the country to Charleſton, is therefore wiſe.

The great excellence, and general utility, of the obſervations contained in this diſſertation, have induced us to be uncommonly lengthy in our extracts. We ſhall conclude with Dr. Ramſay's advice to thoſe ſtrangers, who propoſe to ſettle in Charleſton or its vicinity.

Strangers who propoſe to reſide in this country, and our own citizens who have been long abſent, when intending to return, ſhould make a point of arriving here about the month of November. They would then have at leaſt a year to be aſſimilated to the climate, before their health would be endangered by any thing peculiar to it. The ſudden deaths among us of perſons diſuſed to our country, are to be referred to an injudicious choice of time for coming to it, and ſtill more to their own imprudence, combined with the hoſpitality of the inhabitants. To be invited almoſt daily to the plentiful tables of their friends and acquaintances, is the misfortune of ſuch perſons. A fever, rapid in its progreſs, and fatal in its iſſue, is frequently the conſequence. Strangers coming into this country ſhould be doubly on their guard, but inſtead thereof they too often ſuffer themſelves to be feaſted into fevers, and not unfrequently out of their lives.

A DISCOURSE *delivered in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Sunday, July 25th,* 1790, *on occaſion of the death of* Mrs. LUCIA MAGAW, *wife of the* Rev. Samuel Magaw, D. D; *By* Joſeph Bend, A. M. *Aſſiſtant miniſter of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's.* Publiſhed in Philadelphia, Price 11*d.*

THIS is a plain and ſenſible diſcourſe, on a trite, but important ſubject; viz. the ineſtimable value of time. It is well adapted to the ſolemnity of the occaſion. The ſtyle is neither groveling nor turgid, but pure, dignified, and correct; and the arguments, if not new, are not without ſome charms of novelty, from the garb in which they appear. The following obſervations are intereſting to all, and cannot be too ſeriouſly attended to:

The arrows of death fly thick around. No one can tell how ſoon he may be pierced by the grim King of Terrors; yet every one lives as if he were one of the fortunate individuals, who ſhall eſcape. Do the ignoble vulgar ſink ſilently into the grave? There alſo, with pomp and grandeur, are the rich and noble depoſited. Does the victim of lingring diſeaſe fall at length, before its ſlow, but certain advances? The ſudden ſtroke of Death cuts off alſo the healthful and vigorous. Do the old and deformed yield to his power? So alſo do the young and the beautiful: They droop before him, like the flowers of ſpring, nipped by an untimely froſt: they wither as ſoon as blown, decay, and are ſeen no more.

Our author has given an excellent character, though not perhaps what the world may reckon a ſhining one, of Mrs. Magaw, from which we have ſelected the few extracts which follow;

"Train up a child in the way he ſhould go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it," was a precept of the wiſe King of Iſrael; and its truth and excellence were deeply impreſſed on the mind of our departed ſiſter. With rational conviction, ſhe paid ſtrict regard to the moral and religious principles of her offſpring; ſtudious to inſtill into their tender minds ſuch ſentiments and opinions, as would tend to make them truly honourable here, and ſupremely happy hereafter.

In her zeal for the more important branches of education, ſhe ſet perhaps an inferior value upon ſuch as are ornamental; but this was an error upon the right ſide. In the preſent day of gaiety and diſſipation, when we ſeem more anxious to adorn the perſon, than to inform the the mind, or improve the heart, no reflecting perſon ſhould cenſure another, be cauſe in his zeal for the more important qualities of the mind and the heart, he undervalues thoſe ornaments, which are merely external.

She taught the young, that the duties of religion have no invincible difficulty; that "her ways are ways of pleaſantneſs, and all her paths peace;" and ſhe ſhewed to thoſe of maturer years, that the children of piety and virtue poſſeſs more real dignity, than all which wealth and power can beſtow. Taught, at an early age, that the favour of the Lord is the moſt deſirable bleſſing, ſhe ardently ſought it; and each revolving year confirmed her in her choice. While bleſſed with health, ſhe met him in his holy ordinances; when deprived of that excellent bleſſing, her heart was in the houſe of the Lord, although her body was confined to the bed of ſickneſs.

But ſhe did not diſplay her piety in a mere attendance on religious worſhip, and a regard to the ordinances of God. Her faith influenced her practice; and "whatſoever things are true, honeſt, pure, lovely, and of good report," ſhe ſtrove to perform. While the fame of her neighbour was bandied from tongue to tongue, charity and good-nature opened her mouth, or the finger of ſilence reſted upon her lips. If the houſeleſs child of want, or any other object of real diſtreſs, implored her aſſiſtance, the ſupplication was not made in vain. Benevolence was a diſtinguiſhing feature of her character. Inſtead of ſteeling her heart againſt the cries of diſtreſs, that ſhe might more eaſily attain ſuperfluous enjoyments, ſhe

wiſely ſuppreſſed the deſire of theſe, and liſtened to the ſoft perſuaſions of humanity.

While others ran the giddy round of diſſipation, and perhaps ſacrificed health and fortune at its ſhrine, ſhe, in the full enjoyment of health, ſought pleaſure in domeſtic endearments and domeſtic employments. Convinced that theſe conſtitute a principal part of female glory, ſhe ſought hers in this proper ſphere, and happily attained it

In her friendſhips ſhe was warm and ſincere. The unſhaken votary of truth, ſhe abhorred every thing, which looked like hypocriſy and diſſimulation; and the friends of her youth were the friends of her maturer age. She felt the force of thoſe bonds, by which all the children of Adam are united; but ſhe more particularly rejoiced in the joy, and ſympathized in the ſorrow of her friends. To give them pleaſure, to aſſuage their grief, to alleviate their diſtreſs, ſhe thought no poſſible exertions too great.

NOTES *on the laſt illneſs, and* Death *of a moſt beloved friend.* Publiſhed in Philadelphia, Price 1/6.

THESE effuſions of a devout and benevolent heart, will be read with advantage, by all into whoſe hands they may chance to fall. What can be more intereſting to a chriſtian, than the undiſguiſed thoughts of a miniſter of God, at a time when a ſcene of domeſtic affliction had laid open every avenue to the heart? What can be more inſtructive, than a view of the ſufferings, the fortitude, and chriſtian reſignation of a votary of true religion, in her laſt moments?

To thoſe kindred ſpirits, who are ever ready to ſhed a tear of ſympathy and condolence, with a virtuous ſon or daughter of affliction; to thoſe who can conceive what is meant by "the luxury of woe," a peruſal of theſe *Notes* will be highly grateful.

The following extract is taken from a letter written, by Dr. Magaw, to a female friend, a few hours previous to Mrs. Magaw's death.

She, whom you loved, is ſick unto death.—Long have I known the friendſhip, the mutuality of ſweet affection, that, from childhood, ſubſiſted between you and my Lucia. You are to ſee each other here, *no more.*—

Think not however, that your lovely attachments—that your union of hearts, and former pleaſing intercourſes, were all for nought. The effects of goodneſs and innocency, can never periſh. You will meet in a ſtate that is permanent, and infinitely more happy than the preſent.

The following thoughts, written a few days after the melancholy event, conclude this mournful, but inſtructive regiſter.

The fair examples of piety and goodneſs, which it doth pleaſe heaven, now and then, to *lend to the world*, are among the choiceſt favours that the world can be bleſſed with. They are lights in their reſpective places, which the great fountain of light and love kindles and ſupports by his own Spirit, to further his gracious plan of human happineſs: They perſuade; they charm; they aſſimilate congenial diſpoſitions into their own fellowſhip, manners, habits, taſte, perfection: They even control, in ſome degree, the *untoward*, and ſtrike the *vicious* with awe.—

I do not think that reverence and commendation ſhould be confined to thoſe who tread with dignity the *public* walks in life: there are departments more retired, and ſituations far from being pompous or ſhowy, where the graces which adorn humanity, and ſhed their kindly influences around, are apteſt to be met with.

The pure, the refined, the tender, the generous, ſenſibilities of the heart,—the temper impreſſed with the divine image, and taught by heaven itſelf, to move and flow in kindneſs,—the virtues of humility and patience,—ſelf-compoſure and ſelf-command; —the ornament of a meek and quiet ſpirit;—candour, ſincerity, a ſympathetic feeling for others, a cordial inclination to do them every poſſible ſervice;—theſe are the qualities, which, wherever they are found, do make a perſon lovely.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

PATRIOTISM; *an* ODE; *in honour of thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late* war.

YE *patriots*, liſten to my ſtrain,
Nor thou, *philoſophy*, diſdain
A theme, which every mind muſt raiſe;
Which angels might deſcend to praiſe.
Methinks I hear the ſong again;
Glory to God and peace to men.

What merit ſhall I firſt record;
The patriot's eloquence, or ſword?
Great *Waſhington* in valour's field
Compell'd our haughty foes to yield.
Franklin, in France who mildly ſhone,
Prov'd, both *Minerva's* are our own.

Of thoſe, who oft their courage tried;
Who nobly liv'd or nobly died,
Good Waſhington we own ſupreme,
The *ſoldier's* pride, the *patriot's* theme.
He knew in battle to excel;
The arts of peace he knows as well.

How many deathleſs praiſe have won!
Bold *Adams*—gentler *Dickinſon*—
Hancock's determin'd ſoul, combin'd
With *Jefferſon's* enlighten'd mind.
Our breaſts with worth were taught to glow,
And honour'd foreign *Rochambeau.*

O *France*! thy virtues we confeſs;
May heaven reward thee with ſucceſs!
Thy ſtruggles let the world revere;
Fayette is thine—and canſt thou fear!—
France taught our haughty foes to bow;
In *freedom* we inſtruct her now.

Still let us ev'ry tribute give
To thoſe who died, or thoſe who live;
To thoſe who felt the battle's rage,
Or now in peaceful arts engage.
To *Gates* immortal praiſe be given,
Whilſt *Warren's* ſpirit reſts in Heaven.

Ye *ſoldiers*, who in battle glow'd!
Ye *artiſts*, who true genius ſhew'd!
Ye *ſtateſmen*, firm at once and juſt!
Whether ye live, or reſt in duſt,
The muſe ſhall crown you with applauſe;
Great were your deeds, and juſt your cauſe.

I ſing (attend me, *age* and *youth*!)
The ſtrains of glory, and of truth.
See! a *new government* appears,
Doubts to diſpel, and baniſh fears;
And ſee! (whilſt rapture warms each breaſt,)
The *ſtar* of *empire in the weſt!*

Philadelphia, October, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A HYMN.

ALMIGHTY Power! eternal God!
We own thee, pleas'd at once and aw'd.
Tho' thou *one* diſtant land didſt claim,
All nations ſhall confeſs thy name;
By *Jeſus* ſince what *Moſes* taught,
Is into full perfection brought.

The ſon of *Jeſſe*, from his throne,
Sang to his harp th' *Almighty one*.
Prophets, in bright ſucceſſion, caught
The fire, which vainly heathens ſought.
How low muſt ſink even *Homer's* praiſe,
Compar'd with bold *Iſaiah's* lays!

I ſing another prophets fame;
(Poets and prophets are the ſame,
If, warm'd by bleſt religion's fires,
They truly tell what heaven inſpires,)
Thy ſtrains, Oh! *Jeremiah!* prove
Thy ſoul enjoy'd celeſtial love.

What tho' by earthly power immur'd—
Thy virtue was by heav'n ſecur'd.
E'en from the dungeon's dreary gloom
Thy voice predicted *Judah's* doom.
Aſtoniſh'd *Iſrael* heard thy groans,
And monarchs trembled on their thrones.

Aſſyria's chief, with warlike bands,
At length laid waſte *Judea's* lands.
What miracles had *Moſes* wrought!
How gallantly had *Joſhua* fought!—
Yet *Iſrael*, when from GOD he turn'd,
In ſack-cloth and in aſhes mourn'd.

Reſtor'd to liberty and peace,
By a bold ſon of honour'd Greece,
Again their ramparts they repair,
Renewing ſacrifice and prayer.
Again the ſtrains of praiſe reſound;
Again the incenſe ſmokes around.

From ſlavery thus again reſtor'd,
See! *Iſrael* graſps the cruel ſword.
Altho' expos'd to foreign rage,
Inteſtine wars their minds engage.
Wild wrath and fury reign, whilſt thoſe
Whom *God* once lov'd, appear his foes.

Whilſt Reaſon mourns, whilſt Virtue weeps;
Whilſt Truth, and e'en Religion ſleeps,
Behold! (an emblem of the ſkies)
From *Jeſſe's* root a branch ariſe;
Which (by repentance ſins forgiv'n)
Points out the certain road to heav'n.

Ye ſinners! hear his ſacred voice,
And in the word of truth rejoice.
Behold him *faſt*, and hear him *ſigh*;
See the tear trickling from his eye;
And, whilſt ſuch woes your pride ſubdue,
Remember, that *he died for you.*

To him be ev'ry tribute giv'n;
The ſon of man; the Heir of heav'n!
Who, with the *Sire* and *Spirit*, reigns
Throughout all nature's vaſt domains.
Let all confeſs th' eternal throne,
And hailth' *Almighty three in one.*

Philadelphia, October, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The ROSE-BUSH *an* Emblem *of* Life.

THE blooming, bluſhing, balmy Roſe
A few ſhort ſun's remains;
Tranſient ſhe doth her ſweets diſcloſe,
Then droops upon the plain.

Not ſo the rugged, prickly *Thorn*,
Which doth her ſtalk ſurround;
That from the buſh is never torn,
But conſtant lives to wound.

Hence may we learn a ſerious truth,
Though in a poet's lay!—
Swift yield the hours of vernal youth
To age's wintry ſway.

LAURA.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The Complaint; *Or the* Lancaſter Maiden *in* Philadelphia.

DELIA, we lov'd ſo true and well,
Our ſighs were ſo ſincere;
That virtue might our paſſion tell,
And angels ſtoop to hear.

Each morn I met thee in the grove;
Each noon I told my tale;
The warbling choir rehears'd my love,
Reſponſive in the vale.

Thee I ſelected from the throng
Of maidens, mild or vain;
Attentive Echo heard my ſong,
And ſpread it o'er each plain.

Perfection in thy form I ſaw;
No blemiſh dwelt with thee;
Thy pleaſure was to me a law;
And thou wert all to me.

Oft as thy milk-white hand I preſs'd,
Or gently touch'd thy cheek,
I found ſuch tumults in my breaſt,
As tongue can never ſpeak.

But when I dar'd to claſp thy waiſt,
And ſeize the glowing kiſs,
Mortals did never rapture taſte,
Superior to that bliſs.

Yet, *Delia*, why your love forſake,
And leave him thus to mourn?
My tender heart will ſurely break,
Unleſs you ſoon return.

The ſplendid city why admire,
And quit our peaceful plains?——
There beaus are found in rich attire,
But can they charm like ſwains?

Yet Lancaſter ſome charms can boaſt;
At leaſt I knew the time

When *Delia* was confeſt its toaſt,
In beauty's glowing prime.

But Philadelphia all your charms
Will quickly bid decay;
There you experience various harms,
And night is turn'd to day.

There day again to night is turn'd;
Such revelry prevails;
This folly is by Reaſon mourn'd;
But Faſhion holds the ſcales.

Return, dear maid, e're youth is ſpent,
Whilſt yet your mind is free;
At Lancaſter expect content,
With *honour*, *love*, and *me*.

DAMON.

Lancaſter, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On Reading the SORROWS OF WERTER.

MISTAKEN youth! thy love, to frenzy wrought,
Spurn'd calm reflection and each ſober thought.
A little time had ſhewn e'en *Charlotte's* charms
Had ſhrunk and faded in a *Werter's* arms:
For guilt and meanneſs ne'er could dwell with thee;
And virtuous friendſhip ſoon had ſet thee free.
But hadſt thou triumph'd o'er the *fair* one's fall,
Thou then, as now, hadſt met the fatal *ball*;
Still keener anguiſh had attack'd thy mind
Than e'en now dying thy ſtung ſoul did find.
None dare ſay *Mercy* wont extend its aid;
But who of that would not have been afraid,
If with a *kiſs* thou *Charlotte* hadſt betray'd.

LAURA

EPIGRAM.

WHEN fancies odd plagued Menelaus' head,
Thus to her lord the lovely Helen ſaid:
What though this earthly part to Troy he bore—
Still was my *ſoul* with thee on Sparta's ſhore.
The royal buck replied, I b'lieve it well;
Howe'er, next time——leave *me* the *body*, Nell.

VANITY *of* SELF-IMPORTANCE.

A cock, within a ſtable pent,
Was ſtrutting o'er ſome heaps of dung;
And ſtill as nigh their feet he went,
The mettled courſers ſtampt and flung.

Bravo! quoth he, a decent noiſe!
We make a tolerable pother!
But let's take care, my merry boys,
We tread not upon *one another.*—

The nect'rine and the peach diſpute
Which of the two's the fairer fruit.
Nay, quoth a blackb'ry, what's the matter?
We all are friends; then why this clatter?
Sure folks muſt think us ſilly elves,
For jangling thus *among ourſelves!*

EPIGRAM;

By the late Lord Cheſterfield, *on being ordered to quit the room, by* lady Frances Shirley.

SO the firſt man from paradiſe was driven,
Nor dared to murmur at the will of heaven.
Like him, to quit the bleſt abode I'm loth;
Like him, muſt go, for angels drive us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine ſtill more unkind—
His Eve went with him—mine is left behind.

CONTENTMENT.

HOW truly bleſt that virtuous ſwain,
Who can his paſſions' force reſtrain;
Who ſees, unmov'd, the rich, the great,
Nor mourns his wayward, partial fate.
Free from wild noiſe, and partial ſtrife,
He calmly treads the ſtage of life.
Contentment, balm of ev'ry care,
Still guards his ſoul from fell deſpair;
Within his breaſt he ſtill can find
Heaven's nobleſt gift—a peaceful mind.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

AUTUMN; *or the* FALL *of the* LEAF; A New Song.

(Tune, "*When I was a young one*".)

ATTEND to my song; it a moral may teach;
Although I pretend not too gravely to preach.
To sage admonitions too many are deaf;
Yet some may remember—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

II.

How cheerful was May with her birds and her flowers;
Then Nature exerted for man her best powers.
But though, on this globe, all confess him the chief,
He still should remember—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

III.

When summer advanc'd with his fierce, sultry beams,
How cool was the grove! how restoring the streams!
But time even then did come on like a thief,
And silently hinted—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

IV.

By the Fall of the *Leaf* let no critic conceive,
That I make allusions to Adam or Eve.
Though muslins, silks, sattins come to their relief,
Our maids should remember—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

V.

The merchant, who trusts to the ocean his wealth;
The sailor, who risques both his safety and health;
But chiefly the *Farmer*, when binding each sheaf,
Should all take a hint from—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

VI.

To the *Fall of the Leaf* who applause can deny!
Now Autumn does all his gay treasures supply.
The press foams with cider, beyond all belief;
Lads, and lasses! then drink to—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

VII.

Whatever by Spring or by Summer was done,
In Autumn is fully matur'd by the sun.
We abound in beer, cider, pork, mutton, and beef;
Then who can lament much—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

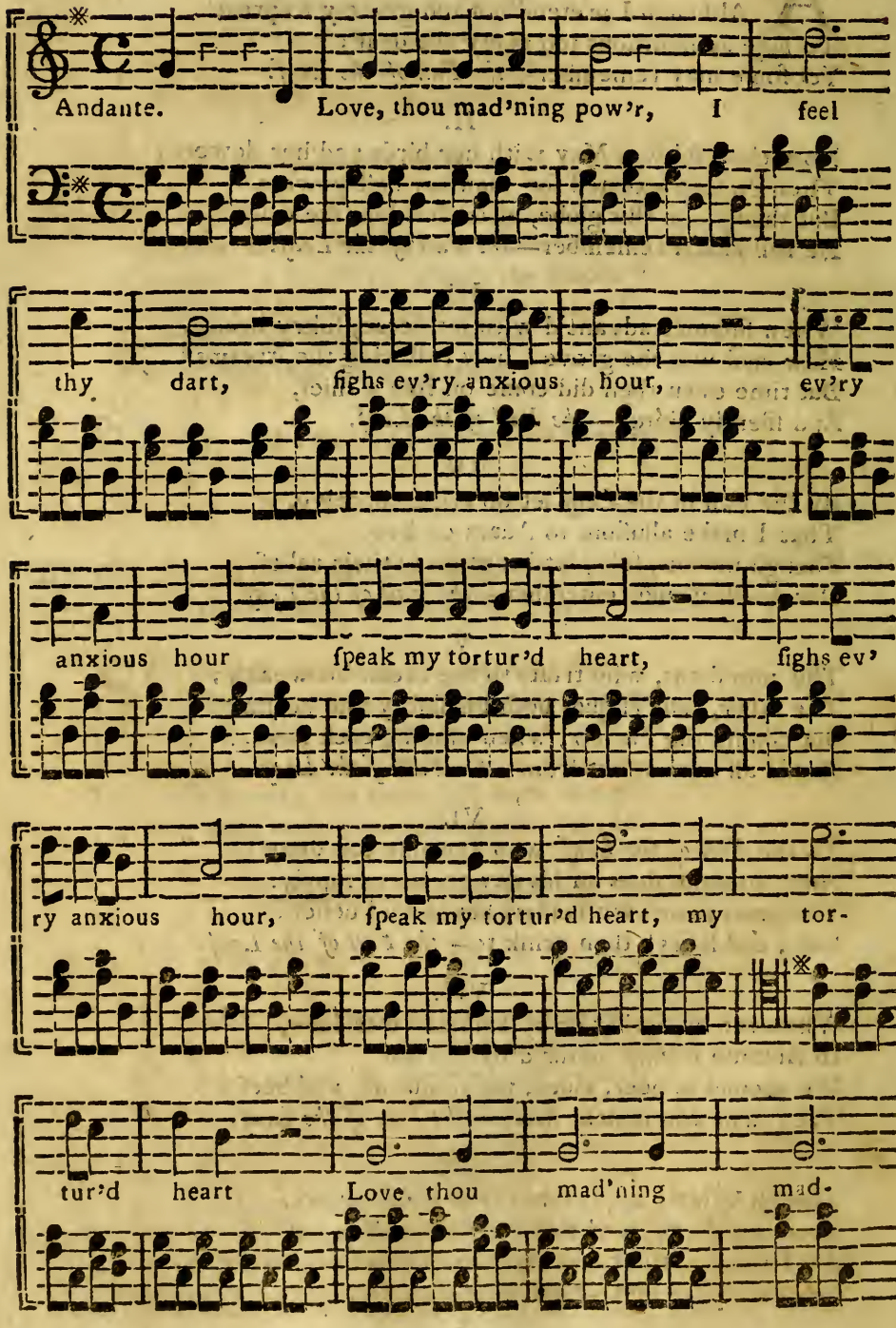
VIII.

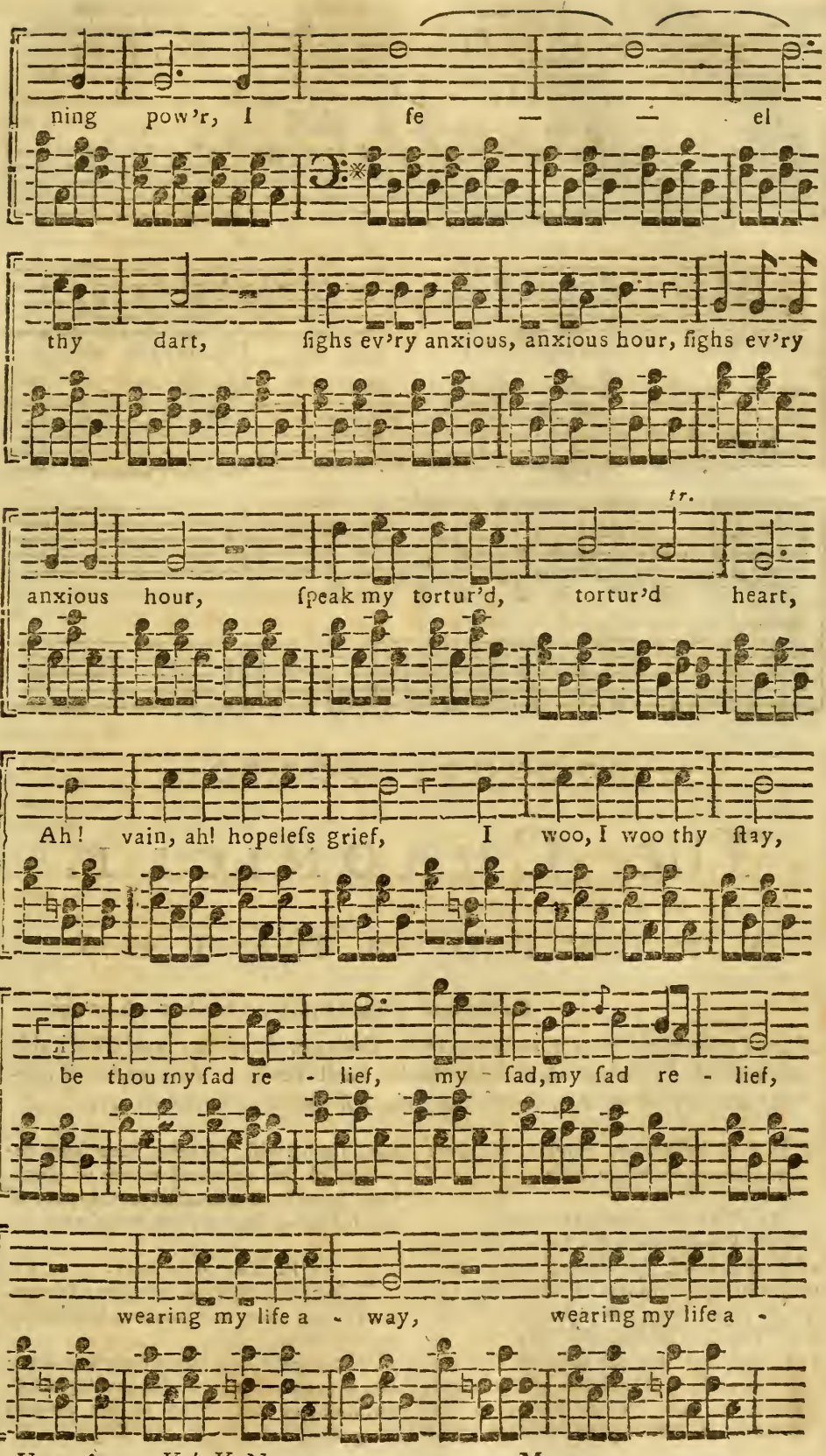
Though Winter approaches in dreadful array,
Good wood and good cider will drive him away.
We farmers, whilst sailors climb, hand, steer, and reef,
In *cider* rejoice and—*the Fall of the Leaf.*

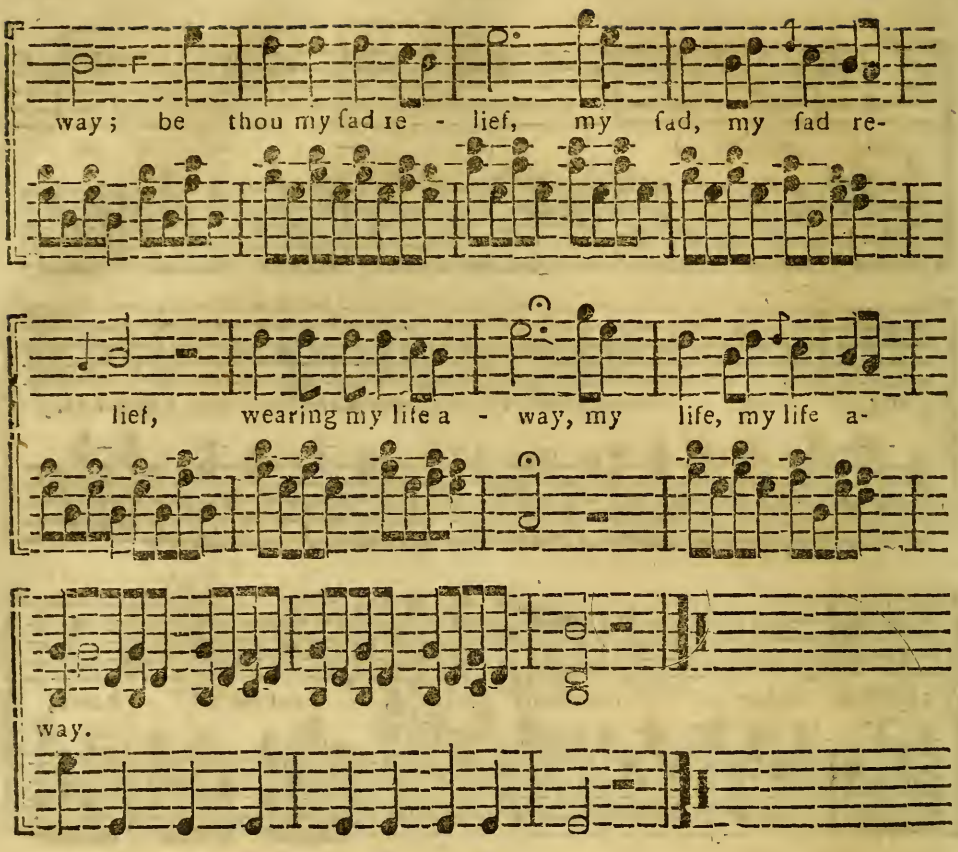
LOVE, *thou* MAD'NING POWER, *&c.*

A Favourite New Song.

GLUCK.




ning pow'r, I fe — — el
thy dart, ſighs ev'ry anxious, anxious hour, ſighs ev'ry
tr.
anxious hour, ſpeak my tortur'd, tortur'd heart,
Ah! vain, ah! hopeleſs grief, I woo, I woo thy ſtay,
be thou my ſad re - lief, my - ſad, my ſad re - lief,
wearing my life a - way, wearing my life a -



The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

College of Philadelphia, October 26, 1790.

A ſhort account of the preſent ſtate of the College, Academy *and* Charitable School *of Philadelphia, and the* Public Lectures *to be delivered in it during the enſuing winter, commencing the firſt day of November next.*

THIS Inſtitution conſiſts of three branches—We begin with

I. THE CHARITABLE SCHOOL.

This *School*, which has been maintained ſince the firſt foundation of the inſtitution in 1749, conſiſts of *Sixty Boys* and *Thirty Girls*, who are inſtructed *Gratis*, viz. The *Boys* in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. and the *Girls* in Reading, Sewing, and other branches of Education, ſuitable to their ſex and ſtation in life. Upwards of 1200 poor children, who would otherwiſe, perhaps, have been deprived of the principal means of education, have been inſtructed in this part of the *Inſtitution*, ſince its firſt foundation.

II. THE ACADEMY.

This part conſiſts of two great ſchools, containing about one hundred ſcholars in each of them, viz.

The *Engliſh School*, in which ſuch ſcholars as are not intended for a collegiate education, or inſtruction in the *Learned Languages*, are taught the Engliſh Lan-

guage grammatically, and alſo the *French*, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, the practical branches of Mathematics, Surveying, Geography, Navigation, &c. Students from this ſchool are alſo admitted, at a proper ſtanding, to attend the *Lectures* in the College, on *Mechanics*, Natural and Experimental *Philoſophy*, *Chemiſtry*, *Natural Hiſtory*, &c.

This ſchool is under the direction of William Rogers, D. D. Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory; aſſiſted by Mr. Edward Farris, as Mathematical and Writing Maſter; and Mr. Samuel Jones, as an Engliſh Maſter.

Secondly. The *Latin Grammar School*, ſometimes called, The *Humanity* School; in which are taught the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, and ſome Elementary Parts of *Mathematics*, as preparatory to the *College*.

This ſchool is under the direction of James Davidſon, A. M. as Rector and Profeſſor of Humanity; aſſiſted by Mr. James Graham, who alſo teaches Writing and Mathematics; Mr William Fentham, and Mr. Owen Magrath, A. B.

III. The College.

The College conſiſts of three great departments; the *Philoſophy*, *Medical*, and *Law* Schools.

Firſt, The *Philoſophy Schools*, in which the following lectures are read.

Belles Lettres, elements of rhetoric and criticiſm, logic, metaphyſics, moral philoſophy, with lectures on general hiſtory. John Andrews, D. D. profeſſor of belles lettres and philoſophy.

Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, and Rhetoric, including Compoſition. William Smith, D. D. Provoſt.

N. B. The above lectures will be diſtributed among three Profeſſors, as ſoon as a Vice-Provoſt ſhall be appointed.

Secondly. The *Medical Schools*, viz.

Anatomy and Surgery. William Shippen, M. D.

N. B. He alſo gives Lectures on *Midwifery*.

Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.

N. B. To be accompanied with *Clenical Lectures* in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.

Chemiſtry, and the Inſtitutes of Medicine. Caſpar Wiſtar, M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Samuel Powel Griffiths, M. D.

Natural Hiſtory and Botany. Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

The object of theſe Lectures on *Natural Hiſtory* is to give an extenſive *View* of this ſcience, both in a *Philoſophical* and *Nomenclatural* ſenſe. As a moſt important and intereſting branch of natural knowledge, particular attention will be devoted to the *Structure*, *Phyſiology*, and *Economy* of Animals. The philoſophical parts of *Agriculture*, as they regard a ſcience peculiarly intereſting to theſe United States, will be likewiſe attended to.

N. B. The lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy, for the uſe of the *Medical Students*, are given by Dr. Smith, and will commence the 2d day of November.

The Rules for Graduating in the Medical Schools are as follow—

1. The degree of *Doctor in Medicine* is the only degree to be conferred in future.

2. No perſon is to be received as a candidate for that degree, until he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has applied himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine in the college for at leaſt two years. Thoſe ſtudents who live in the city of Philadelphia, or within five miles thereof, muſt alſo have been the pupils of ſome reſpectable Phyſician for three years, and thoſe who come from the country, at a greater diſtance than five miles, muſt have ſtudied with ſome reputable Phyſician there, for at leaſt two years.

3. It is further required that each candidate ſhall have attended at leaſt *one courſe* of the following lectures, viz. Anatomy and ſurgery, theory and practice of medicine, chemiſtry and the inſtitutes of medicine, materia medica and pharmacy, the botanical lectures of the profeſſor of natural hiſtory and botany, and a courſe of lectures in natural and experimental philoſophy.

4. After which an examination is to take place; a *Theſis* written in the Latin or Engliſh language, (at the option of the graduate,) on a medical ſubject, is to be printed and defended at the commencement, which is to be ſtatedly held on the firſt Wedneſday in June.

5. Thoſe perſons who have already received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and wiſh to be admitted to the degree of Doctor in Medicine, muſt publiſh and defend a Theſis agreeably to the above rules.

Thirdly. The *Law Lecture.* This important Lecture has been lately inſtituted, and great expectations are juſtly formed of its uſefulneſs, from the great learning and experience of the *Profeſſor* who has

been appointed, namely, Honourable James Wilſon, Eſquire, one of the Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Plan of the Law Lecture, *which will commence about the 15th of November, is as follows, viz.*

The object of a ſyſtem of law lectures, in this country, ſhould be—to explain the conſtitution of the United States, its parts, its powers, and the diſtribution and operation of thoſe powers—to aſcertain the merits of that conſtitution, by comparing it with the conſtitutions of other ſtates, with the general principles of government, and with the rights of men—to point out the ſpirit, the deſign, and the probable effects of the laws and treaties of the United States—to mark, particularly and diſtinctly, the rules and deciſions of the federal courts, in matters both of law and practice.

To examine legally, critically, and hiſtorically, the conſtitutions and laws of the ſeveral ſtates in the Union—to compare thoſe conſtitutions and laws with one another, and with the general rules of law and government—to inveſtigate the nature, the properties, and the extent of that connexion, which ſubſiſts between the federal government and the ſeveral ſtates, and, of conſequence, between each of the ſtates and all the others.

To illuſtrate the genius, the elements, the originals, and the rules of the common law, in its theory and in its practice—to trace, as far as poſſible, that law to its fountains, to the laws and cuſtoms of the Normans, the Saxons, the Britons, the ancient Germans, the Romans, and, perhaps, in ſome inſtances, the Grecians.

Under this head it is to be obſerved, that the common law, in its true extent, includes the law of nations, the civil law, the maritime law, the law merchant, and the law too of each particular country, in all caſes in which thoſe laws are peculiarly applicable.

All the foregoing ſubjects of diſcuſſion ſhould be contraſted with the practice and inſtitutions of other countries: They ſhould be fortified by reaſons, by examples, and by authorities: And they ſhould be weighed and appreciated by the precepts of natural and revealed law.

The obvious deſign of ſuch a plan is, to furniſh a rational and an uſeful entertainment to gentlemen of all profeſſions; and, in particular, to aſſiſt in forming the Legiſlator, the Magiſtrate, and the Lawyer.

The lectures and exerciſes may be ſo prepared and arranged, as to ſuit the different views of thoſe who ſhall attend them.

P. S. As a finiſhing of the whole courſe, ſome lectures and exerciſes in compoſition will be given by

WM. SMITH, D. D.
Provoſt of the Seminary.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

HARTFORD, *October* 4.

Harwington, Sept. 20, 1790.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Many of your readers were pleaſed with the progreſs of the manufacture of wool at Stockbridge. Perhaps it will be equally agreeable to receive information of the progreſs of that buſineſs in this town; for in the ſpace of ſeven months, from September to April laſt, Mr, Robert Pierpont has finiſhed, at one preſs, no leſs than 8134 yards, 5280 of which he fulled, which is only 30 leſs than was fulled at Stockbridge, in the courſe of twelve months; and the great quantity of cloth which has been offered him ſince April laſt, and which he has refuſed to receive, by reaſon of his preſs being down, together with what he has ſent to other preſſes, or has lain by him through the ſummer, in an honeſt judgment would have raiſed the number to almoſt nine thouſand yards.

NEWHAVEN, *September*, 29.

Bill of mortality in the Pariſh of Oxford, 1788, and 1789.

Died under 1 year of age.

	mal.	*fem.*
	3	2
Between 1 and 5	0	2
20 and 30	1	1
30 and 40	3	1
40 and 50	1	1
50 and 60	0	1
60 and 70	1	2
70 and 80	0	1
	9	11

Died under one year.	*mal.*	*fem*
	3	2
Above 70	0	1
Of Inflammations	1	3
Conſumptions	2	1
Dropſies	0	2
Other Chron. dif.	2	0
Apoplex. Epilep.	1	1
Puerperas	0	1
	9	11

Born, males 45, Females 40——85

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) *October* 7.

According to the enumeration made in the year 1782, the inhabitants of this ſtate then amounted to 52,444. The Marſhal for this diſtrict having gone through five towns, it appears that the increaſe on an average exceeds one third: —conſequently a doubt cannot remain of our being entitled to ſend in future two Repreſentatives to Congreſs.

The following are the former and preſent enumerations, for the towns above referred to, viz.

	Inhabitants.	
	In 1782.	In 1790.
Briſtol contained	1032	1406
Warren	905	1122
Barrington	534	683
North-Providence	698	1071
Johnſton	996	1320

NEW-YORK, *October* 13.

By a gentleman from Poſt St. Vincennes, we are informed that an army of 1500 militia, with all the continental troops on the frontiers in that neighbourhood, under the command of General Harmar, were to ſet off the firſt of September, on an expedition into the Indian country.

BALTIMORE, *October* 5.

The culture of tobacco, in Virginia, is obviouſly on the decline, and the real neceſſaries of life have begun to be an object with the farmers of that State.—Twenty years ago, 60,000 hogſheads of tobacco were exported from Virginia; but at preſent, ſhe only exports 40,000 hogſheads—the Carolinas and Georgia ſharing with her in this trade.

GEORGE-TOWN, *October* 20.

Laſt friday arrived here from mount Vernon, the *Preſident* of the United States, and on ſaturday morning, in company with the principal gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood, ſet out to view the country adjacent to the river Patowmack, in order to fix upon a proper ſituation, for the *Grand Columbian Federal City*. The *Preſident* returned on ſaturday evening, and on ſunday morning early ſet out for the Great Falls, and Concocheague.

We are informed, that ſince the arrival of the *Preſident* in our parts, bets reſpecting the ſeat of Government run high in favor of George-Town; by the return of the *Preſident*, we hope to have it in our power to lay a circumſtantial account of this important matter before the public.

CHARLESTON, *September* 29.

A project has been long on foot for joining the Santee and Cooper Rivers, which may be done by digging a canal of eight miles. The Santee Company (as they are called) have this matter much at heart; but have ever been thwarted in this publick-ſpirited attempt, from obſtructions thrown in their way by ſelfiſh individuals.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 8.

IT appears from an extract taken from the journal of Capt. Reynolds, the keeper of the new gaol, that out of 4061 debtors and 3999 criminals, making in all 8060, who have been confined by him between the 28th of September 1780, and the 5th of September 1790, (a term of nearly ten years) that only twelve of them have died a natural death in gaol. This extraordinary exemption from mortality among this unfortunate and wretched part of our fellow-creatures, is to be aſcribed to the ample proviſiou made for them by law—to the humanity and attention of Captain Reynolds, and to the occaſional interpoſition and ſeaſonable contributions of the Society for alleviating the miſeries of priſons, inſtituted in this city, and now patronized by the clergy, and by good men of all religious denominations. The Right Reverend Doctor WHITE, is at preſent the Preſident of this moſt benevolent inſtitution. Dr. Benjamin Duffield has been phyſician in the gaol for the whole of the above time.

It appears from the returns made to the laſt general conference of the Methodiſt church for 1790, that the number of perſons who are in full communion in that church, in the United States, amount to 57621. The whole number of perſons in full connection with that ſociety in Britain and Ireland amount to 71568. In

Britain and Ireland the Methodiſts made their firſt appearance about 50 years ago. They firſt made their appearance in America only 20 years ago.—

We hear that the people of Georgia are much diſſatisfied with the terms of the late treaty between the United States and the the Creek Indians. They complain that the territory of that State is encroached on; and ſhew ſomething like a diſpoſition to diſpute the right of the general government to conclude a treaty on ſuch terms.

From March, 1735, to March, 1736, the number of veſſels arrived at Philadelphia was as follows:

51	Ships
13	Snows
44	Brigs
91	Smaller veſſels
199	Total.

Entered from January 1ſt, to December 31ſt of laſt year,

121	Ships
306	Brigs
11	Snows
2	Polacres
253	Schooners
568	Sloops
1261	Total

An account of the ſea veſſels in the port of Philadelphia, on the 18th of October, 1790.——

Ships	—	43
Brigs	—	45
Snows	—	4
Schooners	—	20
Sloops	—	33
Barques	—	3
Ships and brigs building		15
Total		163

Obſervations on the length of man's *life.*

Of 1000 perſons, 23 die at their birth: 277 cutting teeth, of worms and convulſions; 80 of the ſmall-pox; 7 with the meaſles; 8 women in child-birth; 191 of conſumptions, aſthmas and other complaints of the breaſt; 150 of fevers; 12 of apoplexy; 41 of the dropſy. Thus omitting thoſe who are carried off by other diſeaſes, not mentioned in the above liſt, out of 1000 only 78 arrive at what may be properly called an advanced age.

National debt of GREAT BRITAIN.

The National debt, in ſilver, would load a certain number of waggons, that would extend ſix hundred and ſix miles. This debt, in copper, allowing three pounds weight to every ſeven ſhillings, would load two millions fifty ſeven thouſand one hundred and forty-three waggons, allowing a thouſand weight for each. Now, ſuppoſing each waggon, with the horſes, &c. to occupy forty feet in length, this cavalcade would reach fifteen thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-four miles, the debt being eſtimated at two hundred and forty millions.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK. The Honourable Philip Livingſton, Eſq. to Miſs Cornelia Van Horne.

NEW-JERSEY. Mr. Henry Harriſon, of Somerſet County, aged 75, to Miſs Kitty Shaw, of Cranbury, not 19.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Dr. Waters to Miſs Rittenhouſe; Mr. James Miles to Miſs Rebecca Holton.

DEATHS.

CONNECTICUT. At *Litchfield*, Mr John Tryon aged 89.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, Mr. Benjamin Burbeck, aged 85.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mrs. Mary Williamſon, conſort of the Hon. Hugh Williamſon, repreſentative in congreſs from the State of North Carolina.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. Abel James, Merchant. At *Carliſle*, Mr. Joſeph Collier, Lieutenant in the late Pennſylvania line.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. At *Charleſton*, Mrs. Ballantine; Mrs. Mary Tamplett; Mr. Richard Aſh; M. Romain, a native of France; John Deas, Eſq. grand maſter of the fraternity of free and accepted Maſons, in South Carolina.

☞ *No European intelligence, of any conſiderable importance, has been received this month; except that war is expected to take place between* Great Britain *and* Spain; *that* France *has reſolved to aſſiſt the latter with* 46 *ſhips of the line; and that the* Britiſh *and* Spaniſh *fleets have both been at ſea for ſome time paſt.*

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

OCTOBER, 30, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*	*Iron.*	*Cast, per cwt.*	22s6-30s.	*Salt.*	*Allum, p. bush.*	2s.
Brandy, French, p. gal.	7s.		*Bar, per ton,*	30*l.*		*Liverpool,*	2s4
Bread, ship, per cwt.	18s.		*Pig,*	9-10*l.*		*Cadiz,*	1s6-1s8
Beer — *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8s4		*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*		*Lisbon,*	2-2s4
Beer — *Ditto, per bbl.*	30s.		*Nail rods,*	34*l*-10s.	*Tar.*	*N. Jer. 24 g.*	10s.
Boards — *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67s6-85s.	*Meal, Indian, p. bbl.*		20s.		*Carolina, 32 g.*	17s6.
Boards — *Merchant. pine*	60s-65s.	*Molasses, per gal.*		2s6.		*Turpentine,*	20s.
Boards — *Sap,*	40s-42s6.	*Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.*		7½d.	*Tobacco, 100lb.*	*J. R. new, best,*	35-42s6
Boards — *Cedar,*	55s-65s.	*Parchment, per doz.*		30-37s6.		*Inferior,*	28-35s.
Chocolate, per lb.	1-1s1d.	*Porter, American,*		10s6.		*Old,*	45-50s.
Coffee, per. lb.	15-16d.	*Pork.*	*Burlington,*	90s.		*Rappahan.*	25-27s.
Flour.	*Superfine, p. bl.*	46s.	*Pork.*	*Lower Co.*	57s6-60s.		*Coloured Maryl.*	40-60s.
Flour.	*Common,*	45s.	*Pork.*	*Carolina,*	55-60s.		*Dark,*	25-28s.
Flour.	*Bur. mid. best,*	32s6.	*Pease,*		6-7s6		*Long leaf,*	25-28s.
Flour.	*Middlings,*	30s6.	*Rice, per cwt.*		24-25s.		*Eastern Shore,*	18-25s.
Flour.	*Ship stuff, p. cwt.*	12s.	*Rum.*	*Jamaica per g.*	5s3-5s6.		*Carolina, new,*	25-27s.
Flax, per lb.	7½-9d.	*Rum.*	*Windward,*	4s6.		*Old,*	35s.
Flaxseed, per bush.	5s.	*Rum.*	*Antigua,*	4s10.	*Tea.*	*Hyson, p. lb.*	7s6-8s6.
Ginseng, per lb.	2s-2s4.	*Rum.*	*Barbadoes,*	3s9-4s.	*Tea.*	*Souchong,*	4s1-6s8.
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4s9	*Rum.*	*Country,*	3-3s1.	*Tea.*	*Congo,*	3s9-5s6
Grain — *Wheat. p. bush.*	7s6-9s.	*Rum.*	*Taffia,*	2s4.	*Tea.*	*Bohea,*	2s9.
Grain — *Rye,*	5s.	*Steel.*	*German, p. cwt.*	60-70s.	*Wine.*	*Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10s.
Grain — *Oats,*	2s6.	*Steel.*	*English, blistered,*	80s.	*Wine.*	*Lisbon,*	35*l*-10s.
Grain — *Indian corn,*	3s9-4s.	*Steel.*	*Amer. p. ton,*	40-60s.	*Wine.*	*Teneriffe, p. g.*	4s2-4s4.
Grain — *Barley,*	4s6.	*Steel.*	*Crowley's, p. fag.*	85s.	*Wine.*	*Fayal, p. g.*	3-3s4
Grain — *best shelled,*	20s.	*Snake root, p. lb.*		1s6-2s8	*Wine.*	*Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*
Grain — *Buckwheat,*	2s.	*Soap, common,*		4-6d.	*Wine.*	*Ditto, per gal.*	5s10
Hams, per lb.	8½d	*Castile,*		9d.	*Wine.*	*Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30s.
Hogs-lard,	10d.	*Starch,*		4-6d.	*Wine.*	*Claret,*	30-60s.
Honey,	3½d-4d.	*Sugar.*	*Lump, per lb.*	15d.	*Wine.*	*Sherry, p. gal.*	6s9-7s6
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*	*Sugar.*	*Loaf, sing. refin.*	18d.	*Wine.*	*Malaga,*	5s.
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*	*Sugar.*	*Ditto, double ditto.*	20d.	*Wax, bees, per lb.*		1s10½-2s
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10d.	*Sugar.*	*Havannah, white,*	9d.			
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7s6-12s.	*Sugar.*	*Ditto, brown,*	8d.			
Carolina,	4s-6s6.	*Sugar.*	*Musco. p. cwt.*	75-90s.			

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Pennsylvania New-loans.	12—12s1.	*Jersey money, discount,*	20
Funded depreciation,	10—10s6.	*Pennsylvania New Emission, per cent. dis.*	15
Unfunded ditto,	13—13s4.	*Continental certificates,*	12—12s2
Land-office certificates,	10s6.	*Facilities,*	7—7s2
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*		

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70-71½.	*Amsterdam,* 60 *days, per guilder,*	3s.
Ditto,	60 *days,*	71½-72½.	30 *days,*	3s1
Ditto,	30 *days,*	73-74.	*France,* 60 *days, per 5 livres,*	7s2
			30 *days,*	7s3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of SEPTEMBER, 1790.

Days.	Baromet. Eng. foot. In. 1/12 1/10	Thermometer of Farenh. D. 1/10 O	Reaum. D. 1/10 O	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	30 2 7	63 5	14	SSE				Overcaſt
	30 1 5	75 9	19 5	SW				Idem
2	29 11 6	70 2	17	SW				Idem, funſhine
	29 10 6	83 7	23	SW	1	1		Idem, thunder, rain
3	30 2	66 9	15 5	NW				Fair
	30 14	77 7	20 3	NW				Idem
4	30 1 14	59	12	NW				Idem
	30 2	80 4	21 5	SW	1			Overcaſt, rainy
5	29 10 6	60 1	12 5	W				Fair
	29 10	78 1	20 5	W				Idem, with clouds
6	29 10 7	61 2	13	W	1			Idem, overcaſt, rain
	29 10 12	70 2	17	W				Idem
7	30 1 11	54 5	10	WNW				Idem
	30 2 5	72 5	18	E				Overcaſt
8	30 3	59	12	SW				Idem, ſun
	30 3	74 7	19	WSW				Fair
9	30 3	64 8	14 6	NW				Idem
	30 3 11	81 5	22	SE				Overcaſt
10	30 3 5	65 7	15	SW				Foggy, overcaſt, fair
	30 2 6	83 7	23	SW				Fair, warm
11	30 2 11	72 5	18	SW				Idem
	30 2 7	88 2	25	SW.E				Idem, very ſultry
12	30 4 3	72 5	18	E	1			Rainy, overcaſt
	30 4 4	76 5	19 8	E				Overcaſt
13	30 4 9	65 7	15	E				Idem
	30 3 12	74 7	19	E				Idem
14	30 1	68	16	SW				Idem, ſun
	29 11 12	80 1	21 4	WSW	1	1		Idem, thunder, rain
15	30 6	61 2	13	WNW				Idem
	30 4	75 4	19 3	NW				Idem
16	30 1 13	52 2	9	NW				Idem, fair
	30 2 14	70 2	17	NW				Cloudy, fair
17	30 3 4	47 7	7	NW.N				Fair
	30 2 13	70 2	17	NW				Idem
18	30 2 14	50	8	N				Fair
	30 2 13	74 7	19	N				Idem
19	30 4	59	12	NNE				Idem
	30 3 12	72 5	18	E				Overcaſt
20	30 2 11	54 5	10	NNE				Fair, cloudy, overcaſt
	30 2	71 4	17 5	NNE				Overcaſt
21	30 1 6	62 4	13 5	ENE				Idem
	30 10	74 7	19	SW				Fair
22	29 11 13	63	13 8	SW				Idem
	29 10 2	80 4	21 5	SSW	1			Idem, rain in night
23	30 7	56 7	11	NW				Fair
	30 1 5	69 1	16 5	NW				Idem
24	30 3 13	45 5	6	NW				Idem, cool
	30 3 11	68	16	SW				Idem
25	30 4	47 7	7	SW				Idem
	30 3 5	70 9	17 3	SW				Idem
26	30 3 9	59	12	SSW				Overcaſt, foggy
	30 2 11	77	20	S	1			Cloudy, rain in even.
27	30 1 14	68	16	S	1			Foggy, rainy
	30 11	69 1	16 5	S				Overcaſt
28	29 11 14	61 2	15 3	N	1			Rainy
	30 1 5	68 9	16 4	N				Overcaſt
29	30 2 13	57 4	11 3	NE				Idem
	30 1 15	63 5	14	E				Idem
30	29 10 5	61 9	13 3	NE	1			Rainy
	29 11 4	68	16	W				Cloudy

RESULT.								
13th gr. ele.	30 4 9	11th gr. de. of heat	88 2 25	SW & NW	10	2		Fair and overcaſt.
5th leaſt el.	29 10	24th leaſt de. of heat	45 5 6					
Variation	6 9	Variation	74 7 19					
Mean eleva.	1 30 1 4	Temperature	67 5 15 8					

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

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To CORRESPONDENTS.

WE believe the *Portrait* of *Frivolus* to be a very juſt one; but, as every reader in Philadelphia would be able to point out the *original*, we cannot inſert it. It has been juſtly obſerved, that "public ſhame amends not the human heart;" if therefore, our correſpondent had been actuated by laudable motives, he would have ſpared the *man* while he expoſed the *vice*.

The ſtory of *Lothario* and *Amaryllis* is not ſufficiently correct for publication. The incidents are rather forced and unnatural.

Anecdotes of *Dr. Franklin*, communicated by Y. Z. ſeem, like many others which have been attributed to that great man, to be ſpurious. Some of them certainly do not bear the leaſt reſemblance of his manner. He never admired flimſy wit in others, much leſs practiſed it himſelf. His converſation was ſtriking and ſprightly, it is true, but then it was always directed to ſome uſeful object. —The facts communicated by W. N. ſhall be attended to, in the courſe of the *Life* we are giving.

Neſtor's "Addreſs to the American fair" is too harſh. He has miſtaken trifling *foibles* for enormous *vices*. Ill-natured ſtrictures ſeldom do good.

P. W's requeſt ſhall be complied with next month; when the hints of Q. ſhall alſo be attended to.

The *elegy* ſigned Z. is not *original*. Did this pretended author ſuppoſe we had never read *Shenſtone*. —It is a pity that any perſon ſhould be ſo extremely weak and vain, as to exult, like the *jackdaw*, in ſtolen plumage.

We admire many of the *ſentiments* contained in D. F's *Ode*; but they appear to great diſadvantage in their preſent *dreſs*.

Strephon might as well have given us "a ſonnet to his fair one's eyebrows."

The *Deſcription* of a Tempeſt, by W. might with as much propriety, be called, *The calm*. Our correſpondent's muſe is not ſufficiently animated for the ſubject he has undertaken.

Hiſtoricus is requeſted to favour us with an *interview*.

If A. B. will read the firſt piece in our *Parnaſſiad*, for the preſent month, he will find that another correſpondent has anticipated moſt of his ideas, in a truly elegant and poetical manner.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the Life and Character of* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

(Continued from page 216.)

FRANKLIN not only gave birth to many useful institutions himself, but he was also instrumental in promoting those which had originated with other men. About the year 1752, an eminent physician of this city, Dr. Bond, considering the deplorable state of the poor, when visited with disease, conceived the idea of establishing an hospital. Notwithstanding very great exertions on his part, he was able to interest few people so far in his benevolent plan, as to obtain subscriptions from them. Unwilling that his scheme should prove abortive, he sought the aid of Franklin, who readily engaged in the business, both by using his influence with his friends, and by stating the advantageous influence of the proposed institution, in his paper. These efforts were attended with success. Considerable sums were subscribed; but they were still short of what was necessary. Franklin now made another exertion. He applied to the Assembly; and, after some opposition, obtained leave to bring in a bill, specifying, that as soon as two thousand pounds were subscribed, the same sum should be drawn from the Treasury by the speaker's warrant, to be applied to the purposes of the institution. The opposition, as the sum was granted upon a contingency, which they supposed would never take place, were silent, and the bill passed. The friends of the plan now redoubled their efforts, t obtain subscriptions to the amou stated in the bill, and were soon su cessful. This was the foundation the Pennsylvania-Hospital, wh with the Bettering-House, and I pensary bears ample testimon the humanity of the citizens of ladelphia.

Dr. Franklin had conducted self so well in the office of post- ter, and had shown himself to well acquainted with the busin that department, that it was tho expedient to raise him to a n dignified station. In 1753 he appointed Deputy Post-Master-

neral for the Britiſh colonies. The profits ariſing from the poſtage of letters, formed no inconſiderable part of the revenue, which the crown of Great Britain derived from theſe colonies. In the hands of Franklin, it is ſaid, that the poſt-office, in America, yielded annually, thrice as much as that of Ireland.

The American colonies were much expoſed to depredations on their frontiers, by the Indians, and more particularly whenever a war took place between France and England. The colonies, individually, were either too weak to take efficient meaſures for their own defence, or they were unwilling to take upon themſelves the whole burden of erecting forts and maintaining garriſons, whilſt their neighbours, who partook equally with themſelves of the advantages, contributed nothing to the expence. Sometimes alſo the diſputes, which ſubſiſted between the governors and aſſemblies, prevented the adoption of means of defence, as we have ſeen was the caſe in Pennſylvania in 1745. To deviſe a plan of union between the colonies, to regulate this and other matters, appeared a deſirable object. To accompliſh this, in the year 1754, commiſſioners from New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Maryland met at Albany. Dr. Franklin attended here, as a commiſſioner from Pennſylvania, and produced a plan, which, from the place of meeting, has been uſually termed "The Albany plan of union." This propoſed, that application ſhould be made for an act of parliament, to eſtabliſh in the colonies a general government, to be adminiſtered by a Preſident General, appointed by the crown, and by a grand council, conſiſting of members choſen by the repreſentatives of the different colonies, their number to be in direct proportion, to the ſums paid by each colony into the general treaſury, with this reſtriction, that no colony ſhould have more than ſeven, nor leſs than two repreſentatives. The whole executive authority was committed to the Preſident General. The power of legiſlation was lodged in the grand council and Preſident General jointly, his conſent being made neceſſary to paſſing a bill into a law. The power veſted in the Preſident and council were, to declare war and peace, and to conclude treaties with the Indian nations, to regulate trade with, and to make purchaſes of vacant lands from them, either in the name of the crown, or of the union, to ſettle new colonies, to make laws for governing theſe until they ſhould be erected into ſeparate governments, and to raiſe troops, build forts, fit out armed veſſels, and uſe other means for the general defence; and to effect theſe things a power was given to make laws, laying ſuch duties, impoſts or taxes, as they ſhould find neceſſary, and as would be leaſt burthenſome to the people. All laws were to be ſent to England, for the king's approbation, and unleſs diſapproved of within three years were to remain in force. All officers in the land or ſea ſervice were to be nominated by the Preſident General, and approved of by the general council; civil officers were to be nominated by the council, and approved by the Preſident. Such are the outlines of the plan propoſed, for the conſideration of the Congreſs, by Dr. Franklin. After ſeveral days' diſcuſſion, it was unanimouſly agreed to by the commiſſioners, a copy tranſmitted to each aſſembly, and one to the king's council. The fate of it was ſingular. It was diſapproved of by the miniſtry of Great Britain, becauſe it gave too much power to the repreſentatives of the

people; and it was rejected by every aſſembly, as giving to the Preſident General, the repreſentative of the crown, an influence greater than appeared to them proper, in a plan of government intended for freemen. Perhaps this rejection, on both ſides, is the ſtrongeſt proof that could be adduced, of the excellence of it, as ſuited to the ſituation of America and Great-Britain, at that time. It appears to have ſteered exactly in the middle, between the oppoſite intereſts of both.

Whether the adoption of this plan would have prevented the ſeparation of America from Great Britain, is a queſtion which might afford much room for ſpeculation. It may be ſaid, that, by enabling the colonies to defend themſelves, it would have removed the pretext upon which the Stamp-act, Tea-act, and other acts of the Britiſh Parliament, were paſſed, which excited a ſpirit of oppoſition, and laid the foundation for the ſeparation of the two countries. But, on the other hand, it muſt be admitted, that the reſtriction, laid by Great Britain, upon our commerce, obliging us to ſell our produce to her citizens only, and to take from them various articles, of which, as our manufactures were diſcouraged, we ſtood in need, at a price, greater than that for which they could have been obtained from other nations, muſt inevitably produce diſſatisfaction, even though no duties were impoſed by the parliament, a circumſtance which might ſtill have taken place. Beſides, as the Preſident General was to be appointed by the Crown, he muſt, of neceſſity, be devoted to its views, and would, therefore, refuſe his aſſent to any laws, however ſalutary to the community, which had the moſt remote tendency to injure the intereſts of his ſovereign. Even ſhould they receive his aſſent, the approbation of the king was to be neceſſary, who would indubitably, in every inſtance, prefer the advantage of his home dominions to that of his colonies. Hence would enſue perpetual diſagreements between the Council and the Preſident General, and thus, between the people of America, and the Crown of Great Britain—; While the colonies continued weak, they would be obliged to ſubmit, and, as ſoon as they acquired ſtrength, they would become more urgent in their demands, until, at length, they would ſhake off the yoke, and declare themſelves independent.

Whilſt the French were in poſſeſſion of Canada, their trade with the natives extended very far, even to the back of the Britiſh ſettlements. They were diſpoſed, from time to time, to eſtabliſh poſts within the territory which the Engliſh claimed as their own. Independent of the injury to the fur-trade, which was conſiderable, the colonies ſuffered this further inconvenience, that the Indians were frequently inſtigated to commit depredations on their frontiers. In the year 1753, encroachments were made upon the boundaries of Virginia. Remonſtrances had no effect. In the enſuing year a body of men was ſent out under the command of Mr. Waſhington, who, though a very young man, had, by his conduct in the preceding year, ſhewn himſelf worthy of ſuch an important truſt. Whilſt marching to take poſſeſſion of the poſt at the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela, he was informed that the French had already erected a fort there. A detachment of their men marched againſt him. He fortified himſelf as ſtrongly as time and circumſtances would admit. A ſuperiority of numbers ſoon obliged him to ſurrender *Fort Neceſſity*. He obtained honourable

terms for himſelf and men, and returned to Virginia. The government of Great-Britain now thought it neceſſary to interfere. In the year 1755 General Braddock, with ſome regiments of regular troops, and provincial levies, was ſent to diſpoſſeſs the French of the poſts upon which they had ſeized. After the men were all ready, a difficulty occurred, which had nearly prevented the expedition. This was the want of waggons. Franklin now ſtepped forward, and with the aſſiſtance of his ſon, in a little time procured a hundred and fifty. Braddock unfortunately fell into an ambuſcade, and periſhed, with a number of his men. Waſhington, who had accompanied him as an aid-de-camp, and had warned him in vain of his danger, now diſplayed great military talents in effecting a retreat of the remains of the army, and in forming a junction with the rear, under Colonel Dunbar, upon whom the chief command now devolved. With ſome difficulty they brought their little body to a place of ſafety, but they found it neceſſary to deſtroy their waggons and baggage, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. For the waggons which he had furniſhed, Franklin had given bonds to a large amount. The owners declared their intentions of obliging him to make a reſtitution of their property. Had they put their threats in execution, ruin muſt inevitably have been the conſequence. Governor Shirley, finding that he had incurred theſe debts for the ſervice of government, made arrangements to have them diſcharged, and releaſed Franklin from his diſagreeable ſituation.

The alarm ſpread through the colonies, after the defeat of Braddock, was very great. Preparations to arm were every where made. In Pennſylvania, the prevalence of the quaker intereſt prevented the adoption of any ſyſtem of defence, which would compel the citizens to bear arms. Franklin introduced into the Aſſembly a bill for organizing a militia, by which every man was allowed to take arms or not, as to him ſhould appear fit. The Quakers, being thus left at liberty, ſuffered the bill to paſs; for although their principles would not ſuffer them to fight, they had no objections to their neighbours fighting for them. In conſequence of this act, a very reſpectable militia was formed. The ſenſe of impending danger infuſed a military ſpirit in all, whoſe religious tenets were not oppoſed to war. Franklin was appointed colonel of a regiment in Philadelphia, which conſiſted of 1200 men.

The northweſtern frontier being invaded by the enemy, it became neceſſary to adopt meaſures for its defence. Franklin was directed, by the governor, to take charge of this buſineſs. A power of raiſing men, and of appointing officers to command them, was veſted in him. He ſoon levied a body of troops, with which he repaired to the place at which their preſence was neceſſary. Here he built a fort, and placed the garriſon in ſuch a poſture of defence, as would enable them to withſtand the inroads, to which the inhabitants had previouſly been expoſed. He remained here for ſome time, in order the more completely to diſcharge the truſt committed to him. Some buſineſs of importance at length rendered his preſence neceſſary in the aſſembly, and he returned to Philadelphia.

The defence of her colonies was a great expence to Great Britain. The moſt effectual mode of leſſening this was, to put arms into the

hands of the inhabitants, and to teach them their uſe. But England wiſhed not that the Americans ſhould become acquainted with their own ſtrength. She was apprehenſive, that, as ſoon as this period arrived, they would no longer ſubmit to that monopoly of their trade, which to them was highly injurious, but extremely advantageous to the mother country. In compariſon with the profits of this, the expence of maintaining armies and fleets, to defend them, was trifling. She ſought to keep them dependant upon her for protection, the beſt plan which could be deviſed for retaining them in peaceable ſubjection. The leaſt appearance of a military ſpirit was therefore to be guarded againſt, and, although a war then raged, the act organizing a militia was diſapproved of by the miniſtry. The regiments which had been formed under it were diſbanded, and the defence of the province entruſted to regular troops.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A CHARACTER *of the Late* ABEL JAMES, *Eſq.*

ABEL JAMES, formerly a conſiderable Merchant of Philadelphia, late of Chalkley-Hall in Pennſylvania, was a Man of inceſſant activity, and uncommon capacity for Buſineſs, always immerſed in complicated affairs, independant of Mercantile tranſactions to an amount equalled by few Houſes in North America, yet the multiplicity of his engagements ſeldom hurried his mind at the deſk, or haſtened his pace in the city.

He would buy any thing—he would ſell any thing—he would tranſact any thing, rather than have nothing to do.—When his Contemporaries were retiring from buſineſs, he would purchaſe their ſtock in trade—If a Citizen was going into the country, he would ſell him a horſe for the journey.

His plans for amaſſing wealth were laid with judgement, and generally ſucceſsful: yet he was happier at deſign than execution, readier to direct than to perform.—The length, and fatigue of purſuit often diſguſted him; and it was well ſaid of him in Trade, that *he ſtarted the game; but his Partners ran it down.*

He was *in Buſineſs* what a Chamber-Counſellor is *in Law*—and his practice was extenſive: for he gave his opinion extempore, and without a fee.

At one period of his life he intereſted himſelf deeply in Provincial politics *(for he never did any thing with indifference)* and joined the patriotic FRANKLIN in a public ſpirited oppoſition to Proprietary, and Parliamentary encroachments.*

* The ardour of his exertions, though often uſefully applied, was ſometimes *diſproportioned* to the magnitude of their object.—When the Repeal of the Stamp-Act was firſt announced at Philadelphia, in 1769, he told one of his Apprentices to put on his boots—ordered his beſt horſe to be taken over the Delaware—wrote a ſhort note to governor *Franklin*, and the *Smiths* of Burlington—and directed him to ride full ſpeed with the important intelligence.—He made the diſtance (about ſeventeen miles) in an hour and three quarters; and delivered the news *from his Maſter* juſt *before* the arrival of an Expreſs from the Pennſylvania ſhore.

He patronized Learning, and the Arts; and was himſelf poſſeſſed of extraordinary natural abilities, and a good ſhare of what is ſometimes called mother-wit: but *the love of buſineſs* was his ruling paſſion, and the air of a compting-houſe, his natural element—Out of it he ſeemed to breathe with difficulty, and was ſubject to frequent fits of that abſence of mind which ſo frequently attacks the Man of genius, or application—In their paroxyſms he would paſs his particular Friends without notice; and has been known to break off an intereſting converſation with an unfiniſhed ſentence, totally unconſcious of the abſurd ſituation in which he left the Company.

When thrown out of buſineſs by the late War, he kept up his ſpirits, as long as he could find employ for half the neighbouring Village, in rebuilding a Family Seat.—Here he kept an open Houſe, and a plentiful Table;—where the decent Traveller was hoſpitably entertained by the Maſter, and even the wandering Beggar freely partook with the ſervants.

He was an affectionate Father to his Family; and a real Friend to his poorer Connections—his Houſe was their occaſional Home, and his Purſe, or his credit, ſupported them, as long as his circumſtances would juſtify his beneficence.*

He uniformly intereſted himſelf, *with the earneſtneſs of a Party*, in the private concerns of All who applied to him for advice, or aſſiſtance, and his Memory is grateful to many of his Fellow-Citizens, in the character of an Executor, an Arbitrator, a Director of moſt of their Public inſtitutions, and ſometime one of their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly.—

An apoplexy put a period to his active and uſeful life, in the ſixty ſixth year of his age.—Having that day tranſacted buſineſs with his native ſhrewdneſs, and accuſtomed vigour—about three in the afternoon he was ſeized with a fit, aſcending the ſtairs of his compting-room in Philadelphia—yielded to the ſtroke—and was ſoon afterward found quite dead, reclined upon the landing-place. *Anno Domini* 1790.

C, D.

ANECDOTE.

CHAPELAIN the French poet, equally famous for ſordid avarice, ſhabby clothes, and bad verſes, uſed to wear his cloak over his coat in the midſt of ſummer. Being aſked why he did ſo, he always anſwered, "that he was indiſpoſed."—Conrad ſaid to him one day, "it is not you, it is your coat that is indiſpoſed."

* On the ratification of Peace, in 1783, he quitted his retirement; bought and ſold an immenſe quantity of real eſtate; and, at the age of ſixty, launched again into the uncertain ocean of Trade, with the incautiouſneſs of a youthful Adventurer.—The Importations of that period greatly exceeded the demands of the Country; and the miſeries of War had ſhaken the ſtability of many of his Connections, who retained their credit; but ſoon afterward failed in his debt—A neceſſity to ſtop payment enſued—Its worſt effect however was that of *temporarily* involving a London-Houſe of unblemiſhed honour and integrity, as the Truſtees have already advanced ſixteen ſhillings in the pound, and it is ſuppoſed that the payment of the remaining fifth will leave a conſiderable balance in favour of the Eſtate.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 218.*)*

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

WE have not yet, my dear Sir, in our literary correſpondence, treated of friendſhip, that precious gift from heaven, the charm of human life, and the firm bond of civil ſociety. *Friendſhip is a perfect union of two hearts, whoſe wiſhes and purſuits are conſtantly directed to the happineſs of each other.* This appears to me a true definition; which, however, I refer to your better judgment. Of this I am ſure, that without friendſhip there is no real ſociety, and without ſociety, no felicity in life; and that friendſhip is, therefore, a moſt valuable gift from heaven.

I am yours, &c.

Count Scheffer's anſwer.

IT is true, my Prince, that friendſhip is the principal good in this world; and that whoever has felt its true worth, will eſtimate other enjoyments only ſo far as they are ſeaſoned with the ſweets of affection. The reaſon why I have not mentioned this ſubject in my preceding letters is, that it is a matter of *ſentiment*, and not of *reaſoning*. I know that many books have been written on friendſhip, to delineate all its rules, rights, and obligations; but I know likewiſe, that no perſon has been made capable of friendſhip, by the reading of theſe books, nor unfit for it, merely by not having peruſed them. Your definition of friendſhip is very good; and I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my ſatisfaction in the warmth of your feelings. Be perſuaded, my prince, that *thoſe who know what friendſhip is, will never want friends.* Though our age is very depraved, yet, thank God, there yet exiſt *virtuous minds, that feel the neceſſity of loving, and make it their principal felicity.* I ſay virtuous minds; becauſe a connection which is not founded on virtue, may have a temporary reſemblance of friendſhip, but cannot attain its conſtancy and true delights.

But another queſtion is, whether true friendſhip can find place in a heart, which is not affected with general benevolence? The celebrated Abbe de St. Pierre has given the name of *bien faiſante** to this general affection; a term, which, to his honour, has been adopted in the French language, in which it was before unknown.

I requeſt the favour of your ſentiments on this matter. It gives me peculiar pleaſure *to ſpeak ſometimes with your heart.*

His Royal highneſs' Anſwer.

I believe that a diſpoſition for friendſhip is joined with beneficence in all hearts, except thoſe of *miſanthropiſts.* Theſe hate human kind, becauſe of their vices; but this hatred does not prevent them from loving thoſe who are virtuous: in company with ſuch they can enjoy all the pleaſures of friendſhip. As

* In Engliſh, this word is *beneficent*, in Swediſh, *vaelgorande*.

for an abſolute hatred of mankind, it only falls upon tyrants, and tormentors of their ſpecies. Theſe may have companions in their vices, and may be weak enough to deem ſuch their friends, when, in fact, they are cordially hated by theſe inſtruments of their cruelty.

Reply from Count Scheffer.

THE word miſanthropiſt ſignifies indeed an hater of mankind. A perſon of this character would be as incapable of perſonal friendſhip, as he is of general benevolence. But ſuch characters do not exiſt; at leaſt they are ſo rare, as hardly to merit any notice in this inquiry. Thoſe who are commonly called miſanthropiſts, are not enemies of mankind, but are ſhocked by the follies and vices of human nature. They have themſelves a warm zeal for truth, juſtice, and every ſpecies of virtue, which indeed is very laudable; but they have no charity for their fellow-men, no toleration for their frailties. They are offended by every human imperfection, and finally conceive not a hatred, but an averſion, againſt human ſociety. Such characters may poſſibly be ſuſceptible of ſome affection for thoſe, who in their opinion approach neareſt to that perfection which they require; but I doubt much if this friendſhip can be durable. The heart of a miſanthropiſt is ſo corroded, and ſo eaſily irritated by the leaſt faults, that he cannot, without the greateſt difficulty, preſerve true friendſhip, which is *ſuavity itſelf*, and cannot ſubſiſt without reciprocity of kindneſs, complaiſance, and indulgence. From all this it follows, that thoſe hearts only are capable of true friendſhip, which are affectionate and beneficent, which, animated with a general benevolence to all fellow-creatures, are linked to each other, by ties of ſuperior tenderneſs and ſentimental ſympathy. Read, my prince, Cicero's treatiſe on friendſhip. I told you before, that ſuch writings can not teach friendſhip; yet, a perſon that has a taſte for it, hears with pleaſure thoſe who deſcribe its qualities and enjoyments. You will alſo remark, in this treatiſe, that the greateſt men in ancient Rome, as *Fabius, Scipio*, &c. have been patterns in friendſhip as well as in heroiſm: which proves, that *great ſouls are alſo philanthropic, and that a real hero is alſo a good man.*

Yours, &c.

His Royal Highneſs to Count Scheffer.

YOU are right, in ſaying that friendſhip is generally the portion of heroes, becauſe a diſpoſition for it is one of their eſſential qualities. *Heroiſm is an aſſemblage of all the virtues which render a man ſociable, mild, and magnanimous.* The hero glows with philanthrophy: for the good of his fellow-creatures he lives, and ever is ready to die. Should he not love congenial minds, and be adored by them!

(To be continued.)

DESPOTISM *and free* GOVERNMENT.

DESPOTISM, as it aims not to ſecure, but to command and ſeize private property, produces in the ſovereign, capriciouſneſs and inconſiſtency; in the ſubject, diſtruſt and diſaffection. It debaſes and enervates the mind; deſtroys good faith and every other virtue;

and, by means of oppreſſion on the one hand, and a deſire of change on the other, prepares the way for the moſt dangerous and fatal revolutions. Mild and free governments, on the contrary, ſecure poſſeſſions and privileges, enforce claims, redreſs injuries, ſtimulate exertion, nouriſh hope, and attach the human heart to the authority of guardian and equal laws, with a kind of filial confidence and affection.

ACCOUNT *of two intereſting papers, on the ſubject of* ELECTRICTY; *lately communicated to the American Poiloſophical Society.*

AT a late meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, a paper from Meſſrs. *David Rittenhauſe* and *Francis Hopkinſon* was read, giving an account, that on Thurſday evening, the 17th of Auguſt laſt, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Thomas Leiper, at his mills near Cheſter, was ſtruck with lightning, though furniſhed with two good conductors. At Mr. Leiper's requeſt thoſe gentlemen went to view the ſituation of the building, and the effects of the lightning, three days after the accident.

The houſe ſtands at the foot of a pretty ſteep aſcent, on the weſt ſide of Crumb-creek, and within a few yards of a mill-dam. It is a regular ſtone building, 36 feet by 32, two ſtories high at the weſt end above ground, and three ſtories at the eaſt end. At each end there are two ſtacks of chimnies, which riſe from the roof, about half way between the eaves and ridge. The pointed conductors, one at each end, are faſtened to the two ſoutherly chimneys, and brought directly down the outſide of the wall to the ground, which they enter probably but a few feet, on account of the rock on which the houſe is built.

The cloud which diſcharged the lightning came from the weſt, and the fluid appears to have proceeded down the weſtern conductor, at leaſt in part, for the point is melted off. The next perceptible, effect of it is on the ſouth ſide of the ſame chimney, where it has torn up the ſhingles of the roof, nearly eighteen inches in breadth, from the chimney directly down to the water gutter, covered with copper, which runs along the roof from weſt to eaſt, a foot above the eaves, and at the eaſt end is connected with a copper ſpout, which comes directly down along the wall, within four feet of the earth, where it diſcharges the rain-water into a cedar tub, bound with iron hoops. The lightning appears to have paſſed quietly along the copper, the whole length of the gutter and ſpout. About a hand's breadth below the end of the ſpout it tore off, and ſhivered in pieces an inch board, which paſſed down between the ſpout and the wall, and had been lower down than the ſpout, partly paſſing into the tub, it made its way through the outſide, and thence into the earth, throwing off many ſmall ſplinters from different ſides of the tub.

Another part of the lightning appears to have proceeded along the weſtern rod, until it came directly oppoſite to the copper gutter, from which it is diſtant ſix or ſeven feet;

it then ran along the corniſh, (part of which it threw off in its paſſage) to the end of the gutter, where it united with that part firſt mentioned. That ſome part, however, was diſcharged into the earth, by this conductor, is evident, by the ſurface of the earth which was thrown up at the foot of it.

It is remarkable, that a perſon was ſitting at the time in a door on the ground floor, not more than four feet from the lower end of the copper ſpout, who received no injury, though he very ſenſibly felt the ſhock.

It is remarked, that the hill, weſt of the houſe, over which the cloud paſſed before it reached the houſe, is one continued rock, covered with a few inches of earth. The rock, probably but a bad conductor, and the earth on its ſurface dry, for it had not yet rained at that time, and therefore that the houſe, with its conductors, including the copper ſpout, and conſidering the vicinity of the water, afforded a more ready conveyance for the electric matter than the adjoining hill, though higher; and that had the earth been ſufficiently moiſt at the foot of the conductors, we probably ſhould not have ſeen any effect of the lightning.

The gentlemen conclude, by recommending to thoſe who put up pointed rods, that the lower end be ſunk ſufficiently deep to reach moiſt earth, in the drieſt ſeaſons; and they ſubmit it to thoſe converſant with electrical philoſophy, whether, when there are more rods than one to a building, it might not conduce much to its ſafety, to form a good communication between the rods, and likewiſe between them and a copper water-ſpout, carrying an iron or copper rod from the lower end of the ſpout, a ſufficient depth into the ground.

AT a ſubſequent meeting of the Society, a paper was received from an anonymous writer, under the ſignature of PHILO-FRANKIN, on the ſubject of *an improvement in lightning rods*.—He obſerves, that from the inſtances which now and then occur of houſes being ſtruck with lightning, that are furniſhed with metallic conductors, and the frequent inſtances of theſe having their tops melted off by a ſtroke of lightning, which renders them ever afterwards unfit to anſwer their original intention, viz. drawing off the electric matter from the paſſing cloud, in a ſilent, imperceptible manner, it appears, that ſome improvement is ſtill wanting, at both extremities of the rod.—At the upper extremity, to ſecure it againſt the accident juſt now mentioned—and at the lower extremity, to afford a more ready paſſage for the electric matter from thence into the earth.

To anſwer the firſt intention, he propoſes that the upper end of the rod be tipped with black lead, formed into a conical or pyramidal point.—This ſubſtance, he obſerves, is well known to be infuſible by the greateſt heat, and hence its uſe in making crucibles, and as none of the acids make any impreſſion upon it, it is not likely that it will be ſubject to any corroſion from the atmoſphere. At the ſame time, its power as a conductor of electricity is equal, or but little inferior, to that of any of the metals.

With reſpect to the ſecond intention, he obſerves, that the lower part of the iron rod, under ground, eſpecially when this is moiſt, will preſently contract a coat of ruſt, which will continually increaſe till the whole is converted into ruſt. But ruſt of iron, and indeed the calx of any metal is a non-conductor, or at moſt but a very imperfect one, of

electricity; and hence it is very eaſy to ſee, that in a few years after a lightning rod has been erected, that part which is under ground will contribute little or nothing to the ſafety of the building—Beſides, this part of the conductor expoſes too ſmall a ſurface to the ſurrounding earth, to afford a copious and ready diſcharge of the electric matter into it, eſpecially when this is in a dry ſtate, or but an imperfect conductor; and hence, whenever a cloud, highly charged with electricity, paſſes over a rod thus circumſtanced, an exploſion is very likely to enſue, which muſt always be attended with danger.

As a remedy againſt both theſe defects, the writer recommends, that the part of the rod under ground be made of braſs or copper, which are far leſs liable to ruſt or corroſion than iron; or, which he thinks would anſwer the purpoſe better, that this part of the rod be coated over with a cruſt of black lead, formed into a paſte, by being mixed with melted ſulphur, as in the manufactory of the ordinary kind of black lead pencils, and applied to the rod while hot. This compoſition is, ſeemingly, as good a conductor as the pure black lead, and, it is preſumed, will effectually ſecure the rod againſt all ruſt or corroſion, for any length of time.—To enlarge the ſurface, he recommends, that a conſiderable quantity of charcoal be put into the hole or pit, dug for the rod, round its lower extremity. Charcoal, he remarks, poſſeſſes two properties, which, in a peculiar manner, fit it for the purpoſe here intended—1ſt, it is a very good conductor of electricity, even ſuperior to water, and if made with a ſtrong heat, but little inferior to metal itſelf; to which may be added, its angular irregular form, a circumſtance which will greatly contribute to facilitate the eſcape of the electric fluid into the ſurrounding earth—2d, it will undergo little or no change of properties, by lying ever ſo long in the earth.

A rod, with theſe improvements, it is preſumed, would ſcarce ever be liable to be ſtruck with lightning, even in the moſt unfavourable ſituations, or if it ſhould, could not poſſibly receive any injury.

A brief Hiſtorical Account *of the riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the* AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.*

THE cruel and unnatural Practice of ſtealing and enſlaving the inoffenſive Natives of Africa, which has ſo long prevailed among Chriſtians, to the diſhonour of our holy Profeſſion, originated with the Portugueze, ſoon after their diſcoveries in that part of the Globe, during the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries. In 1481 they built the caſtle of Del Mina, on the Gold Coaſt, from whence they barbarouſly ravaged the neighbouring country, and carried off its Inhabitants, who were afterwards ſold in Portugal, with as little remorſe as the plundered productions of their native land.

The Spaniards began to trade with the Portugueze Settlements for Negro Slaves, in the year 1508, ſo early had their inhuman Coloniſts,

* Prefixed to *A poetical epiſtle to the enſlaved Africans*, lately publiſhed in Philadelphia.

in the Weſt Indies, ſacrificed the harmleſs natives of the Carribbees, to avarice and cruelty: but ſome Engliſh Adventurers firſt encroached upon their fancied right of diſcovery, about the middle of the ſixteenth century.

In 1562 capt. Hawkins, afterward knighted by queen Elizabeth, for his ſucceſsful enterprizes, made a deſcent upon the weſtern coaſt of Guinea, ſeized on the defenceleſs Natives, ſailed away with his booty, and afterward ſold them to the Spaniſh Settlers at Hiſpaniola. It is ſaid that the Queen expreſſed great abhorrence of this deteſtable conduct, on the Captain's return to England, laden with the ſpoil of the unhappy Negroes: but it is certain that ſhe never prohibited the Trade, and that the Royal patent was granted to ſome of the principal Slave Merchants, in 1585.

The Dutch attacked the Portugueze fortifications on the coaſt of Guinea, and poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome of the moſt important in 1637, under pretence of the war with Spain. Moſt of theſe were afterward ceded to them by treaty; and continued under their new maſters, not ports of beneficial interchange between Man and Man, but marts of ſlavery and blood.

The French and Danes fell into the Negro Trade about the ſame period, to promote the ſettlement of their Colonies; although Lewis XIII. reluctantly ſubſcribed the laws that conſigned Mankind to perpetual ſlavery in his American Dominions: and cardinal Cibo, a miniſter of the Papal See, had early inſtructed the miſſionaries in Congo to prevent, if poſſible, the unchriſtian practice of ſtealing and ſelling Men.

Negro Slaves were probably introduced into North America by the Dutch. In 1619 one of their Guinea ſhips touched at James-Town in Virginia, and a part of the unnatural Cargo was purchaſed by the Settlers. A few years afterward they brought great numbers of Slaves into their Colony, called the New-Netherlands, now New-York, and ſold them into different parts of the Continent.

In 1656, many zealous Chriſtians of the Society then firſt diſtinguiſhed by the name of Quakers (becauſe, like the Prophets and Apoſtles, they ſometimes trembled at the word of the LORD) came over to America, to preach the Goſpel, and diſſeminate their peaceable principles. They were then proſecuted by the Government, as diſturbers of the Public peace: but no ſeverities could check their perſeverance in religious duty, or daunt their reſolution to proteſt, in the name of GOD, againſt every ſpecies of cruelty and oppreſſion. The People commiſerated their ſufferings, and ſome of the Settlers of all ranks and profeſſions embraced their doctrine; many of whom were poſſeſſed of Slaves. They were exhorted by their new Teachers to the exerciſe of love and charity toward them as Fellow-Creatures, equally favoured with the illuminating grace of GOD; and moſt of them became more like Fathers than Maſters, ſetting an example of chriſtian moderation and perſonal induſtry, to their idle and oppreſſive Neighbours. This was the dawn of emancipation from thoſe chains of ignorance and ſlavery, which Avarice had forged, and Cruelty had endeavoured to rivet upon the Negro Race.

Toward the cloſe of the century, ſeveral benevolent Individuals ſucceſſively laboured to ſoften the extreme rigour of the American Planters, and to inſtruct the Victims of their unprincipled barbarity, in the

moral and religious duties of Men: but the Weſt India Planters rejected their pious arguments, as the inſtigations of fanaticiſm, and their attempts to humanize the Negroes were conſtrued into treaſon and conſpiracy.

In 1688, ſome Followers of our venerable Proprietor, who had lately emigrated from Krieſhiem in Germany, and were therefore free from the faſcinating effects of cuſtom and intereſt, conſcientiouſly repreſented to the Yearly Meeting of Pennſylvania, the unlawfulneſs of ſtealing, buying, or holding Mankind as Slaves, in the chriſtian Syſtem of fellowſhip and brotherly love. The ſubject was then referred, but in 1696, that Body adviſed its Members to diſcourage the future importation of Negroes, and gave general directions for the benefit of thoſe already imported.

In 1704, the Britiſh Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, founded a Catechiſing School in the city of New-York, for the inſtruction of the enſlaved Negroes in the principles of Chriſtianity; and a few years afterward, they recommended the inſtitution of ſimilar Eſtabliſhments to all their Miſſionaries in America, as a chriſtian duty.

In 1711, the ſituation of the Negroes was again repreſented to the Yearly meeting of Pennſylvania, and from that time was ſeldom off its Journals, until the united efforts of the Pious and Benevolent procured the firſt public reſtoration of their rights, about the middle of the preſent century.

The Moravian Brethren ſent Miſſions, about this time, to ſeveral of the Weſt India Iſlands, for the converſion of the Negroes to the chriſtian faith.

At this period the Trade to Guinea for Negro Slaves was eagerly purſued by the European Nations, who had unfeelingly engaged in it, and more than an hundred thouſand Human Beings were now annually exported from Africa, like beaſts of burthen, deſtined to cultivate the European Colonies, or moiſten them with blood and tears. One eighth part was uſually conſigned to deſtruction on the fatal paſſage; of the remainder, the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands conſumed about 50,000, their North American Colonies 6000, the French Settlements 26,000, the Portugueze 9000, the Spaniſh 4000, and the Daniſh 1000. This ſhocking robbery was then principally perpetrated by Engliſh and French Traders, and it has ſince decreaſed very conſiderably.

In 1758, the People called Quakers, in Pennſylvania, came to a final reſolution, to deny the rights of memberſhip in their religious Society, to all ſuch of their Members as ſhould perſiſt in detaining their Fellow-Creatures in bondage, after Goſpel admonition againſt the unjuſt practice. Many ſtrenuous Advocates for the oppreſſed Negroes appeared about this time, among the different Profeſſors of Chriſtianity, whoſe pious endeavours for their relief were at length bleſſed with conſiderable ſucceſs: but, of late, the generous ardour for liberty, which characterizes the preſent age, has ſpread with unexampled rapidity. Where ſolitary Individuals lately wept over the ſuffering Negroes, numerous Societies are now eſtabliſhed to befriend the Enſlaved, and to protect the Free. They have ſolemnly repreſented the horrours of the Slave Trade to the Legiſlatures of Great Britain, France, and the United States of America; and unleſs the clamours of Self-intereſt and miſtaken Policy can ſtifle the groans of Diſtreſs, and obliterate the dictates of Humanity, deciſive meaſures will ſoon be adopted for the a-

bolition of a TRADE, that has deeply ſtained the annals of the eighteenth century with robbery and murder.

May the juſt and merciful CREATOR of Men, ere long diſpoſe the Oppreſſors themſelves *to looſe the bands of wickedneſs, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the Oppreſſed go free.*

On the Pleaſure which ariſes from Parental Affection.

NOTHING ſo effectually charms the mind into a ſettled eſteem, as concurrence in an employment ſo beneficent, ſo delightful, as the care or education of our own offſpring. This is a work of ſo much importance, and requiring ſo much time, that it contributes more than any thing towards perpetuating our union. The neceſſary duties to one child are ſucceeded by the neceſſary duties to another, until we have transferred, as it were, our whole ſouls into our offſpring, paſſionately love each other again in our ſeveral images or repreſenta tives, and live only to make ourſelves happy through the happineſs of our children. It is thus we may be ſaid to be renewed or made young again. We view the progreſs of an infant mind, the ſources and growth of its affections, with more pleaſure than is experienced by itſelf. We intereſt ourſelves in thoſe great paſſions which determine the events of life; we forget our infirmities, we imagine ourſelves in love again, becauſe our children are enamoured; and we become fathers and mothers a ſecond time, when they aſſume thoſe happy denominations. Compare, if you can, thee vents of what is called a life of pleaſure with ſuch as theſe: and when nature is diſcompoſing, when infirmities or diſorders menace diſſolution, you may ſee the man who has acted on the ſelfiſh and brutal principle of gratifying himſelf, at the expence of truth, honour, and the happineſs of others, curſing a world which deteſts or deſpiſes him; deſerted by all, by the very inſtruments of his pleaſures, becauſe univerſally diſeſteemed, and ſinking into the grave in ignominy, or frantic wretchedneſs; while thoſe men and women who have gone hand in hand in the pleaſing duties of life, will not only have a firm ſupport in honourable recollections; but will be led down its rugged declivity, by the tendereſt care of an affectionate offſpring, and will conſign themſelves to reſt, like uſeful labourers, a little weary, but ſatisfied with the work of the day.

On the origin *and* uſe *of the Latin and Greek languages, as a part of liberal Education, by* DR. FRANKLIN.

THE ſleeve of the coat was originally intended for the ſole purpoſe of being unbuttoned, and drawn over the hands, in cold and wet weather. After the invention of gloves, the ſleeve was no longer uſed for the above purpoſe: but it ſtill continues to be a faſhionable and uſeleſs appendage to the coat — Latin and Greek books are the *modern coat-ſleeve*, in a ſyſtem of education—the *gloves* are Engliſh books.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

STRICTURES *on Dr.* BROWN'S Elements *of* Medicine.

(Concluded from page 243.)

HAVING now given a general view of the ſubſtance of this doctrine, and of the practice it inculcates, I proceed to point out a few of the exceptionable paſſages and errors, which have occurred to me.

Unluckily for this doctrine, it reſts upon what Logicians call a *petitio principii*, or the aſſumption of a diſputable point; which, according to every rule of philoſophiſing, ought to be eſtabliſhed by experimental proofs, before it can be admitted as a foundation for rules of practice. Inſtead of offering arguments in proof of the exiſtence, nature, property, and quality of his fundamental principle, excitability, the author of the Elements of Medicine confeſſes, that he knows not what excitability is, or in what manner it is acted upon by the *exciting* powers; and yet, he has the aſſurance to tell us, that all the phenomena of *life*, *health*, and *diſeaſe*, depend upon the ſtate of excitement produced by the action of ſtimulant powers, varying in force, upon this unknown principle—and adds, that this excitability (which he acknowledges he knows nothing about) is waſted by the action of too much ſtimulus, and increaſed by the action of too little—but from what ſource this ſuppoſititious principle is derived, how it is generated, or how conveyed into its reſervoir, the medullary, nervous, and muſcular ſolids, (which he aſſigns for its ſeat) is no where ſuggeſted, but the reader is left to ſearch for it in the boundleſs and viſionary fields of conjecture.

If this occult quality, this excitability, be one, ſimple, undivided principle, extended over the whole ſyſtem, (as he aſſerts) in ſuch manner, that no one part can be excited, without a proportionable excitement being extended inſtantaneouſly to every other part of the ſyſtem, how come the animal functions to be ſuſpended during a ſtate of ſleep, while the natural and vital are ſcarcely diminiſhed?

By ſubſtituting the term debilitating power for ſedative, he makes a diſtinction without a difference, and betrays his weakneſs and affectation.—Becauſe fiſh do not die in water at the freezing point, he calls it ſtimulant, but in a low degree.

If excitability is increaſed in proportion to the abſence of ſome, and the weakneſs of other exciting powers, and the ſyſtem is thereby more ſuſceptible of excitement, how comes it that patients reduced to extreme debility, in the typhus and ſome other diſeaſes, can bear, with advantage, a quantity of ſtrong liquor, which would intoxicate and injure them in a ſtate of health? Would any unprejudiced enquirer after truth, have aſſerted ſo palpable a tale, as that the higheſt degree of ſthenic diſeaſes is brought on by the violent ſtimulus of heat, and not by cold? If this was the caſe, inſtead of ſaying a perſon with a catarrh and coryza has taken a cold, we ought to ſay he has taken a heat. Every nurſe knows that the action of heat never occaſions a chilly fit, unleſs the patient has been firſt expoſed to cold ſo intenſe as to obſtruct perſpiration.

He tells us never to truſt to ſymptoms, which are ever miſ-leading, in forming a judgment of the nature and cauſes of diſeaſes, but to be governed by the antecedent cauſes. If theſe appear to have been ſtrongly ſtimulant, but not carried to that extent which induces indirect debility, we are to pronounce the diſeaſe ſthenic; but if they have been weakly ſtimulant, or debilitating in their operation, the diſeaſe is to be conſidered and treated as aſthenic.—This is as wiſe as it would be to ſearch for the head of a ſpring down the ſtream, or as certain as it would be to keep a mariner's reckoning by the changes of the moon.

For an explanation of the *vis medicatrix* or re-action of the ſyſtem, which Dr. Brown ridicules ſo much, and the exiſtence whereof he poſitively denies, contrary to the teſtimony of every one's ſenſes, I refer to Van Swieten's Commentary upon Boerhaave's Doctrine of Fevers, where I think it is inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed. Dr. Brown himſelf acknowledges, in ſome part of his ſyſtem, that the blood, in caſe of plethora, diſtends with mechanical energy, and the veſſels reſiſt with vital energy: here then the difference is only in words, not in ſubſtance.

If what Dr. Brown aſſerts be true, with reſpect to exceſs of excitement, being the cauſe of obſtructed perſpiration, in ſthenic or phlogiſtic diſeaſes, and to defect of excitement being the cauſe of the ſame, in aſthenic diſeaſes, how can it be reconciled to his maxim that, "Identity of known effect, always proceeds from identity of cauſe, though unknown?"

If exceſs of excitement, predominant in the veſſels of the ſkin, as he aſſerts, be the real cauſe of the ſuppreſſed perſpiration and of ſhivering, how comes the ſhivering and ſenſe of cold to be ſo ſoon ſucceeded by ſuch an inſupportable ſenſe of heat, and why does the ſurface appear ſwelled and red? or how comes ſuch a change to take place in the pulſe?—But queſtions might be multiplied without end, to the confuſion of this inconſiſtent and contradictory doctrine.—And as it muſt be obvious to every one, that its fundamental principles are unſound and unſupported, I apprehend it would be deemed an unwarrantable treſpaſs upon time, to offer any arguments to prove, that no rules drawn from ſo hypothetical a ſyſtem, are entitled to a ſerious refutation. Thoſe only can have an adequate idea of this ſyſtem, who have peruſed the philoſophy of the ancients, who affected to ſolve every thing which they did not underſtand, by referring it to an *occult quality*—In fancy and ſublimity of error, it reſembles the Carteſian ſyſtem of vortices—but as a medical performance, it is not equalled in inſignificancy by any thing, except the ſyſtem of the ancient Methodiſts, who ſuppoſed all diſeaſes depended upon two oppoſite conditions of the ſolids, which they called *ſtrictum* and *laxum*; a ſyſtem more ſimple indeed, but of ſuch dangerous tendency to mankind, in the hands of the inexperienced, as this is likely to prove, unleſs its baleful effects can be counteracted, by expoſing it in its native deformity.

Leaving the farther conſideration of Dr. Brown's theory to ſome abler pen, let us now attend a little to the effects which muſt inevitably follow the adoption of his claſſification of diſeaſes, and the application of his rules to practice.

To begin with ſcurvy, which is confeſſedly a diſeaſe brought on by gradually debilitating powers, how

comes it to be curable by removal from foul to purer air, and the use of vegetable juices, in general, with certainty, whereas without these, his whole catalogue of diffusible and durable stimulants are of little avail?

If excitability be accumulated in cases of debility, how comes it to pass, that patients in the typhus and pestilence bear, with advantages, such extraordinary quantities of wine, as would occasion death in other circumstances—or how does such extraordinary debility take place, if contagion be stimulant?

How comes the bark to be more certain and effectual, in the cure of intermitting fevers, than the stronger stimulants?

By placing hœmorrhagies among diseases of debility, and asserting that they are to be cured only by stimulating remedies, he has betrayed his ignorance, both in pathology and practice, and appears to have been unacquainted with the changes of type, which frequently take place, in the different periods of the same disease—Theory may deceive, analogy may mislead, but experience is a sure guide, and to experience and observation I appeal, whether hœmorrhagies are not frequently accompanied with a phlogistic diathesis—they are certainly often preceded by a chill, and take place with a paroxysm of fever, which is a strong presumption of their depending on a phlogistic diathesis, and on increased action of the heart and arteries—If so, stimulants must be detrimental, in the generality of recent cases.

He has confounded predisposition with the exciting cause, in more instances than one—for instance; the tetanus, he says, depends entirely upon a universal debility, prevailing more in the voluntary muscles than elsewhere; but this is only a predisposition, or a state favourable to the operation of the exciting cause, which in cases of lacerated wounds, of tendinous parts, is owing to the local irritation in the part affected, propagated to the rest of the system; and curable only by removing the exciting cause, or rendering the system unsusceptible of the ungrateful irritation.

In the epilepsy also, debility is only a predisposing cause of the convulsions which take place, commonly in consequence of the irritation given, by too much blood being detained within the limits of a confined circulation; the symptoms appear to be occasioned by a very powerful irritation, but irregular in its action. The symptoms exhibited during the paroxysm, by no means denote a state of debility, in either the vital or animal functions—there is, however, an inequality of tone in the system, and too much irritability, or propensity to be put into preternatural motion; which indicates the use of tonics and generous living, in the intervals of paroxysms.

The classification of the apoplexy, tussis ferina, phthisis pulmonalis, and dysentery, among diseases of debility, and his method of treating them respectively, is liable to insuperable objections.

The tussis ferina and phthisis, being local diseases, are totally misplaced, and his disapprobation of emetics and blood-letting, in the early periods of both the diseases last mentioned, are a proof that he was resolved to make facts bend to his theory, instead of making his theory conform to facts.—Nobody pretends to cure the phthisis by blood-letting and an antiphlogistic regimen, but they expect (and with reason too) to palliate distressing symptoms.

As to the dysentery; the success of the method of cure, by gentle

purging, recommended by Dr. Cullen, proves, that it bears some analogy, at its commencement, to catarrh, and is a strong presumption that stimulants, (which indeed has often been proved,) would be highly detrimental.

If his notions respecting the nature of the apoplexy, and the best mode of treating it, were true, no dependence ought to be put in experience, or the testimony of one's own senses—For if it be a disease of debility, and requires stimulant remedies, it could never have been cured by the employment of copious blood-letting, purging, and blistering the head; and that it has been cured, by the means last mentioned, in numberless instances, countless proofs stand upon record. Debility in the arteries is only a predisposing cause, the removal of which can only serve to prevent the morbific action of the exciting cause.

A diminution in the contractile power of the cerebral arteries is produced by the remote causes, such as living sumptuously, and drinking strong liquors liberally—thus predisposed, an extraordinary debauch, either in eating or drinking, or both, or any other circumstance which excites the heart to propel the blood with velocity, and unusual force, to the head, must occasion a congestion there, because the vessels of the brain are not in a capacity to transmit it with equal velocity and force, hence the symptoms of an oppressed brain; and hence the utility of evacuations and debilitants, to remove or diminish the force of the exciting cause: not stimulants, which, instead of increasing the contractile power, or the excitement in the debilitated vessels, proportioned to the propulsive power of the heart, now increased by the stimulant remedies, must over-distend them still farther, and waste the little excitability (to speak in the language of this doctrine) still remaining, the effect of which would be death.

But instead of evacuants, we ought, in conformity to the rule laid down in this doctrine, in cases of indirect debility, (as examples of which, the apoplexy and gout are adduced) to begin the cure by giving from *one hundred* to *one hundred and fifty* drops of *laudanum*, and repeat it, but in less quantity, every half hour, till the excitement be brought up sufficiently, to enable the vessels to propel the congested and obstructed blood, and afterwards to support the increased excitement, by the stimulus of animal diet.—If this is the method of curing, there can be no such thing as killing?—If the apoplexy depends upon want of excitement, how comes it to be occasioned by an intemperate meal, or a debauch of liquor?—If upon exhausted excitability, how can it be cured by stimulants, when no excitement can be produced for want of excitability?

The gout (the pains of which, he says, depend upon a state of asthenic inflammation, or an atony of the minute blood-vessels, remote from the heart,) he considers as a disease of indirect debility, and advises the cure to be attempted with large doses of diffusible stimuli, especially with laudanum and brandy. Those favourite cordials of our author, he says, "operate upon the excitability, and exalt the excitement over the whole system, and therefore, in the atonic vessels, the sides of which, in proportion to the excitement communicated, embrace the column of blood loitering in them, and press it forward into the common current." This would be excellent if it could be performed, but the misery of it is, that this atony was pro-

duced by the very means adviſed for its cure; and if identity of known effects are always derived from identity of cauſe, (which is one of his favourite maxims,) how can ſuch things be?——Surely the extreme arteries may loſe their tone, without a correſponding ſtate taking place in the heart; if ſo, how is his excitability one univerſal and indiviſible property?

To conclude; if the principles of this doctrine were founded in truth, and conſiſtent in themſelves, ſtimulants, differing only in degree of power, and in the manner of their application, ſhould cure both forms of idiopathic or general diſeaſe, becauſe they diminiſh the ſuperabundant excitability in the one form, and increaſe the defective excitement in the other.——Thus we are told, that the whole ſet of ſtimulants, all tend, by waſting the excitability, to wear down the excitement, to that point, in the ſcale, where ſleep commences.—The proceſs, in every caſe, is firſt a low, then a higher and higher, then the higheſt excitement and vigour of all; and this again gradually falls, till its termination in ſleep.——In this manner he accounts for the effects of wine, and of opium, &c.

Many more forcible arguments might be offered to prove the imperfections, inconſiſtencies, and errors of this doctrine, and the pernicious tendency of the practice which it inculcates; but as theſe muſt be obvious to every perſon of common diſcernment, who is acquainted with the animal economy, and the elements of logic, I think it cannot be neceſſary to add any thing further on this ſubject.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 237.)

BEFORE we enter on a hiſtory of the important events, which took place in America in 1776, and which entirely changed the original grounds of the conteſt, it will be proper to take a curſory view of the ſtate of European affairs, more eſpecially of the tranſactions in Great-Britain, in the latter end of 1775, and beginning of 1776, ſo far as they are connected with our ſubject.

The miniſtry were not a little uneaſy at the unfavourable accounts that were daily received from the colonies. They now found that they had been groſsly miſinformed, when they aſſerted that ten thouſand men could ſubdue America, without bloodſhed. The conciliatory reſolution had neither divided nor ſatisfied the Americans; and the royal government did not now exiſt in a ſingle colony. To relieve the army in Boſton, government had gone to enormous expences. Large quantities of live-ſtock, vegetables, &c. were ſhipped; but the tranſports ſuffered ſo much, on the Engliſh coaſt, by contrary winds, that the greater part of their live cargoes, particularly ſheep, periſhed, and the channel was ſtrewed with their floating carcaſes. Nor did the tranſports ſuffer leſs, from the ſeverity of the weather,

during the remainder of their paſſage; even on the American coaſt, they were aſſailed by tempeſtuous and contrary winds; ſeveral of them were blown off to the Weſt-Indies, where they arrived in the utmoſt diſtreſs; others were driven on different parts of the coaſt, where they were either deſtroyed, or fell into the hands of the Americans; ſo that but a few arrived in Boſton, and theſe in a ſhattered condition, after they had been buffetted by winds and weather, from three to four months.

Nor was it in the deſtruction of this tranſport fleet alone, that the elements ſeemed to have conſpired againſt Britain. Much had been expected from the Newfoundland fiſhery, ſince Great-Britain had ſeized upon the American ſhare of it; but the fiſheries being deprived of their uſual ſupplies from the colonies, a circumſtance which was not guarded againſt, all who were employed in this buſineſs were reduced to a ſtarving ſituation, when their calamities were ſtill farther increaſed by a dreadful tempeſt, no leſs awful in its nature than fatal in its effects. The ſea, on the banks of Newfoundland, is ſaid to have riſen thirty feet, almoſt inſtantaneouſly. A number of ſhips, and above ſeven hundred boats, with all their hands, periſhed. On land the devaſtation was alſo great, the waves overpaſſing all mounds, and ſweeping every thing before them. The ſhores, for a conſiderable time, afforded a ſhocking ſpectacle; and the nets of the fiſhermen were frequently hauled up, loaded with human bodies. Many, who were diſſatisfied with American meaſures, conſidered theſe calamities as judgments from heaven, on thoſe who had endeavoured to deprive their fellow-men of their juſt rights.

Though adminiſtration had acted under the ſanction of a decided majority in parliament, yet they were ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by a reſpectable minority, in which were ſome of the moſt eminent politicians and powerful orators in the kingdom. They well knew, therefore, that the falſe information they had formerly laid before parliament, relative to the colonies, would be matter of ſevere reprehenſion, on the meeting of that body. Their conduct was now loudly complained of, all over the nation, even by thoſe who were in favour of coercive meaſures, who aſked why miniſters had been ſo extremely ignorant, as to ſuppoſe the force ſent out ſufficient to frighten the colonies into an unconditional ſubmiſſion? Or why they had been ſo negligent of their duty, as to ſuffer the colonies to riſe in arms, when a very few troops might have cruſhed the firſt inſurrection, and thus put an end at once to, what they termed, the rebellion. Thus apprehenſive of loſing many of their friends, and ſubjected as they were to the ſevere cenſure of their opponents, the miniſtry were at a loſs to put even a tolerable face on their conduct. Relying, however, on the majority which miniſterial and crown influence could at all times command in parliament; and knowing that the nation, once engaged in a war, would be more apt to look forward to its final iſſue, than to reflect on paſt blunders, they determined on having ſuch a force ſent to America as ſhould aſtoniſh all Europe, ſtrike terror into the people of the colonies, and make ample amends, by its ſucceſs, for the diſgraceful ſituation to which they had brought both the nation and themſelves.

The people of Great-Britain and Ireland were much divided in opinion, as to the propriety of coercive meaſures. The landed men, generally ſpeaking, were led by in-

tereſted motives to ſupport the miniſter; they expected the Americans would be compelled to bear a large ſhare of the public burthens, which would conſequently leſſen the land-tax, which, in England, was now raiſed to four ſhillings in the pound. The miniſter was moreover ſupported by a multitude of contractors, artificers, and others, who were rioting on the enormous expences of the war, together with their influence and connections. A few were in favour of government meaſures from principle, deeming it a high offence in the colonies, to deny the power of the Britiſh parliament, to bind them in all caſes whatſoever. Towards the meeting of parliament, a vaſt number of petitions, in favour of miniſterial meaſures, were procured in different parts of the kingdom. Amongſt the manufacturing or commercial towns, which preſented petitions or addreſſes of this nature, Manchester was the moſt conſpicuous. It is ſaid that government exerted all their influence to ſet theſe petitions on foot, and ſwell the number of the ſubſcribers. The generality of theſe inveighed, with the utmoſt acrimony, not only againſt the Americans, but againſt all thoſe in Great-Britain, whoſe political tenets were contrary to their own. The miniſtry, moreover, derived ſome feeble ſupport from the eſtabliſhed clergy, and from the preachers of the methodiſt perſuaſion. The latter, with John Weſley at their head, advocated, with great zeal, the doctrine of paſſive obedience, and the divine right of kings.

On the other hand, though but a few of the nobility and landed men were oppoſed to the miniſter, yet theſe were, in general, men of highly reſpectable characters, and of great political abilities. Their oppoſition, ariſing from the eſtimation in which they held the rights of their American fellow ſubjects, and a deſire to preſerve the peace and happineſs of both countries, was animated, firm, and perſevering. The cities of London and Dublin, in their public capacity, remonſtrated, with great ſpirit, againſt the preſent meaſures, and cenſured both the miniſtry and parliament, in very ſevere terms. The ſame was done by the inhabitants of Briſtol, and moſt of the great commercial towns. Several officers reſigned, on finding they were to be ſent againſt their American brethren. Amongſt theſe the earl of Effingham was conſpicuous. This great military character had condemned, from the beginning, the proceedings relative to the colonies; and on finding his regiment ordered to America, reſigned his commiſſion, without availing himſelf of his right to ſell out, which he might have done. The great body of the inhabitants, of the loweſt orders, were alſo againſt every attempt to deprive the Americans of their juſt rights. Of this no better proof need be given, than the inefficacy of all exertions, both in England and Ireland, to enliſt men, for the ſea and land ſervice. In Scotland, however, it was otherwiſe; the very people who had formerly oppoſed the Hanoverian ſucceſſion, were now the firmeſt friends of the crown. But in thus conducting themſelves, tho' ſeemingly inconſiſtent, they were far from being really ſo; for it ought to be remembered, that they had formerly, as well as now, exerted themſelves in ſupport of arbitrary power.

As the meaſures of government were defended by political harangues from the pulpit; ſo the cauſe of liberty was eſpouſed, with great fervour, by ſome clergymen, eſpecially among the diſſenters.

Upon the whole, the minister was supported by a greater part of the wealth, and powerful influence, of both kingdoms; but many gentlemen of independent principles and fortunes, with a majority of the merchants, and the greater part of the inhabitants, in the cities and principal towns, were very warm and spirited in the cause of freedom. A majority of the yeomanry, leaned to the same side.

It is worthy of remark, that the Americans were befriended in every country in Europe, where freedom of enquiry was in any degree tolerated. Even in the most despotic governments the charms of liberty were felt, and procured many well-wishers to the colonies; but in most countries of this description, a desire of curbing the power of Britain, was perhaps a more powerful motive than any other.

The reluctance of the people, in Great-Britain and Ireland, to bear arms against their American brethren, was so great, that every effort to recruit the army proved, in a great measure, ineffectual. This obliged government to have recourse to foreign aid. Applications for troops were made to Russia and Holland. The distance of the service, the little probability that many of them would ever return, and the then critical state of affairs in the North of Europe, rendered the negociation with Russia unsuccessful. The subject of hiring troops to Great-Britain was warmly discussed in the Assembly of the States-General. The similarity between the struggles of the Americans and their own efforts, in former times, against oppression, were described, by some of the states, in glowing colours; and the impropriety of a republic, which had herself purchased freedom at so dear a price, interfering in any manner in depriving others of their liberties, was placed in the strongest point of view. They moreover deemed it impolitic to drive America into a connection with France; and thought that by withholding assistance from Great-Britain, she might be compelled to adopt pacific measures; the proposal was therefore rejected.

Germany was now the only country that remained, from which hireling troops could be expected. Here more successful negociations were effected. The princes of Hesse and Brunswick, with some states of lesser note, agreed to furnish large bodies of men, to be sent to America.

The garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca were supplied with Hanoverians, that the British troops might be spared for the American service. Such was the state of public affairs at the meeting of parliament. *Oct. 26, 1775.*

The session was opened with a speech from the throne, in which the Americans were charged with open rebellion, and with having seized the whole powers of government into their own hands. While they endeavoured to delude, with specious professions of loyalty, their obvious intention was, to form themselves into an independent empire. Parliament were called on for liberal supplies, that government might be enabled to put a speedy period to the rebellion. Assurances were, at the same time, given, that punishment would be tempered with clemency; and that authority would be given to persons on the spot, to grant general or particular pardons, to such colonies, or individuals, as should be disposed to return to their allegiance, and come under the protection of the royal government.

The address proposed by the mi-

miſterial party, in anſwer to this ſpeech, adopted its principles in every point; But it met with a ſevere oppoſition, which however did not prevent its being carried. In the courſe of the debates on this addreſs, every part of the ſpeech was ſeverley ſcrutinized, by the members in oppoſition. The charge of aiming at independence was denied to have any real foundation. The Americans, it was ſaid, had not hitherto ſhown any ſuch diſpoſition. But if the preſent odious plans were perſiſted in, it could not be expected that men who fully underſtood their rights, and who were extremely impatient of oppreſſion, would prefer a ſlaviſh connection, to freedom and independence. With reſpect to the accuſation, of profeſſing loyalty only with inſidious intentions, ſo far from attempting to deceive, they had uniformly declared to the miniſtry, and to the world, without diſguiſe or reſerve, that they never would ſubmit to be arbitrarily taxed, by any body of men whatever, in which they were not repreſented; and that they had done no more than what they had previouſly declared they would do, if urged to the laſt extremity. The queſtion of rebellion was alſo agitated, and it was aſſerted, that the taking up of arms in defence of juſt rights, was warranted by the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and therefore did not conſtitute rebellion.

The miniſterial party, on the other hand, defended every part of the ſpeech; and the addreſs was at length carried through both houſes, but not without a ſpirited proteſt of nineteen lords, who declared the American war to be "unjuſt and impolitic in its principles, and fatal in its conſequences;" and that they could not give their conſent to an addreſs, 'which might deceive his majeſty and the public into a belief of the confidence of their houſe in the preſent miniſters, who had diſgraced parliament, deceived the nation, loſt the colonies, and involved them in a civil war; wantonly ſpilling the blood of thouſands of their fellow-ſubjects."

The ſanction of parliament being obtained for a vigourous proſecution of the war, ample ſupplies were ſoon after granted for that purpoſe. A formidable force, to conſiſt of twenty-eight thouſand ſeamen, and fifty-five thouſand men for the land ſervice, was voted; aud to complete the catalogue of hoſtile acts, a bill for prohibiting all intercourſe with the colonies was brought into parliament. This bill authorized the officers and crews of the king's veſſels, to ſeize, and convert to their own uſe, all American property, whether at ſea or in harbour; and alſo to compel the officers and crews of captured American veſſels, to enter on board his majeſty's ſhips, and ſerve as if they had entered of their own accord. This bill moreover authorized the crown to appoint commiſſioners, with power to grant pardons to individuals, to inquire into general or particular grievances, to determine whether a part or the whole of a colony were returned to that ſtate of obedience which entitled them to protection, and to take off the reſtriction of the bill, as they thought proper.

This bill was oppoſed with much energy and warmth. Such a bill, it was ſaid, would effectually deſtroy all hopes of accommodation. Britain and America muſt now prepare for abſolute conqueſt, or total independency. All government over the colonies was now renounced, but that of the ſword: and they muſt ſeek protection, from the rage of their parent country, un-

der the ſhelter of ſome foreign power. Offers of pardon, and of being reſtored to freedom of trade, were made to a people, who ſcorned the one, and had determined to forego the other, rather than ſubmit to arbitrary power. But the ports of America would not long remain ſhut; they would be thrown open to all nations, and enough would be found gladly to accept the invitation. This bill would prove a ſignal to all the enemies of Great-Britain, to unite their councils and their arms, for the furtherance of that ruin into which ſhe was eagerly haſtening. It was contended, that the commiſſioners would be intruſted with extraordinary and undefined powers, which were not enjoyed by the crown itſelf, except in caſes of great emergency, and, even then, his miniſters were reſponſible for his exerciſe of it.

The clauſe for veſting the property of ſeizures in the officers and ſhips' companies of the navy, was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, as tending to fill their minds with no other ideas but thoſe of ſpoil and plunder, ideas, of all others, moſt injurious to thoſe ſentiments of honour and national pride, which are beſt calculated to inſpire men with patriotic bravery. When people have once accuſtomed themſelves to be chiefly guided by ſordid views, they quickly forget all others; and are capable of actions the moſt infamous, provided they have a proſpect of lucre in view.

But no clauſe in this bill was treated with ſo much acrimony, as that by which the people belonging to the American veſſels, were indiſcriminately compelled, without diſtinction of perſons, to ſerve, as common ſailors, in the Britiſh ſhips of war. To compel captives to bear arms againſt their families, friends, and country; and, after they had been plundered themſelves, to be obliged to aſſiſt in plundering their brethren, was unexampled, except among pirates, the outcaſts and enemies of human ſociety.

The miniſterial anſwer to theſe, and a multiplicity of other charges, was, that the treaſonable deſigns and proceedings of the Americans were ſufficient to juſtify the ſeverity of this bill. More mildneſs would not anſwer the purpoſe of coercion, from which alone there was any proſpect of ſucceſs. The more vigourous the operations, the ſooner hoſtilities would ceaſe, whereas miſtaken lenity would only lengthen the duration of war. The ſevere effects of the bill would not be felt by ſuch as choſe to avoid them. Obedience or chaſtiſement were now placed before the Americans for their choice. The ſword would be accompanied by the olive-branch. Every colony, and every individual on the continent, was invited to peace and reconciliation. It was ſaid further, that Great-Britain had no reaſon to apprehend any aſſiſtance being given to America, by foreign nations. The revolt of the colonies, on the contrary, would be viewed with a jealous and unfriendly eye, by thoſe nations which had foreign colonies of their own. Precedents of this kind were well known to be contagious. And beſides the force of ſuch a pernicious example, much was to be dreaded from the ambition of the Americans themſelves, ſhould they be able to eſtabliſh an independent empire. They would endeavour to extend their power; and ſeize, by degrees, on all the European colonies in that quarter of the globe.

It was with great propriety that the bill veſted in the people of the navy, the captures they ſhould make of American property. It

would induce them to exert themselves to the utmoſt; and would contribute to annoy the enemy, more effectually than any other expedient.

Even the clauſe compelling the Americans to ſerve on board Britiſh ſhips of war was defended. It would be much leſs rigourous than to confine them in priſon. They would receive the ſame pay and emoluments as Britiſh ſeamen, many of whom were preſſed into the ſervice, full as much againſt their inclinations

In the courſe of this famous debate, it was declared, by lord Mansfield, that the queſtion of original right or wrong was not now to be regarded. The nation was involved in a war, and ought to exert herſelf to proſecute it with ſucceſs. Such an opinion, from a man ſo eminent for law knowledge. excited the greateſt aſtoniſhment in the colonies, and conſpired not a little, with other cauſes, to unite them ſtill more firmly together.

Among the various ſarcaſms thrown out againſt this bill, one of its moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers obſerved, that the guardian genius of America had this day preſided, with full influence, in the Britiſh councils. He had inſpired the meaſures that had been reſolved on. They were evidently calculated to anſwer all the purpoſes which the moſt violent Americans, and their moſt zealous adherents, could propoſe, by inducing the people of the colonies to unite in the moſt inflexible determination to caſt off all dependence on Great-Britain, and to eſtabliſh a free and independent ſtate of their own. He therefore moved, that the title of the bill ſhould be altered, ſo as to expreſs its real intent and meaning; and that it ſhould be ſtiled, "A bill for carrying more effectually into execution the reſolves of congreſs."

The bill was notwithſtanding paſſed, by a large majority, in both houſes of parliament. A proteſt, of unuſual length and great energy, was entered againſt it in the houſe of lords. In this it underwent a ſtrict ſcrutiny; and every obnoxious part of it was ſeverely cenſured.

The great diſcouragement produced by theſe large and continual majorities, in favour of every miniſterial meaſure, did not prevent Mr. Burke and Mr. Hartley from renewing thoſe conciliatory propoſals, which had been rejected laſt ſeſſion. Like all other propoſals of this nature, however, they were as unſucceſsful now as before.

Among the various objects againſt which the cenſure of the oppoſition was levelled, were the treaties under conſideration, for hiring foreign auxiliaries, to proſecute the American war. The illegality, the impolicy, and the cruelty of the meaſure, were expatiated, on with much vehemence. *Feb.* 29, 1776.

Becauſe the firmneſs and perſeverance of the Americans, in defence of their juſt rights, were not to be overcome, with threats and ſupercilious language, the colonies muſt be devoted to all the horrors of a cruel war. Unprovided with a ſufficient number of troops for this diſgraceful purpoſe, and finding the natives could not be prevailed upon, to embrue their hands in the blood of their friends and fellow-ſubjects, miniſters had hired armies of blood-thirſty mercenaries, for the butchery of a brave and loyal people.

On this occaſion, the impracticability of conquering the Americans, with any force whatever, was firmly aſſerted. As a proof of the enormous expence that would be incurred by the attempt, it was made to appear, from calculations found-

ed on documents of good authority, that no leſs than one hundred pounds ſterling, a man, had been expended on the wretched, diſgraced, and half-ſtarved forces in Boſton, within leſs than the term of one year.

The queſtion on employing foreign mercenaries was, however, determined in favour of the miniſter, by the uſual majority; as was alſo a bill granting liberal ſupplies for the vigourous proſecution of the war.

The miniſtry, thus ſupported by parliament, determined on ſending a powerfnl force to America, the operations of which were to be directed to three great objects; the firſt was the recovery of Canada, and an invaſion of the adjacent colonies, from that quarter, on their north-weſtern frontiers; the ſecond an attack on the ſouthern colonies; and the third, to take poſſeſſion of New-York, with a force ſufficiently ſtrong to penetrate the adjacent country, and form a line of communication with the royal army, which was to make its attack by the way of Canada. The manner in which this plan was executed will appear in its proper place; as will alſo an account of the great events which took place in America, ſhortly after thoſe proceedings in the Britiſh parliament, of which we have juſt given a ſummary view, were made known in the colonies.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The ſtory of ALTAMONT *and* ARABELLA.*

WHEN civil war raged with all its violence,—when the *liberties* of America were invaded, and even humanity was too often diſregarded, *Altamont*, however attentive to the duties which his country required, conceived the moſt tender paſſion for the amiable *Arabella*. In the bloom of youth; poſſeſſed of every charm which nature and a judicious education could beſtow; and the daughter of parents who claimed reſpect from all, ſhe flouriſhed like the lily of the vale. Health and beauty glowed on her cheek, innocence and virtue triumphed in her boſom. Each parent wiſhed to own her as a daughter; each maiden aſpired to be her companion; the youth of the village ſighed for her regard; and age attended with complacency to her accents, for the melody of her voice correſponded with the harmony in her heart.

She had, for ſome months, liſtened to the language of love, uttered by the tongue of Altamont. Conſcious of his worth, ſhe was not inattentive to his ſuit. Convinced of his affection ſhe returned it with ardour, reſtricted, however, by propriety. Her conduct was guarded by virtue, whilſt her boſom experienced all the tenderneſs of love. Altamont! how often haſt thou implored the ſmiles of Arabella!—Arabella! how often haſt thou reſtrained the ſigh for Altamont!—The ſigh was reſtrained in company; but in private, it proceeded from her boſom, with all the delicacy of ſentiment—with all the feeling of virtuous love.

But he is ſummoned to arms—

* Founded on facts, which occurred in New-Jerſey during the late war.

The voice of his country demands his exertions.—Foreign domination impends, and unconditional ſubmiſſion is required. He ruſhes to war. —The tumult of paſſion ſwells in the boſom of Arabella.—She utters the involuntary ſcream—ſhe faints —and her couch receives the perſon of beauty, agonized by the conflict of grief and love.

He quits her preſence,—with perhaps equal feelings. But fortitude ſupported his ſpirits. His heart was divided between love and glory. Love exacted his ſighs and anguiſh; but patriotiſm, in the breaſt of the hero, ſuperſedes all other conſiderations.

Letters, in ſome degree, alleviated their ſorrows. The fingers of Arabella renounced the needle for the pen. Altamont diſplays all the warmth of paſſion; and Arabella evinces all the tenderneſs of love. A mutual friend, for ſuch they thought him, was fixed upon to promote their epiſtolary correſpondence. But this friend was baſe and inſidious. He wore that maſk which treachery aſſumes, at the inſtigation of envy, jealouſy, and avarice. He had conceived a paſſion, unwarranted by honour, for Arabella. He regarded Altamont with the eyes of an unworthy rival. The expectation of poſſeſſing her property had excited his attention towards her. The dread of being diſappointed in that expected property, increaſed the natural malevolence of his diſpoſition. He therefore deſtroys the letters received from Altamont, which it was his duty to have preſented to Arabella. The letters written by Arabella, and intended for her beloved Altamont, ſhare the ſame fate; whilſt the baſe deceiver ſuggeſts to her, with all the infernal art of a *Zanga*, that the beauties of Arabella had vaniſhed from the eyes of Altamont; and that even one of the meaneſt of her ſex now occupied his affection.

Jealouſy is never, in any degree, under the guidance of reaſon. Blind and obſtinate, ſhe ruſhes forward with all the impetuoſity of madneſs; and, if diſappointed in vengeance on another, ſeldom fails to bring deſtruction on herſelf. The falſe friend had ſo contrived matters, as to make each party believe, that the correſpondence was ſlighted by the other. He preſſed his ſuit, with extreme aſſiduity, and Arabella, in the heat of reſentment, conſented to crown his wiſhes. The ſolemn day was appointed; but in the interim Altamont arrived from camp. He ſoon diſcovered the black treachery of his confident; and, in the firſt paroxyſm of his rage, determined on that horrid ſpecies of revenge, which falſe honour pretends to juſtify. But Arabella, having received intimation of his deſign, expoſtulated, with great earneſtneſs, againſt the meaſure. Her prudence, at length, prevailed over his fury; and a more diſgraceful puniſhment was planned for the perfidious monſter.

The awful hour was at hand, which ſeemed to promiſe ſucceſs to treachery in love. Friends were aſſembled. The reſpected clergyman ſtood ready to commence the rites. The bride was arrayed with taſte, elegance, and ſimplicity. The bridegroom exulted in all the triumph of ſucceſs. Young men and maids crowded to the ceremony. The ſolemn queſtion was propoſed to the deceitful lover, to which he readily aſſented. It was, in turn, propoſed to Arabella, who replied, with a mixture of reſentment and contempt,——No!

Aſtoniſhment ſeized the audience. The book ſeemed ready to drop from the hands of the divine—when a voice was heard from the veſtry-room—"She is mine; Arabella is

mine, by all the ties of mutual affection, confirmed by reciprocal vows."——Reader! rejoice in the triumph of honour, and the disgrace of treachery. Altamont, supplied with a marriage-licence, takes the place of the confused and agitated traitor. Arabella gives him her hand in all the tremor of affection; the congregation are in raptures; and love and honour are crowned with triumph.

JUBA.

ACCOUNT *of the* PLAGUE. *From the* ABBE POIRET'S *Letters respecting* BARBARY.

YOU can form no idea of the dreadful ravages which the plague has made, and is still making, in this country. The people of Tunis are diminished one third, and the isle of Tabarea, twice re-peopled, has twice served as a tomb to its new inhabitants. Several cities are absolutely deserted; the crops perish on the ground, for want of hands to reap them, and immense flocks wander in perfect liberty through the fields, and no longer acknowledge any master. I have met with several douares, which had no other inhabitants but a few dead bodies, that were rotting, without burial, in the tents; and I saw the nation of the *Ouled-Amours* reduced to about fifteen people, who had escaped the contagion.

By instructing myself from experience, by conversing with those attacked by the plague, and by observing the different phenomena of that cruel contagion, I have got rid of many false ideas, which I entertained respecting it. If of all epidemical diseases, there is none more mortal, or which can be more readily communicated, there is none that may be more easily avoided, and stopped in its progress, when a remedy is applied in proper time. The air seems to be the vehicle of the greater part of epidemical diseases. Impregnated with morbific principles, by circulating through our veins, it carries the distemper with it, and often destruction. The pestilential atoms appear to be of a different species; dispersed throughout the air they lose their activity, and are by no means to be dreaded, but concentered in woollen, cotton, thread, silk, or hair of animals, they become so dangerous that the slightest contact is sufficient to convey them into other bodies, and to spread them to a great distance.

From this principle, which is confirmed by experience, it is sufficient, in order to avoid the plague, to have no immediate communication with those infected, and not to touch their clothes, or any thing else that belongs to them; but one may approach them, and even enter their apartments. In all the houses, therefore, of the consuls, and in the French factories, established both in the Levant and Barbary, those who reside in them are contented with barricading themselves, when the plague makes its appearance. With these precautions, the Europeans, though often on the very spot where it occasions the greatest ravages, are never attacked by it; there is no danger, even in receiving food from the hands of those who are infected. Corn, barley,

bread, fruit, vegetables and meat, provided they have neither hair nor feathers on them, do not communicate the contagion, and it was thus, that, in my different excurſions, I ſecured myſelf from this deſtructive ſcourge. When it prevailed among any nation whom I viſited, I never entered the tents of the Arabs. I made my own be erected at the diſtance of a gun ſhot from theirs, and I never ſuffered thoſe to approach me who came to bring me milk, fruits, or *courcoucon*. When I was apprehenſive that I had touched ſome Arab, I immediatley changed my clothes, if I could, or ſteeped them in water, and expoſed them to the air, I waſhed myſelf alſo carefully, and rubbed my body with vinegar.

With regard to the ſymptoms by which the plague declares itſelf, they are very difficult to be diſtinguiſhed, and this dreadful diſtemper often makes a great progreſs, before it is ſuſpected that it exiſts. Sometimes the patient is ſeized with a violent ſickneſs, a difficulty of breathing, and ſevere pains in the head, at other times he is attacked by an ardent fever, which in a few days conducts him to the tomb: livid ſpots alſo appear over the whole body, ſometimes before, but oftener after death. In general, the moſt conſtant ſymptoms conſiſt of a ſlow or burning fever, with buboes, which appear on the thighs, in the armpits, and the neck. When theſe buboes happen to break, which is a fortunate circumſtance, the patient recovers, but this ſpecies of cure is very uncommon. I have, however, known Arabs who had the plague three or four times.

It is a prejudice alſo very generally received, that warm countries only are acquainted with the plague, and that great heat gives ſtrength to its principles. I confeſs to you, my dear doctor, that I was much ſupriſed to ſee the contrary happen, and to hear a French proverb, in the Frank language, repeated from experienee, *Mid-ſummer is coming*, ſay the Turks. *Gandouf andar*. When Midſummer arrives the plague diſappears. Indeed the end of the month of June, which is here the hotteſt time of the year, is alſo the end of the contagion. If it does not ceaſe entirely, it is at leaſt much diminiſhed, and I make no doubt, that, with great precaution, it may be at length exterminated altogether; but the Mahometans are ſo obſtinate in refuſing to employ thoſe means pointed out to them, that they keep their veſtments cloſely locked up, and even thoſe of the deceaſed, though impregnated with the principles of the diſtemper. In autumn, when they make uſe of them, the plague, ſuſpended for two or three months during the ſummer, breaks out with more force, and again ceaſes during winter, when the cold becomes intenſe. Ignorance thus propagates, among the Orientals, a malady which prudence keeps at a diſtance from more enlightened nations. There is no method to make them liſten to reaſon reſpecting quarantines. If they by chance ſubmit to them, the imprudencies which they commit, render them of no avail. I once met with an Arab chief, who was very much afraid of the plague. As he interrogated me how he ſhould avoid it, I explained to him the precautions uſed by the Europeans, and he ſeemed very much diſpoſed to adopt them.

Having paid him a viſit ſome time after, I found him very well ſatisfied with theſe precautions, which undoubtedly, in the manner he employed them, would not have ſecured him much, had the contagion appeared in his neighbourhood.

When any Arab of conſideration arrived at his houſe, he firſt embraced him, and ſent him to perform quarantine, in a tent ſeparated from the reſt. If letters were brought him, he received them, and dipped them himſelf in vinegar, often after he had read them. It was impoſſible for me to make him liſten to reaſon, and he never conceived, that there could be any danger in touching a man who was in good health.

Animals are not attacked by the plague, at leaſt I never ſaw an inſtance of it; but it is thought that they can communicate it. Their hair and wool are very dangerous after they are dead, and the caſe is the ſame when they are alive. I had, however, no opportunity of obſerving this circumſtance.

ELECTRICITY *and* MAGNETISM COMPARED.

[*By the Abbe Bertholon*]

THE phenomena of magnetiſm, which have an affinity with thoſe of electricity, have induced ſeveral philoſophers to think that there is an analogy between the two fluids which produce them, and even to conſider them as of the ſame nature. Theſe phenomena being curious and intereſting in themſelves, it may not be amiſs to mention them. Natural and artificial electricity ſometimes produce magnetiſm, in bodies which are ſuſceptible of it, and ſometimes change its direction. The truth of this we cannot doubt, ſince it is demonſtrated by well authenticated experiments. Let us begin with proofs furniſhed by obſervations made upon natural electricity.

Firſt, The Philoſophical Tranſactions relate, that Mr. Howard, being on board a veſſel bound to Barbadoes, in company with another veſſel, commanded by Mr. Graſton, of New-England, they heard a dreadful clap of thunder, in the latitude of Barbadoes, by which the mizen maſt of the ſecond veſſel was broken, the ſails torn, and the rigging conſiderably damaged. When the danger of this accident was paſſed, Mr. Howard, whoſe veſſel had not been touched, was much ſurpriſed, to ſee the companions of his voyage, going on a courſe contrary to that which they had purſued before. He at firſt thought that fear had made them miſtake their direction and that they would ſoon diſcover their error; but perceiving that they ſtill continued to go on, and not being near enough to hail them, he followed their courſe. When he was near enough to ſpeak to them, he found that they were purſuing their voyage, as they thought, and ſailing upon that rhomb, which, according to their compaſs, was proper to conduct them to their place of deſtination. This miſtake proceeded from the poles of the needle being changed, the north pole having become a ſouth pole, and the ſouth pole, a north. They turned the flower de luce with the finger, and pointed it directly north; but the moment it was left at liberty, it reſumed its direction to the ſouth. All the compaſſes in the ſhip were in the ſame ſituation, and this ſtrange accident could not be accounted for, but by attributing it to the thunder and lightning above mentioned, Mr. Howard was obliged to lend Mr.

Grafton a compass, to enable him to finish his voyage; but we are not told, whether those which had been affected in this manner, ever recovered their first direction. We know also, that lightning having fallen upon the vessel of Captain Waddel, the poles of the needles of all his compasses were changed in the like manner, the north point turning always towards the south.

To these proofs we may add also a phenomenon long known to mariners. They have often had occasion to remark irregular motions in the needle of the compass, during stormy weather, and sometimes the cause of these agitations is so strong, that the needle moves several times round the card.

Besides, it is certain, that in the time of an Aurora Borealis, which is incontestibly a phenomenon of electricity, the needle is more or less agitated, and experiences most astonishing variations. The observations of several German, English, and French philosophers, leave us no doubt of the truth of this singularity. I myself have remarked it several times. As a further proof, I shall mention an observation made by Father Cotte. This able philosopher, on the 17th of September 1770, observing a continual agitation in the needle of his compass, which every instant varied from fifteen to twenty minutes, thought himself authorized in consequence of this, to announce an Aurora Borealis for the evening of that day, which indeed appeared, not only at Paris, but in most of the countries of Europe. Since that period he has announced others, and always with the same success.

A constant remark which this careful observer has made, since he has followed the daily declination of the magnetic needle is, that its variations are much greater and more frequent on the approach of stormy weather. I have also observed, in certain cases, that when stormy clouds passed over a building guarded by a large conductor, good magnetic needles, well suspended, experienced very singular agitations.

Observations, analogous to the preceding, have been made on the electricity of volcanoes, the influence of which, on the needle of a compass, is very sensible. Father della Torre observed, that a magnetic needle was much agitated on the summit of Mount Vesuvius. Mr. Brydone made the same remark on the top of Mount Ætna. The needle, however, always pointed to the north; But on the top of the volcano, more time was requisite for it to assume that direction than it was at the bottom. Recupera, a man perfectly well informed of every thing which concerns Ætna, soon after the eruption of 1755, placed his compass in the lava, and to his great astonishment, 'the needle was agitated with much violence for a considerable time, until it entirely lost all its magnetic virtue. It turned indifferently towards every point of the card, and did not recover its former property, without being again touched with a magnet.'

Secondly, several direct experiments concur to prove, that electricity has a very sensible influence over magnetism, Mr. Kinnersley having placed the needle of a compass upon the point of a long pin, and held it in the atmosphere of a prime conductor, at the distance of about three inches, found that it whirled round with great rapidity.

Mr. Franklin, at Philadelphia, about the year 1751, succeeded in giving to needles a polar direction by artificial electricity, and even of changing it at pleasure. 'A shock (says he) given by four large

glaſs veſſels, in the form of jars, to a fine ſewing needle, floating in the water, gave it a magnetic direction, and it traverſed readily.' If the needle be placed eaſt and weſt, at the time when it is ſtruck, the end by which the electric fluid entered, points to the north. If it be placed north and ſouth, the end which is turned towards the north, will continue to point north, when it is put upon the water, whether the fluid entered by that end or the other. It may, perhaps, be ſuperfluous to mention here, that when the maſſes upon which one operates, are too large, or when the electricity is too weak, the experiment will not ſucceed, as happened to Mr. Wilſon, at London.

Mr. de Buffon was alſo one of the firſt, who thought that magnetiſm muſt be an effect of electricity, and this was the caſe, a long time before he was acquainted with the conjectures of the philoſopher of Philadelphia. In the beginning of the year 1752, this great man begged Mr. d' Alibard, to make him ſix needles of ſteel, that he might try to communicate the magnetic virtue to them, by an electric ſhock. The method which the latter purſued was as follows. Having prepared for the Leyden experiment, a large glaſs cucurbit, and a mattraſs, he put a needle, the cap of which had been taken off, between two plates of glaſs, the one longer than the other, in order that the two ends of the needle might extend beyond the edges of the latter. The whole was then put into a preſs, made on purpoſe, placed in ſuch a manner that it formed part of an electrical circle, or communicated at both ends with a machine, and the ſhock was diſcharged through it. The apparatus being then taken to pieces, the cap adjuſted, and the needle ſuſpended upon its pivot, it aſſumed a northern and ſouthern direction, and was ſtrongly attracted by a piece of iron preſented to it; in a word, it had fully acquired the magnetic virtue.

Mr. d' Alibard immediately tried to change the poles of this needle, by giving it another ſhock in a contrary direction, and had the wiſhed for ſucceſs.

The experiment repeated ſeveral times produced the ſame effects. This needle preſerved its magnetic virtue ſeveral months, but ſome time after, its force decreaſed inſenſibly; it was even neceſſary at that period to hold a key within the diſtance of three or four lines from it, before it could be attracted. The ſame philoſopher conveyed the magnetic virtue, by the ſame means, to two other needles, which preſerved their force for a conſiderable ſpace of time. They were ſtruck by a ſhock given at the ſame inſtant, by four large glaſs jars prepared for the Leyden experiment.

Theſe effects give us reaſon to believe, that old bars of iron expoſed long to the injuries of the air, on the tops of very high buildings, ſuch as thoſe on the ſteeples of Chartres, Aix, &c. would not acquire the magnetic virtue, were it not for the influence of natural electricity. However this may be, Mr. d' Alibard remarked, that in whatever direction his needles were placed, when they received the ſhock, the end of the needle by which the electric fluid entered, was that which conſtantly turned towards the north, and conſequently the end through which the fluid came out, directed itſelf towards the ſouth. To change therefore, the poles of a needle, to which the magnetic virtue is communicated in this manner, nothing is neceſſary, but

to give it a shock in a contrary direction.

From these proofs some philosophers have concluded, that electricity and magnetism are the same thing; but it appears to me that they are wrong, for all that we can thence conclude is, that electricity produces magnetism in certain cases. Perhaps even this effect depends rather on the strong agitation and violent shocks, which the electric fluid causes in the needle, than from any peculiar virtue. Mr. Van Swinden is of the same opinion. It is well known from Mr. Reaumur's experiments, that iron immediately acquires the magnetic virtue, by the stroke and percussion of a common hammer.

Whatever truth there may be in this observation, it is certain, that if electricity resembles magnetism in a few points, there are a great many in which they differ, and which establish a very essential unlikeness. From these we shall select a small number, which will undoubtedly appear decisive. The electric fluid shews itself under the form of luminous sparks, but the faintest light could never yet be obtained from the magnetic fluid. The electric fluid is rendered very sensible by shocks of violent commotions, but it has never yet been possible to give the smallest shock by means of the loadstone. The electric fluid acts in some manner or other upon every body, but the case is different with that of the magnet. The electric fluid communicates itself readily to all metals and semi-metals, while the magnetic fluid acts only upon iron; for example, it has never been found practicable to communicate the magnetic virtue to a needle made of silver. The magnetic virtue is permanent in the loadstone, and in iron; the electric virtue, on the contrary, is almost instantaneous. If one approaches a bar of iron electrified, a simple touch immediately deprives it of its virtue, but however long or often one touches an artificial magnet, it still retains its magnetism.

It would be easy to recount a great many more marks of difference, between the two fluids of which I speak, but those which I have mentioned appear to be sufficient, to refute the opinion of those who assert their identity. From the observations and experiments which I have related, it results, therefore, that there is a great difference between magnetism and electricity, consequently that they are not produced by the same agent and the same principle, unless we suppose the fluid, which is the cause of both, to be modified in a very different manner in each case, which would be equivalent to allowing that they are two distinct fluids.

If there be so great a difference then, between magnetism and electricity, we ought not to conclude that they are the same, or even analogous; otherwise there would be an analogy between bodies the most unlike; for we observe, classic and generic marks of resemblance between them, which are not sufficient to establish a particular analogy. Therefore, until direct, repeated, and well authenticated experiments, force us to admit a real analogy between the electric and the magnetic fluids, we may rest assured, that they have not a certain, but a very vague and general identity or analogy.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from DR. PRICE, *to a Gentleman in* Philadelphia. *Dated June 19th,* 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I AM hardly able to tell you, how kindly I take the letters, with which you favour me. Your laſt, containing an account of the death of our excellent friend, Dr. Franklin, and the circumſtances attending it, deſerves my particular gratitude. The account which he has left of his life, will ſhew, in a ſtriking example, how a man, by talents, induſtry, and integrity, may riſe from obſcurity, to the firſt eminence, and conſequence in the world; but it brings his hiſtory no lower than the year 1757, and I underſtand, that, ſince he ſent over the copy, which I have read, he has been able to make no additions to it. It is with a melancholy regret, I think of his death; but to death we are all bound by the irreverſible order of nature, and in looking forward to it, there is comfort in being able to reflect, that we have not lived in vain, and that all the uſeful and virtuous ſhall meet in a better country, beyond the grave. Dr. Franklin, in the laſt letter I received from him, after mentioning his age and infirmities, obſerves, that it has been kindly ordered by the author of nature, that, as we draw nearer to the concluſion of life, we are furniſhed with more helps to wean us from it, among which, one of the ſtrongeſt is the loſs of dear friends. I was delighted with the account you gave, in your letter, of the honour ſhewn to his memory at Philadelphia, and by congreſs; and yeſterday I received a high additional pleaſure, by being informed, that the National Aſſembly of *France* had determined to go into mourning for him.—What a glorious ſcene is opened there! The annals of the world furniſh no parallel to it. One of the honours of our departed friend is, that he has contributed much to it.

We are at preſent threatened here with a war with Spain, and a little diſpute about commerce, may poſſibly produce calamities to both countries, for which no commerce can be a compenſation. We are alſo in the middle of the heat of a general election, and this country exhibits now, a ſad ſcene of bribery, riot, and corruption.

I am, with great reſpect,
your obliged, and very
humble ſervant,
RICHARD PRICE.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from a Literary Gentleman in London *to a Correſpondent in* Philad. *Dated May 29th,* 1790.

SIR,

YOU will rely very little on the accounts of French affairs, publiſhed in the London newſpapers, for they are, throughout, inaccurate, confuſed, and, in general, ſhamefully partial and malignant. The *Ga-*

zetteer, and *General Advertiſer*, are the only ones which come near the truth. The *Oracle*, indifferent; the *Morning Herald*, bad—the *World*, *Times*, and *all* the miniſterial papers, infamous. No good hiſtory of the French revolution yet exiſts, but the progreſs of it may be traced in the Proces-Verbaux of the Aſſembly, publiſhed by their authority, which contains a narrative of their tranſactions, and the principal ſpeeches, at full length, on all the important queſtions. Of this there are, at preſent, about ſixteen volumes, octavo, (thin) which, form the moſt curious, and extenſive, Bibliotheque of legal, commercial, and financial wiſdom, that exiſts in any language. The directors of the public Library, at Philadelphia, ſhould order this work, and alſo take in the *Journal de Paris*, which is admirably written, ſince M. Garrat le jeune undertook it, and the *Gazette Nationale*, a daily paper, like the Engliſh ones, ſet on foot by the Bookſeller Pancoucke, and which is replete with excellent information.

I have not leiſure, at preſent, to give you much literary news. We have Abyſſinian* Bruce's Travels at laſt publiſhed, in five volumes, quarto, with many plates—£. 5. 5. —The ſtile is ſlovenly, and the manner every where beariſh and uncouth. It contains, however, many curious facts, and much information. Some of the marvellous parts are doubted.

I am, &c.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Wilmington, (Delaware ſtate) *to a Correſpondent in* Philadelphia *Dated October 21ſt*, 1790.

THE proſpects of public felicity muſt communicate delight to every worthy man. It is my ardent wiſh, that the people of the United States may make as great a reformation in manners and cuſtoms, as they have made in government. Why ſhould the habits of Europe, baſe in their origin, and debaſing in their continuance, become laws to the ſons of freedom.

If there is a truth in every thing, and an obſervance of that truth is required by our great Creator, ſuch an obſervance is the duty of a nation, poſſeſſing liberty of action. There ſhould be a ſimplicity in the whole. It is in its nature productive of advantages. Small matters lead to ſerious conſequences.

Let us not weakly, and meanly, and treacherouſly, and impiouſly, neglect the opportunity, given to us, by God, of ſhowing, by our example, to our fellow-citizens of the world, how FREEMEN ought to live.

I have not ſeen Neckar's "Importance of religious opinions" which you commend ſo highly, and therefore do not know how he treats the ſubject.

We find, from the experience of mankind, the "importance of religious opinions," even when mixed with a great deal of error. What muſt be the effects of the

* The writer ſeems to have intended this tranſpoſition.

Chriſtian ſyſtem, diveſted of the creeds of *bigots*, and of the reveries of *enthuſiaſts*.* An harmonious relationſhip among all the gifts of heaven, would then be ſeen, conſeſt, and felt. The actions of men would be influenced by their belief, becauſe their belief would be firm; and their actions would be proper, becauſe their belief would be right. What infidelity has been cauſed, by attempts to make men believe too much!—What confuſion, by the efforts of zeal without knowledge!

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Extract of a Letter from MR. PAINE, *the celebrated author of Common Senſe, to a Gentleman in* Philad. *Dated,* Paris *March 16th,* 1790.

I LEAVE this place to-morrow, for London. I go expreſsly for the purpoſe of erecting an iron bridge, which Meſſrs. Walkers of Rotherham, Yorkſhire, and I have conſtructed, and is now ready for putting together. It is an arch of 110 feet ſpan, and five feet high, from the chord line. It is as portable as common bars of iron, and can be put up and taken down at pleaſure, and is in fact, rendering bridges a portable manufacture.†

With reſpect to the French revolution, be aſſured, that every thing is going on right—little inconveniencies, the neceſſary conſequence of pulling down and building up, may ariſe, but even theſe are much leſs than ought to have been expected. Our friend, the Marquis, is, like his great patron and maſter, general Waſhington, acting a great part. I take over with me to London, the key of the Baſtile, which the Marquis entruſts to my care, as his preſent to general Waſhington, and which I ſhall ſend by the firſt American veſſel, to New-York. It will be yet ſome months before the new Conſtitution will be completed, at which time, there is to be a proceſſion, and I am engaged to return to Paris, to carry the American flag.

In England, the miniſterial party oppoſe every iota of reformation; the high benificed clergy and biſhops, cry out, that the church is in danger; and all thoſe who are intereſted in the remains of the feudal ſyſtem, join the clamour. I ſee, very clearly, that the conduct of the Britiſh Government, by oppoſing reformations, will detach great numbers from the political intereſt of that country, and that France, through the influence of principles, and the divine right of men to freedom, will have a ſtronger party in England, than ſhe ever had through the Jacobite bug-bear, of the di-

* This ſurely cannot offend any reader, who is not either a *bigot* or an *enthuſiaſt*. E.

† Sir Joſeph Banks in a letter to an American gentleman, on Mr. Paine's conſtruction of bridges, ſays, "I expect many ſimilar improvements from your countrymen, who think with vigour; and are, in a great meaſure, free from thoſe ſhackles of theory, which are impoſed on the minds of our people, even before they are capable of exerting their mental faculties to advantage."

vine right of kings, in the Stuart line.

I wiſh moſt anxiouſly to ſee my much loved America. It is the country from whence all reformations muſt originally ſpring—I deſpair of ſeeing an abolition of the infernal traffic in negroes—we muſt puſh that matter further on your ſide the water—I wiſh that a few well inſtructed negroes could be ſent among their brethren in bondage; for until they are enabled to take their own part, nothing will be done.

I am, with many wiſhes
for your happineſs,
your affectionate friend.
THOMAS PAINE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

MR. EDITOR,

SUCH of your readers, as form their opinions of the preſent manners of Germany, from the very laudable induſtry and ſimplicity, of the former emigrants from thence, who have contributed ſo much to the flouriſhing ſtate of Pennſylvania, will naturally ſuppoſe the inhabitants of that country greatly inferiour, not only to the Britiſh, and French nations, but even to us Americans, in the polite arts of luxury. The following tranſlation from a periodical work, publiſhed at Prague, may in ſome meaſure correct their ideas on this ſubject.

Your's, A. Z.

DEAR FRIEND,

LAST Shrovetide I viſited the famous city of——, which I found, in many reſpects, to exceed my expectations. I have ſcarcely ſeen any where more brilliant Shrovetide diverſions. I ſhall inform you of the moſt material occurrences, together with my remarks on them. Let none henceforth come to me with complaints of the melancholy condition of poor ——, where nothing is to be heard but complaints of hard times, and of the difficulties of ſupporting one's family.

I arrived on Sunday evening. As ſoon as I entered the city I heard the ſound of muſic. I alighted at ——and quickly procured a dexterous Friſeur, to put my hair in order, and to ſhew me the houſe of our friend; whom I expected to find, together with his wife and children, in the diſtreſſed ſituation deſcribed in his laſt letter, which was filled with the moſt diſmal accounts of the badneſs of the times. After knocking loudly for ſome time, I was diſcharged by a ſurly maid, telling me that her maſter and miſtreſs, together with the daughters, were juſt gone in a coach to the ball. Upon this I went to one of my relations, and afterwards to two grumblers, who had likewiſe pretended to be in dread of ſtarving, in conſequence of the new regulations;* but I met with none of them; and where do you think they were? At the ball. How is this, thought I? I have yet to learn wherein the wretchedneſs of—— conſiſts. I followed where I ſaw a crowd preſſing, and found myſelf in

* Probably thoſe of the late Emperor Joſeph.

a ſpacious room, glittering with lights, and ſwarming with perſons of both ſexes. Here I beheld ſuch a concentration of pomp and magnificence, that I began to think myſelf in a fairy palace. Young and old, maids and wives, widows and children, fools and fops, ſkipping and friſking amongſt each other, like ſo many Bacchanals. At firſt my heart bounded with joy, and I almoſt fancied I had lived to ſee a return of the golden age. Every diſtinction was thrown aſide, all appeared equally gay, and equally young; for paint and powder, aſſiſted by the blaze of candles, had ſmoothed out every wrinkle, and obliterated every trace of age. Matrons and grey-headed old men, even the infirm, and thoſe who hobbled thither on crutches, partook of the general happineſs, at leaſt as ſpectators.

This was to me a new ſpectacle, and I could not long forbear making reflections, not at all favourable to ——.What moſt ſhocked me was the ſhameleſs boldneſs of both ſexes, as well in their dreſs, as in their manners. The timid ſex ſeemed even to ſurpaſs the other. This, thought I, is the hopeful poſterity for this city. Woe be to the ſober, prudent man, who ſhall come hither to look for a companion, a friend, a mother, and a houſe-keeper. I was told that there is ſcarcely an exception of any, who do not look on it as a great misfortune, not to be able to join in the *ton*. I could eaſily perceive the conſequences of this way of thinking, as well in the larger ſocieties, as in the evening ſtreet-parties. Such profligate manners I never expected to find, in a city ſo famed for its police as——. The indecent *Allemain* dance, which is ſeldom ſeen in reputable company, ſeemed here to be the favourite dance. The vulgar only dance minuets, and the nobility ſometimes country dances. Allemain! was the cry, and the fiddle no ſooner ſtruck up, than a general joy brightened every countenance, all ſeemed to be inſpired with new life. The beaux ſeized the belles, and whirled them about in the moſt wanton manner; until one pair after another, heated and breathleſs, retreated, perhaps to breathe freſh air, and to cool themſelves.

You are not to ſuppoſe, my friend, that this is done without the knowledge of parents; as you know young folks will have their ſtolen parties of pleaſure. Here people are ſuperior to ſuch low prejudices. Mama knows enough of the world, to baniſh the baſhfulneſs of her timid daughters, by her own example; though, thanks to the infallible rules of their education, the hopeful daughter generally gives her little trouble on this account. It is well worth obſerving how the mother's heart ſwells with joy, when being aſked, whoſe that dear child is, who dances ſo charmingly, ſhe can anſwer, it is my ſon, or my daughter. Under the pretence that children ought to learn to know the world gradually, that we muſt permit them to ſee the diverſions of Shrovetide, for which they have ſo long teized us, the mother conſents to make one of the party.

An unexpected bow from a powdered gentleman, in laced clothes, interrupted my reflections. Wondering who could know me in this place, after making a profound counterbow, I viewed him more attentively, and behold my Friſeur, with a partner, no leſs gay, who, as he informed me next morning, was a taylor's daughter.

You will, perhaps, from this account, form a high opinion of the opulence and trade of ——; but I muſt aſſure you, that I found the

moſt numerous and and beſt part of the profeſſional gentlemen and tradeſmen, in very neceſſitous circumſtances. That the alms-houſes and hoſpitals were filled with reduced and worn down citizens, and that I have more than once been aſked for alms by diſtreſſed houſekeepers. To enable you, in ſome meaſure, to judge of the forcible ſprings of this ruinous luxury, I muſt obſerve, that during Shrovetide, the Loan-Office is kept ſo buſy that it is with great difficulty all can get their buſineſs diſpatched. This year, in particular, it is ſaid, the mortgages amount to ſeveral thouſands more than the uſual ſum.

I had long ſearched, in vain, for my aunt of fifty, and my ſiſter-in-law, whoſe age is no leſs; at length, they were ſo gracious as to preſent themſelves to me, blooming as roſes,—calling the daughters to me, likewiſe. In pure, friendly, country ſimplicity, I called them girls; but had you ſeen how the mother and daughters changed countenance; with what ſolicitude they looked, to ſee if any one had been witneſs to my rudeneſs, and how their looks reproved my miſtake. A woman, in ——, who can diſtinguiſh herſelf by her dreſs, a little above the common claſs, will be contented with nothing leſs than *madam*. I had reſolved to have ſome converſation with my aunt, of whom I had formerly entertained a very favourable opinion, in order to diſcover her ſentiments; for I confeſs I had ſome diſtant views on one of the ladies. But this was not to be accompliſhed. If I attempted a word on any other ſubject than the ball and dreſs, I was immediately interrupted by ſome inſignificant queſtion, as, My couſin found the roads very bad, I ſuppoſe? You are not fond of dancing ſir? &c. This, indeed was enough for me. In the mean time, a column was formed, mother and daughters ſkipped away, after giving me a critical glance from head to foot, and a hint to go into an adjoining room, where I ſhould find the gentlemen, either at play, or taking a repaſt; and there indeed I found them.

My old friend ſat, immerſed in profound thought, in one corner of the room. As ſoon as he ſaw me, he ſprang up, rejoicing to meet me. The reſt of the company were too much engaged in their amuſements to obſerve us. I conducted my friend ſilently out, in order to converſe with him at leiſure. How do you do, my dear friend, ſaid I; for aught I ſee, you are very happy, and ſwimming in pleaſures? Melancholy pleaſures, ſaid he, they have coſt me the ſweat of my youth, and will, probably, the tears of my old age. I was this day, at the earneſt intreaties of my wife, obliged to take up the laſt remains of the price of my houſe, to pay for theſe pleaſures. How unhappy am I in a wife! But are you not the maſter in your own family, replied I? To be ſure I am, ſaid he, and I have often repreſented to her the conſequences of ſuch a life, and endeavoured to prevail on her to forſake it. This generally terminated in vexation; and by force, my friend, a man rarely carries his point: beſides you know my good nature: If at any time I was ſucceſsful enough to make an impreſſion on my wife, by reaſoning with her, her friends and relations ſoon undid all, and rendered my labour vain. What can I ſay, when I am told that I have been made happy, in ſpending my eſtate? that if it is ſpent, I have enjoyed my ſhare of it; when I am told of other wives, who brought their huſbands nothing, and are inferior to mine, in birth and reputation, who, nevertheleſs make

a more brilliant figure, and enjoy greater pleaſures? what, my friend, could you ſay to this? I ſaw the hopeleſs condition of my weak friend, and with a look of compaſſion, diverted the converſation to other ſubjects.

My reflections on this rage for dancing were further confirmed, when next morning I viſited one of the principal phyſicians of the city. Amongſt other natural curioſities in the poſſeſſion of my worthy friend, I found a collection of human embryos, placed in regular gradation, according to their ſizes. On my expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at their numbers, he aſſured me that the carnivals had furniſhed moſt of them. This, ſaid he, of three months, I received, a few hours ſince, from a lady who miſcarried, in conſequence of laſt night's ball, and ſhe is now ſo ill, that I apprehend her life is in danger. Not a carnival paſſes, continued he, without the loſs of human lives, and many contract incurable diſorders of the lungs, or conſumptions of other kinds, from the violent exertions of dancing. An unhappy prejudice contributes, not a little, to this miſchief, I mean the ambition of tiring each other. We have fair heroines, who boaſt of ſetting down two or three gentlemen ſucceſſively; and as it is thought diſgraceful to be outdone, they will rather ſubmit to the moſt pernicious conſequences. I was myſelf, continued he, witneſs to a caſe, where a lady, in the midſt of an Allamain, burſt a blood veſſel, and died on the ſpot. He related many other unhappy caſes, which it would be too tedious to repeat. My letter is already grown to an unreaſonable length. I have given you my ſimple thoughts on the faſhionable pleaſures of the preſent times, and you will perceive that nothing is more my averſion than, ruinous and indecent prejudices and cuſtoms. You know, that with reſpect to amuſements, I am not a rigid Cato, or ſplenetic Democritus, for I willingly partake of them, but ſuch a rage for dancing and extravagance is, to ſpeak with all moderation, going too far.

P. N.

Method of Dying Red *and* Yellow LEATHER, *called* Turkey Leather.

As practiſed in the Eaſt, by MR. PHILIPPO, *an Aſiatick; for which he received a Premium of* 100*l. from the Society of Arts, &c. in England, and afterwards their gold medal.*]

THE firſt preparation of the ſkins, both for the red and yellow dyes.

Let the ſkins dried with the hair on be firſt laid to ſoak in clean water three days. Let them be broken over the fleſh ſide, and put into freſh water for two days more, then hung to drain half an hour. Let them now be broken again on the fleſh ſide, limed with cold lime on the ſame ſide, and doubled together with the grain ſide outward. Thus they muſt be hung, within doors, on a frame five or ſix days, 'till the hair be looſe, which muſt then be taken off, and the ſkins returned into the lime-pit for three weeks. Then take them out, and work them well, fleſh and grain, every ſixth or ſeventh day during that time; after which waſh them ten times, in clean water, changing it at each waſhing. They are next to be prepared and drenched as follows.

2 Second preparation of the ſkins for both the dyes.

After ſqueezing the water out of the ſkins, put them into a mixture of bran and water new-milk warm, in this proportion, viz. three pounds of bran for five ſkins, with about a gallon of water to each pound of bran. Here drench them three days: at the end of which work them well., and then return them into the drench two days longer; after which take them out and rub them between the hands, ſqueeze out the water, and ſcrape the bran clean off from both ſides, and then waſh them again ten times in clean water, and ſqueeze the water out. Thus far preparatory to both colours; but afterwards thoſe that are to be red muſt be treated as follows.

3. Preparation in honey and bran.

Mix one pound of honey with three pints luke warm water, and ſtir them well till the honey be diſſolved. Then add two double handfuls of bran; and taking four ſkins (for which this quantity will ſuffice) work them well in it ſeparately. Then fold each ſeparately into a round form, the fleſh ſide outward, and lay them in an earthen pan, ſide by ſide, in ſummer, and in winter on the top of each other. Place the pan ſloping, that the fluid may run ſpontaneouſly from them. An acid fermentation will then ariſe in the liquor, and the ſkins will ſwell conſiderably. Thus let them continue ſeven or eight days, but the draining moiſture muſt be poured off once or twice a day, after which the next preparation will be neceſſary.

4 Preparation in ſalt.

After the laſt mentioned fermentation, take the ſkins out on the ninth or tenth day, and rub them well with dry common ſalt, about half a pound to each, which muſt be well worked into them. Then they will contract again, and part with a conſiderable farther quantity of liquid, which ſqueezes out by drawing each through the hands. Next ſcrape them clean on both ſides; after which ſtrew dry ſalt over the grain ſides, and rub them well. Then double them lengthwiſe, from tail to tail, the fleſhy ſide outward, and ſtrew more ſalt thinly on the fleſh ſide, rubbing it in. For which two laſt operations, a pound and an half may ſuffice to each ſkin. Then put them, folded on each other, between two clean boards, placed ſloping breadthwiſe, and a heavy weight laid on the upper board, in order gradually to preſs out the moiſture they will thus part with. They ſhould be continued ſo preſſed two days or longer, when they will be duly prepared for dying.

5. Preparation of the red dye, in the proportion for four ſkins, and the manner of applying it to the ſkins.

To eight gallons of water in a copper, put ſeven ounces of Shenan* tied up in a linen bag. Light the fire, and when the water has boiled a quarter of an hour, take out the bag, and put into the water, ſtill boiling, two drams of allum, three quarters of an ounce of turmeric, three ounces of cochineal, and two ounces of loaf ſugar. Then let the whole boil ſix minutes longer.

Put two pints of this liquor into a flat earthen pan; and when cool as new milk, take one ſkin folded lengthwiſe, grain ſide outward, and dip it in the liquor, rubbing it gently with the hands, then take it out and hang it to dry. Proceed thus with the reſt of the ſkins ſeparately, eight times before each freſh dipping, ſqueezing them by drawing

* Shenan is an eaſtern drug for dying, eaſy to be procured at any of the ports of Aſia, Africa, or the Levant. It is the jointed Kali, by botaniſts called Selicornia.

through the hand. Then lay them on one ſide of a large ſloping pan, for as much of the water to drain as may be without preſſure in two hours, or till cold.

6. Of tanning the red ſkins.

Powder four pounds of fine white galls in a marble mortar, ſift them fine, and mix them in three quarts of water. Work the ſkins well in this mixture half an hour or more; then folding them fourfold, let them lie in it twenty-four hours; then work them again as before; when taken out and ſcraped clean on both ſides, put them into the like quantity of freſh galls and water. Work them here again three quarters of an hour, fold them up as before, and leave them in this freſh tan three days. On the fourth, take them out again, waſh them clean from the galls in ſeven or eight waters, and hang them up to dry.

7. Manner of dreſſing the red ſkins after tanning,

When near dry, ſcrape them with a proper ſcraper, on the fleſh ſide, to a requiſite thickneſs. Lay them on a ſmooth board, and glaze them with a ſleek ſtone. After this, rub them with olive oil, and linen rag, an ounce and an half of oil to four ſkins; then grain them on the graining board, lengthwiſe, breadthwiſe, and croſſwiſe, from corner to corner.

8. Preparation with galls of the ſkins, for the yellow dye.

When the four ſkins are taken out of the bran, drenched, and clean waſhed, as before directed, Art. 2d. work them very well half an hour more, in a mixture of one pound and an half of fine white well powdered galls, with two quarts of clean water. The ſkins are then to be ſeparately doubled lengthwiſe, rolled up, the fleſh ſide outward, laid in the mixture, and cloſe preſſed down on each other, ſo to continue two days; the third day work them well again in the tan, and afterwards ſcrape them clean from the galls with an ivory or braſs ſcraper, but not an iron one. Put them again into a freſh tan, made of two pounds of galls with three quarts of water, and work them well in it fifteen times. After this, double and roll them up as before, and lay them in the ſecond tan two days; on the third, work a quarter of a pound of white ſea ſalt into each ſkin and double and roll them up as before, to be returned into the tan till the day following, when they muſt be taken out and well waſhed ſix times in cold water, and four times in luke warm. Squeeze the water by keeping the ſkins under preſſure between boards half an hour, with two or three hundred pounds weight on the upper board, then they will be ready for the dye.

9. Preparation and application of the yellow dye for four ſkins.

Mix ſix ounces of Caſſiari Gehira, or Dgehira,* with the ſame quantity of allum, and pound them together till fine, in a marble mortar with a braſs peſtle. Thus powdered, divide them into three equal parts, one of which put into a pint and an half of hot water, in an earthen veſſel, and ſtir the mixture.

Let the boiled fluid cool till the hand can bear it. Then ſpread one of the ſkins on a flat table in a warm room, the grain ſide upward; and pour a quarter of the tinging liquor, prepared as here directed, over the grain ſide, ſpreading it equally over the ſkin with the hands, and rubbing

* Caſſiari Gehira is the berries of an eaſtern buckthorn tree, and may be had at Aleppo, or other parts of the Levant at a ſmall price, by the ſame means as the Shenan. The common Avignon berries, or yellow berries, may be ſubſtituted, but not with ſo good effect.

it well in. Do the like with the other three ſkins, for which the mixture firſt made will ſuffice.

Then repeat the operation twice more, ſeparately on each ſkin, with the remaining eight ounces of powder of berries and allum, with the aforeſaid proportions of hot water put to them as before.

Hang the ſkins, when dyed, upon a wooden frame, the grainſide outwards, without folding, and let them drain three quarters of an hour, then waſh them ſix times, or more, in a running ſtream; which done, preſs them about an hour to ſqueeze out the moiſture, and hang them up to dry in a warm room.

Laſtly, dreſs and grain them, as directed for the red ones; except that theſe muſt not be oiled.

A Receipt *to make an excellent* American Wine, *communicated to the Burlington Society for promoting Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures, by Joſeph Cooper, Eſq. of Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey---Read before the Society, November* 6, 1790, *and ordered to be publiſhed.*

I PUT a quantity of the comb from which the honey had been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the preſs; this mixture was well ſtirred, and left to ſoak for one night. It was then ſtrained before a fermentation took place, and honey was added, until the weight of the liquor was ſufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel, and after the fermentation commenced, the caſk was filled every day for three or four days, that the filth might work out of the bunghole. When the fermentation moderated I put the bung in looſely, leſt ſtopping it tight might cauſe the caſk to burſt.——At the end of five or ſix weeks the liquor was drawn off into a tub, and the whites of eight eggs, well beaten up with a pint of clean ſand, were put into it—I then added a gallon of cyder ſpirit, and after mixing the whole well together, I returned it into the caſk, which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper ſituation for racking it off when fine.—In the month of April following I drew it off into kegs for uſe, and found it equal, in my opinion, to almoſt any foreign wine—in the opinion of many good judges it was ſuperior.

This ſucceſs has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years, and I am perſuaded that by uſing the clean honey inſtead of the comb, as above deſcribed, ſuch an improvement might be made, as would enable the citizens of the United States to ſupply themſelves with a truly FEDERAL and wholſome wine, which would not coſt one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market prices, and would have this peculiar advantage over every other wine, hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture whatever, but is made from ingredients produced on our own farms.

By order of the Society,

WILLIAM COX, jun. Sec'ry.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

A COLLECTION *of* ESSAYS *and* Fugitiv Writings. *On moral, hiſtorical, political, and literary Subjects. By* Noah Webſter, *jun. Attorney at law.* Printed in Boſton. *Octavo. Price one Dollar and one half.*

(Concluded from page 259.)

A LIBERAL proviſion for the education of youth is ſo eſſential to the happineſs of ſociety, and the preſervation of a free government, that it is ſurpriſing any of theſe ſtates ſhould be inattentive to a ſubject of ſuch great importance. It is to be hoped, that the legiſlature of New-Jerſey will ſhortly remove the cauſe of the following remark, ſo extremely diſhonourable to a free ſtate:

In general the laws of New Jerſey are highly republican; but they make no proviſion for a general diffuſion of knowlege. Many of the yemanry are extremely ignorant. The college at Princeton iz a very valuable inſtitution; but ſo little concern haz the legiſlature for the intereſt of lerning, that the funds of that college are taxed by law.

There ſeems, unfortunately, to be a leſs degree of confidence ſubſiſting between the ſouthern and eaſtern ſtates, than is neceſſary to cement, and give ſufficient ſtability to, the federal union. To whatever cauſes this may be attributed, the fact is obvious. As this is a diſpoſition fraught with the moſt alarming evils; and which muſt, if not ſpeedily corrected, be productive of very pernicious conſequences, it is the duty of every American citizen to guard againſt the impending danger. This can only be done, by removing local prejudices, and eſtabliſhing theſe great truths; that *all the ſtates*, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, have a *common intereſt*; that, united they may expect a long continuance of wealth, glory, happineſs, and freedom; but that diſcord leads at once to a diſmemberment of the empire, and conſequently to poverty, diſgrace, miſery and ſlavery. If we but turn our attention, for a moment, to the hiſtory of the Grecian republics, we muſt ſhudder at the thought of a diſunion of the American ſtates. We wiſh not, however, to exhibit gloomy pictures, we earneſtly hope the day may never come when they ſhall be realized; but ſurely it is proper, to remind the citizens of America of the ſad effects of diſunion.

Viewing, then, the harmonious connection of the ſtates in its true light, and as its high importance deſerves, we cannot help reprobating the illiberality, and pernicious tendency, of the following cenſorious aſſertions, which we find in Mr. Webſter's *Miſcellaneous remarks*:

Maryland continues to receev multitudes of emigrants from Europe, and many of them are of the pooreſt claſs. From ſeveral months rezidence in Maryland, I am inclined to beleev, there are more vagabonds in Baltimore and the vicinity, than in all New England. But Maryland muſt decide upon the public benefit derived from this unreſtrained admiſſion of foreigners.

Thus the government of Maryland is cenſured, for admitting emigrants from Europe to come into that ſtate, eſpecially if thoſe emigrants ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to be poor. It is not enough that Baltimore and *the* vicinity (we wiſh the author had told us *what* vicinity) are charged with abounding in *vagabonds;* they muſt alſo be made the ſubjects of an odious compariſon, and be converted into *foils*, to ſet off the New-England ſtates to better advantage.

We wiſh not to go into the merits of this compariſon. The taſk would be a diſagreeable one. But as the malevolent aſſertions of Mr. Webſter may gain ſome degree of credit abroad, and prove injurious to the character of the reſpectable citizens of Baltimore, candour requires us to ſtate one fact, from which an inference, by no means favourable to the veracity of Mr. Webſter, naturally ariſes. The fact we would mention is, that Maryland has uniformly diſcovered a ſtrong attachment to civil order and good government. This has not always been the caſe in ſome of the New-England ſtates. We may add, that Maryland has never been diſgraced by tender laws, or laws violating previous contracts.

We might here enquire what meaſures our author took, to acquire ſuch an *accurate* knowledge of the people of Baltimore; for he gives us not a ſingle fact in ſupport of his illiberal opinion. But, upon reading the very next page of his book, the myſtery is cleared up. It appears that his rule was, to form a *general* character of the people among whom he *travelled*, from the ſpecimens he met with in *taverns*. Speaking of Virginia, he ſays,

Entailments of land were barred before the revolution; but real eſtate iz not liable for det upon an execution. It appeers ſtrange at firſt view, that men ſhould exempt their lands from this liability, and at the ſame time, ſuffer their perſons to be imprizoned for det: The ſingularity however iz eezily accounted for, by their karacteriſtic attachment to *large eſtates*, or rather to the *name* of poſſeſſing them. When a man's conſequence and reputation depend principally on the quantity of land and number of negroes *he iz ſaid to poſſeſs*, he will not riſk both for the ſake of hiz creditors. The paſſion for the *name of a planter*, abſorbs all other conſiderations. I waz once preſent at an entertainment, given by a *yung planter* in Virginia, who had *much land* and *many ſlaves*. He aroze at two o'clock next morning, pawned hiz knee buckles and ſome other articles, gave hiz landlord a note for about ſixty dollars, and rode off without paying hiz hair-dreſſer. But he waz *ſaid* to be a man of property. Many of the planters are indeed nominally rich; but their dets are not paid.

It is extremely hard, that the general character of a people ſhould be decided on by a perſon, who ſeems not to have aſſociated with the more reſpectable part of the community. Perhaps this aroſe from neceſſity rather than choice. But, even allowing this to be the caſe, chagrin, at being neglected, ought not to have made him reſent, in an unbecoming manner, the want of diſcernment, in thoſe who were not ſo fortunate as to diſcover his merits.

Men who travel, with a view to obtain uſeful information, ought to be careful to diveſt themſelves of the prejudices of education and early habit, if they wiſh to ſee, and repreſent things as they really are. We apprehend that both Mr. Web-

ſter and Mr. Morſe (author of a late ſyſtem of Geography) carried with them, to the ſouthern ſtates, a diſpoſition to cenſure every thing, wherein thoſe ſtates ſhould be found to differ from New-England. No wonder then, that the manners and cuſtoms of the people have appeared hideous and deformed, when viewed with ſuch jaundiced eyes. We truſt however, that the illiberal conduct of *two individuals* will not be ſuffered to beget any animoſity between the reſpectable citizens of the ſouthern and eaſtern ſtates; but that the former will deſpiſe and the latter condemn, all ſuch injurious repreſentations.

Mr. Webſter, in the courſe of theſe miſcellaneous remarks, inſiſts very ſtrenuouſly on the propriety of eſtabliſhing religion, by law, in the ſeveral ſtates. He contends that government have a *right* to *compel* every man to *attend* religious aſſemblies, and *contribute* to the *ſupport* of clergymen. He has ſome ſevere ſtrictures on the conduct of the legiſlature of Virginia, in refuſing to eſtabliſh any particular religion in that ſtate. He does not tell us what proviſion he would make for the clergy; but we preſume he would allow them tithes. He is much pleaſed with the eſtabliſhment of a particular ſect in connecticut, whoſe clergy are paid by a general tax. Diſſenters, who produce ſufficient proofs of their attending at their own places of worſhip, are exempted from the tax. This eſtabliſhment, of a particular religion, Mr. Webſter thinks no conſiderable inconvenience, becauſe the diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed church are not numerous. But he ought to recollect, that, if government will interfere in religious concerns, the clergy of all denominations have an equal claim to their attention; and that an arbitrary or unjuſt meaſure is not the leſs ſo, becauſe it may affect but an inconſiderable number of citizens. Becauſe the legiſlature of virginia have refuſed to eſtabliſh any particular religion, by law, he ſays, they have refuſed to give religion any "protection." This reminds us of ſome of the objections that were made to the federal conſtitution—It was complained that it violated the rights of conſcience, and deſtroyed the liberty of the preſs—becauſe it was ſilent with reſpect to both.

We profeſs as warm an attachment to the intereſts of religion and morality as Mr. Webſter; but we do not think the civil authority juſtifiable in intermeddling with them. Perhaps, indeed, nothing could be more injurious to religion than a legal eſtabliſhment. In ſupport of this opinion we have the experience of ages.

Men in authority however, have it in their power to cheriſh virtue, religion, and morality, by their own example, and by the appointment of virtuous men, to fill the various offices of profit and truſt which are at their diſpoſal. The influence of a wiſe government, in this way, would be a more powerful incentive to virtue, than all the compulſory means that could be deviſed. Indeed theſe are always injurious to religion. Men do not like to ſubmit to religious, more than civil ſlavery.

As an inſtance of the "ſlow progreſs of invention in the ſouthern ſtates"—he ſays, "In travelling through Virginia, from Alexandria to Williamſburg, and alſo to Peterſburg, I ſaw not one mill-dam, except w hat conſiſted of mere ſand, thrown acroſs a ſtreem." Hence he concludes—"The idea of conſtructing dams of timber ſeemed not, at that time, to have prevailed in Virginia." This is certainly an

unjuſtifiable concluſion. For though we can ſay nothing on the ſubject, from our own obſervation, having never *travelled* in Virginia, yet it is well known, that the exports of flour from that ſtate, are conſiderable; and that the conſtruction both of mills, and mill-dams, is as well underſtood in ſome parts of Virginia, as in any of the other ſtates.

But why all theſe ſplenetick obſervations, reſpecting the ſouthern ſtates, while not a ſingle good quality is attributed to them? Let us turn our eyes for a moment to the councils of the Union, and to the various departments of government ——A Waſhington, a Jefferſon, a Randolph, and a Madiſon, with a numerous train of other enlightened worthies, crowd upon us; and prove, that Virginia boaſts of as many ſons of diſtinguiſhed eminence, as any of her ſiſter ſtates, whether in war or in peace, in the field or in the cabinet, in philoſophy, in politicks, or in any of the ſciences, which require great efforts of the mind.

As to the internal improvements of the country, they are ſuch as by no means indicate that "ſlow progreſs of invention," mentioned by Mr. Webſter. Indeed he ſeems to have ſtudiouſly avoided mentioning any ſuch improvements. Why did not candour lead him to take notice of the important undertaking, of opening the navigation of the Patowmack? Virginia has the honour of having led the way, in improving the internal navigation of the United States. But we are tired of combating prejudice, and expoſing illiberality. We ſhall therefore proceed to give a few detached extracts, from our author's remarks on the climate &c. of the United States:

In the climate of the united ſtates, there are ſeveral particulars that dezerv notice: In the firſt place, every circumſtance in the local poſition of Atlantic America, concurs to render the wether variable. Theze ſtates extend thro fifteen degrees of latitude, in the temperate zone; conſequently muſt always experience the extremes of winter and ſummer. Every part of this territory experiences ſudden changes of wether; but the moſt numerous and violent changes, are between the 36th and 43d degrees of latitude, on the Atlantic coaſt. Within this diſtrict, the moſt frequent variations ſeem to be in Penſylvania and Maryland.

The variations of wether in the united ſtates, arizing from the latitude of their ſituation, are multiplied by their poſition on the ocean. Water in an ocean iz of a very uniform temperature; whereas land iz eezily heeted and cooled. This circumſtance creates an inceſſant conteſt between heet and cold, on an extenſiv ſee coaſt; and of courſe an everlaſting variableneſs of winds. This iz true in all countries. According to this theory, Atlantic America muſt always have a variable climate.

It iz commonly ſaid, that north weſt winds contract their coldneſs from the vaſt lakes in the north weſt regions of the united ſtates. This iz an unphiloſophical opinion, for water always moderates the temperature of the air; and it iz a wel known fact that the large lakes do not freeze at all; ſo that if we were to feel the wind immediately after paſſing over them, we ſhould find it always temperate. The truth iz, our weſterly winds come from high mountains and high regions of the atmoſphere, which are always cool. The top of the blu ridge, or firſt range of mountains in Virginia, iz about four thouſand feet abuv its baſe. The top of the Allegany or middle ridge, which is the height of land between the Atlantic and the Miſſiſippi, tho not ſo far from its baſe, muſt be higher in the atmoſphere. How far the baſe of the blu ridge iz abuv the ſurface of the ocean, haz not been aſcertained; but ſuppoze it five thouſand feet, and the top of the Allegany, two thouſand feet abuv the blu ridge, and the greateſt elevation of land iz eleven thouſand feet abuv the waters of the Atlantic.

Perhaps it wil be found that the mountains and lands at the north weſt, are much higher in America than in the north of Europe. Iz not this probable from the hight of the Allegany, and the rapidity of the river Miſſiſippi? And would not the fact, if prooved, in conjunction

with other cauſes, which are wel known, fully account for the ſuperior degree of cold in America under the ſame parrallels? It iz wel known that there are no conſiderable mountains to the north eeſt of Great-Britain, thro Denmark, Sweden and Ruſſia.

In the ſecond place, it iz obzervable that the climate of America grows more variable, in proportion to the cultivation of the land. Every perſon obſerves this effect of clearing the lands in the eeſtern and middle ſtates. The heet in ſummer, and the cold in winter, are not ſo ſteddy az formerly, being interrupted by cool rains in ſummer, and moderate wether in winter. Our ſprings and autums are longer, the former extending into ſummer, and the latter into winter. The cauſe of this change iz obvious: By levelling the foreſts, we lay open the erth to the ſun, and it becumes more impreſſible with heet and cold. This circumſtance muſt multiply changes of wether. The cultivation neceſſary to produce this effect, haz proceeded about one hundred miles from the Atlantic, or perhaps a little farther. But in Vermont and other back ſettlements, the wether iz yet ſteddy; there being few violent ſtorms, eſpecially in winter. The ſnow falls gently, and lies til ſpring; whereas neer the Atlantic, moderate wether for three or four days, or warm rain, often ſweeps away the ſnow in January or February.

But altho the wether iz growing more variable from the cleering of lands, yet the ſalutary effects of cultivation are vizible in the increeſing ſalubrity of the climate. The agu and fever iz a diſorder that infeſts moſt new ſettlements. Cultivation wil totally remoov the cauſes of this diſorder, from every tract of country, which iz capable of being drained. Forty yeers ago, this diſeeſe prevailed in the ſtate of Connecticut, in the ſame manner it now does in Maryland. But for twenty or thirty yeers paſt, it haz hardly been heerd of in the ſtate. There are a few places expozed to the effluvia of marſhy grounds, where the diſorder ſtil infeſts the inhabitants.

On the whole, the climate of America iz az ſalubrious, az that of any country in the ſame ſtate of cultivation. The European naturaliſts, with more ſpleen than knowlege, hav condemned the climate of America, az unfavorable to animal growth and perfection; but if their ideas are founded on facts, the facts muſt be taken from the neighborhood of an Indigo plantation. America, like all new countries, haz been expozed to certain annual epidemic diſorders; but wherever the ſurface of the erth haz been, for a few yeers cultivated, here diſorders hav ceeſed to rage. I ana confident that Connecticut, the moſt cultivated ſtate in the union, iz now az helthy az the ſouth of France. I am confident that the inhabitants enjoy az general helth, and live az long. Az to ſize, no part of the world can boaſt of larger and more robuſt men than the northern ſtates.

On the Atlantic ſhore of America, the Gulf Streem iz a curious phenomenon. It iz however wel accounted for, on the ſuppozition that the trade winds drive the waters of the ocean weſtward into the ſpacious gulf of Mexico, where meeting the continent, they are forced between the Bahama ilans and the coaſt of Florida, and take their direction along the ſhore of the united ſtates. Such an immenſe body of waters, flowing at the rate of three miles an hour, muſt produce innumerable currents neer the ſhore; for every point of land wil occaſion an eddy, which wil be in proportion to the extent of the point or cape from main coaſt. Hence the variety of currents, in all directions, between the ſtreem and the American coaſt, which are obzerved by our ſeemen.

Theze currents and eddies, at the ſame time, *produce* and *add to*, the points of land ſhooting into the ocean.

Mr. Webſter's ſtyle is by no means ſuch as might be expected, from a man who has written ſo many diſſertations and critical remarks on this ſubject. The language, in many parts of this work, is vulgar and uncouth, in others, it is obſolete, in ſome it is *new*, and, in a variety of inſtances, barbarouſly incorrect. In ſupport of theſe charges we ſhall ſubjoin a few quotations. Theſe we ſhall not attempt to claſs under particular heads;—becauſe the ſame quotation will frequently ſerve as an example of two, or more, of the faults which have been mentioned.

1. "Had our heathen anceſtors entertained different ideas of the Deity; had they for inſtance, ſuppoſed juſtice *to have been* his leading attribute, if I may uſe the term, they would have called him the juſt &c." page. 223.

Here the paſt time of the infinitive, *to have been*, is uſed inſtead of the preſent, *to be*.

2. "Society is pleaſed and *happified* with virtue." page. 231.

Mr. Webſter, like Dr. Johnſon, has introduced a number of new words into our language, but not with the ſame propriety. He might have added to the above—"but it is diſpleaſed and *miſerified* with vice."

3. "In ſhort, he knew not any thing but honeſty and *undiſguiſed* frankneſs and integrity." page 235.

Who ever heard of *diſguiſed* frankneſs!

4. "He *derived* the greateſt pleaſure imaginable *in* my converſation." page 239.

5. "To ſupport the adverſe *events of our conditions*." page 243.

What Mr. Webſter means by the *events of our conditions* is beyond our comprehenſion.

6. "By principle, I mean, a diſpoſition of heart to *conduct* with ſtrict propriety, &c. page 243.

It is a ſhame for the author of a Grammar not to know the difference between an active, or tranſitive, and a neuter, or intranſitive verb. *Conduct* is always a tranſitive verb, though Mr. Webſter uſes it, very frequently, as if it were intranſitive.

7. "Then proceed to inquire into his *ſtanding* in life." page 244.

Vulgar, uncouth and incorrect.

8. "I beg leave to relate to you a few circumſtances reſpecting the conduct of a yung friend of mine in this city, and to requeſt your *own* remarks and advice on the occaſion." page 245.

Why the word *own* has been foiſted into the above ſentence we do not pretend to ſay.

9. "*Schoolmate* attachment." page 245.

We need never be at at a loſs for adjectives, if we are liberty to uſe ſubſtantives in their ſtead. This convenient practice, if generally adopted, would render our language very copious.

10. "I have *ventured my opinions* with my uſual frankneſs," &c. page 289.

11. "It waz a method to *compel an agreement* among men, &c." page 301.

12. "*Then* iz the *time*, &c. page 306.

Here the adverb *then* is uſed as if it were the pronominal adjective *that*.

13. "In moſt ſtates lands are ſold *at auction, where* they are ſacrificed." page 306.

A perſon, acquainted only with the pure idiom of our language, who ſhould read the above, would certainly ſuppoſe *auction* to be the name of a place. This phraſeology, however, frequently occurs in the *Fugitiv Eſſays*.

14. "The creditor ſhall take it at a *value, which* ſhall be *apprized* by three indifferent freeholders." page 307.

It is improper to ſay the *value* or *price* of a thing is *appraiſed*. We appraiſe the *thing* itſelf.

15. "A man ſhall *not* take *but* ſix per cent, &c". page 313.

If this be either correct or intelligible, there is no poſſibility of being incorrect or unintelligible.

16. "Among a *people where* poligamy was permitted," &c. page 322.

The adverb *where* is here uſed as a relative pronoun. Mr. Webſter ſcorns to be tied down by rules of any kind. He can at any time convert an *adverb* into a *noun* or *pronoun*; and even a *noun* into a *verb* &c, &c.

17. "Moſt of the countries are ſaid to be guverned by *monarkies*;" 326.

This is too abſurd to require a comment.

18. "When ſettlements hav raized the valu of the weſtern lands neerly to *that* on the Atlantic coaſt, emigrations wil moſtly ceeſe." page 330.

The reader may exerciſe his ingenuity, in ſtriving to form a conjecture of what is meant by *that*, in the above, or what it has relation to.

19. "Our laws *eezely* provide for all the children, *where* they are not provided for by the parents." page 330.

20. "But the ſame laws, by dividing inheritances, tho their firſt effect iz to create equality, ultimately tend to impoveriſh a great number of citizens, and thus giv a few men, who *commanded* money, an ad-

vantage in procuring lands at leſs than their real value. page 330.

21. "A man who iz oppreſſed to an obvious degree, by a rich creditor, will find relief *againſt* the oppreſſor." page 333.

22. "The towns which were deſtitute of *any* wel informed men," &c. page 335.

What purpoſe does *any* ſerve in this place!

23. In page 339, he tells us, that the people of New-England "converſe *handſomely*." In page 342, and in a variety of others, we are told of eſtates being, "liable *for*" debts, taxes, &c.

24. "The number of ſenators iz twelve, *and* choſen annually" &c. page 343.

25. "It iz of infinit conſequence that the pernicious *influence of elections* ſhould be deſtroyed." page 345.

This ſeems to mean the *influence of leading men at* elections. Mr. Webſter's mode of expreſſion is, in this place, barbarouſly incorrect.

26. In ſpeaking of the Dutch ſettlers in the ſtate of New-York, he ſays,

"They are honeſt and economical, but indolent, and deſtitute of enterprize; ſo that the ſtate wil be moſtly indetted to emigrants from New-England, for its future *population* and improvements." page 347.

What! are the Dutch ſettlers too "indolent" to procreate their ſpecies, that the *future population* of that ſtate muſt depend on the New-England emigrants!

27. "New-York city iz the moſt favorable *ſtand* for a great commercial port *on* the united ſtates." page 347.

28. "Diſſenters of *any* deſcription could *not* have a ſhare, &c" page 348.

29. "The legiſlature of New-Jerſey hav attempted to *call home* the trade of the ſtate." page 352.

30. The arrangement of the following ſentence is ſo confuſed, that the reader will be at a loſs to diſcover the author's meaning.

"Az the diviſions of lands favor equality, az well az the genius of the peeple, there can be no apprehenſions of an ariſtocratical influence from large poſſeſſions of real eſtate." page 354.

31. A perſon, unacquainted with the modern corruptions of our language, would think, from the peruſal of the following quotation, that the founder of Pennſylvania dealt largely in the traffick of the human ſpecies.

"Mr. Penn took care to gain a juſt title to hiz patent by bona fide *purchaſes of the Indians*," &c. page 356.

The uſe of the prepoſition *of* inſtead of *from* is diſgraceful, even in a counting-houſe.

32. In the ſame, and in many of the ſubſequent pages, it is ſaid, that "Mr. Penn's grant *cuvered* lands" previouſly conveyed to the Connecticut company.

The parchment, on which Mr. Penn's grant was written, muſt, at this rate, have been much larger than the famous bull's hide, with which Dido *covered*, or incloſed, the ground whereon Carthage was afterwards built.

33. Speaking of the ſettlers at Wioming, Mr. Webſter ſays,

"They were willing, if they could be *quieted* in their poſſeſſions, to becum good and peeceable citizens." "At length, Pennſylvania paſſed a law to *quiet* thoſe who were actual ſettlers before the decree, at Trenton."

We thought we had before met with blunders ſo ſhocking that none could excel them; but the above uſe of the verb to *quiet*, is unparalleled, even among the inaccuracies of Mr. Webſter.

34. "*Large* grants of land were *carved* out to individuals." page 360.

An elegant metaphor, truly, and well applied!

35. "In Virginia and Maryland, I *ſhould* queſtion whether a tenth of the land iz yet cultivated." page 365.

36. All countries, except the very mountanous, when firſt cleered, are infeſted with *intermittants*. Peeple on the fronteers of New-York and Vermont are trubbled with *it*." page 371.

37. "This may be aſcribed to the *ſuperior* length of the days. &c. page 374.

We have alſo a "*ſuperior degree of cold*" mentioned, more than once.

38. "The cape of Florida iz probably *produced between* a vaſt eddy of waters in the Mexican gulf, and the ſtreem which flows between the ſhore and Bahamas." p. 376.

39. "It is not improbable that Cape Coman, Cape Fear, Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod *may be* formed by similar currents, within the main Gulf-ſtreem. page 376.

He ought to have uſed *may have been* to expreſs the paſt time.

40. "If you read *Hume's England* in courſe, &c". page 393.

The moſt barbarous corruption that we have yet mentioned.

41. "You *beet* a challenge." &c page 398.

We cannot even form a conjecture of our author's meaning in this place. *Beet* is a *new* word.

52. "It is generally beſt to wear *our* clothes in the model that faſhion preſcribes; unleſs *your* circumſtances forbid," &c, page 399.

Why this change of the perſons?

43. "*In* the choice of huſbands, my fair reeders, what ſhall I ſay?" page 412.

44. In page 432, we are told not to confound the words *learning* and *knowledge;* for that,

"*Lerning* iz what iz obtained *in* books, but *knowlege* iz what iz acquired by *obſervation.*"

Curious definitions of *learning* and *knowledge* truly! We muſt allow, that from *ſome* books there is very little of *either* to be obtained; but ſurely no man, of common underſtanding, would infer from this, that *knowledge* may not ſometimes be obtained in a variety of ways,—from *books,* converſation, &c. On reading a little further, we meet with the following unaccountable contradiction,

"A ſmaller number of *books,* at leſs trubble and expenſe, would furniſh you with more valuable trezures of *knowlege.*" page 411.

Before we conclude, it may be proper to mention the motives which have induced us to examine, ſo *minutely,* the ſtyle of this author. To the dry and invidious taſk of *verbal criticiſm,* we do not often deſcend; nor ſhould we have done it, on this occaſion, were not Mr. Webſter a man who pretends to an uncommon knowledge of our language, who has cenſured the ſtyle of others, with unmerited ſeverity, and who has been ſo extremely arrogant and preſumptuous, as to attempt innovations, calculated to deſtroy the purity of our language, and to change it into a mere unintelligible jargon. We have not made a ſingle remark on his *newly invented orthography.* Our obſervations on this ſubject, are reſerved for the *Review* of his "Diſſertations on the Engliſh Language."

We ſhall conclude with two articles of advice to Mr. Webſter. The firſt is, to reform *his own* language, before he attempts to correct that of *others;* the ſecond, to learn to deliver his opinions with a leſs dictatorial air. That the former of theſe articles of advice is neceſſary, evidently appears from the numberleſs inaccuracies with which theſe *Eſſays* are replete; that the latter is equally ſo, is evinced by the whole tenor of his writings; the following, taken from his introduction to a political eſſay, (page 378) may ſerve as a ſpecimen;

"The following extract iz publiſhed, becauſe I am deſirous *my opinion* on this ſubject ſhould be known and recorded."

"As who ſhould ſay, I am Sir Oracle."

OBSERVATIONS *upon* NEGRO-SLAVERY. *A New Edition. By* Charles Crawford, *Eſq. A Pamphlet; publiſhed in Philad.* [*Price one fourth of a Dollar.*]

EVERY effort in behalf of injured humanity merits our attention. Mr. Crawford's remarks on negro-ſlavery are the reſult of much reading, together with obſervations, which he was enabled to make, during a reſi-

dence of many years, in the Weſt-Indies. His pamphlet, however, is chiefly compiled from different writers on the ſubject of which he treats; and to thoſe who have not acceſs to the numerous authors whom he quotes, ſuch a compilation cannot be unintereſting. The author's objects are, to prove that negro-ſlavery is inconſiſtent with natural juſtice and revealed religion; that the colour of the negroes is the effect of climate; that there is no natural inferiority either in their intellectual or moral faculties; that the traffick in negroes is productive of the moſt horrid wars, devaſtations, and carnage, among the Africans, in their native country; that they experience numberleſs cruelties on their paſſage to the Weſt-Indies, &c. and alſo on the plantations, after their arrival; and, laſtly, that ſo far from any inconvenience ariſing to the planters, from the abolition of the ſlave-trade, the conſequences of ſuch an event would be highly beneficial. In ſupport of each of theſe particulars he has produced many ſtriking facts, which are generally quoted from authors of good repute. From this pamphlet we have ſelected the following extracts:

There are ten thouſand murders, or more, committed every year in the Weſt-India iſlands belonging to the various nations of Europe; without reckoning the various thouſands of Negroes who are deſtroyed in Africa, in the paſſage from Africa to theſe iſlands, and in the ſeaſoning them to the climate of the Weſt-Indies.—There are ten thouſand or more Negroes who fall ſacrifices every year to hunger and oppreſſion, who have their lives ſhortened by the want of proper ſuſtenance and by unkind treatment. If we keep a ſlave and do not allow him food enough to ſupport him, or time to procure food enough for his ſuſtenance, we are guilty, in the court of juſt conſcience, of ſtarving him. I have known in one of the Weſt-India iſlands, I have been a witneſs in perſon to the fact, where maſters have allowed their ſlaves no food whatever, but have only excuſed them from the work of a day or two in the week to provide themſelves with food. In ſome of the Weſt-India iſlands they allow no more than ſix or eight pints of horſe-beans to each Negro man or woman for a week. Will the Phyſicians ſay that this is food ſufficient to ſupport a hard working and robuſt perſon? A healthy Negro might eat his week's allowance in two days.

In the Weſt-Indies the Negroes work from the riſing to the ſetting ſun, with but little intermiſſion, and are driven like cattle, in herds, to their labor, by the ſmack of the whip, ſome under the preſſure of diſeaſe, ſome of the women ſoon after being delivered, ſome of theſe unhappy people tied to a weight of fifty-ſix pounds, by a chain around their necks, ſome chained together, and ſome of them without clothes to conceal what decency requires to be concealed. A Negro in one of the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands is ſaid, when perſecuted, to have jumped in a fit of deſpair into a large copper of boiling ſugar, as into an aſylum from tyranny. There are frequent inſtances of their deſtroying themſelves from being wearied with oppreſſion. Poor and perſecuted ſufferers! I have often ſeen your afflictions with a moiſtened eye and a breaking heart.

I cannot ſpeak with moderation of this odious cuſtom of Negro-ſlavery. It is a flagrant and portentous wickedneſs. It comprehends or it leads to every other crime. It makes us paſſionate, revengeful, unjuſt, inhuman. It is *the eſſence of iniquity*. It is an inſult to the underſtanding for any one to defend it, and to pretend to the character of a chriſtian or an honeſt man. When I conſider this gigantic evil in all its diſmal conſequences; the cruel wars it occaſions in Africa; the horrible anguiſh that thoſe who are kidnapped muſt feel, when confined in the loathſome hold of a ſhip, and rent from their freedom, their family, their property, and their country; the agony inexpreſſible in particular of a huſband in ſuch a ſituation, who knows that the wife of his boſom cannot be uſed by himſelf, while ſhe may be polluted by others; the unrelenting oppreſſion with which they are afterwards ſcourged in a foreign land; the inſults, the famine, the drudgery, the tortures to which they are expoſed; when I conſider theſe things I could ſay of the Slave-trade, in the words of the Roman Orator, that "verbo fatis digno tam nefaria res appellari nullo modo poteſt!"

Fifteen Diſcourſes on the Marvellous Works *in* Nature, *delivered by a Father to his Children:*

Calculated to make mankind feel, in every thing, the very preſence of a Supreme Being, and to influence their minds with a permanent delight in, and firm reliance upon, the directions of an almighty, all-good, and all-wiſe Creator and governor. By Charles Chriſtopher Reiche, M. A. *Publiſhed in Philadelphia.* [*Price* 4*ſ*6.]

THE wondrous works and various phenomena of nature, eſpecially as exhibited on our globe, are here deſcribed in ſuch a plain and agreeable manner as to engage the attention of the young reader, and make a lively impreſſion on his mind. Upon theſe ſtriking facts our author has many ingenious obſervations. By reaſoning, with briefneſs and ſimplicity, on the aſtoniſhing wiſdom diſcovered in the works of the creation, and the harmonious connection of the various parts, he deduces the exiſtence of a great *Firſt Cauſe*, an eternal, omnipotent, and all-wiſe God, who is the author and preſerver of all things. Thus this little work is well calculated to anſwer the double purpoſe, of conveying to children many uſeful ideas, reſpecting the various productions of nature; and of teaching them to acknowledge and adore the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of their great Creator. We recommend it, therefore, to the parents and inſtructors of youth, as a fit book to be put into the hands of children.

It is a very extraordinary fact, that the author of theſe diſcourſes was totally unacquainted with our language, two or three years ago; and yet his ſtyle is now as good as we generally meet with. The reader may judge for himſelf, from the following extract:

Though I have ſeen, myſelf, many hundred neſts, and thouſands of very ſtudious men have, alſo, ſeen them, and reflected upon their ſtructure, yet, no man can build one in that degree of relative perfection in which it is built by the wild birds themſelves. Vain, therefore, would it be to deny that inſtinct, and to ſuppoſe, that birds may be taught a piece of admirable workmanſhip at the very firſt ſight of it, and become the moſt ſkilful architects, the moment they firſt ſee a well adapted, and proportioned edifice, ſince even men cannot be taught in ſuch a way, nor acquire, at the firſt ſight of a complicated work, the neceſſary ſkill for conſtructing it. Inſtinct, therefore, is undoubtedly to be admitted. But what inference muſt we draw from it?

If in travelling through a country, you ſhould come to a place, where you ſaw thouſands, and thouſands, of workmen, buſy in erecting houſes, of timber, ſtones, and lime, exactly alike, and all in the ſame direction, all of the ſame length and breadth, height and ſolidity, what would you infer?

Could you imagine, that all theſe workmen came together by chance? or that all theſe lines and directions were accidental, that this conformity in length, breadth, height and ſolidity, were the mere effects of chance, or neceſſity? or, could this be ſuppoſed, if on travelling further into the ſame country, you ſhould ſee other workmen erecting other houſes of a different kind of timber, ſtones, and lime, in other directions, and of different dimenſions, in height, length, and breadth, from the firſt, yet, in every particular perfectly reſembling one another? would you not rather believe, that ſome great architect, after having drawn the lines, and contrived the plans, had ſummoned the workmen, laid down the plans before their eyes, and hired them to work, or, at leaſt, perſuaded, and prevailed upon, them to comply with his wiſhes, and directions. At the ſame time, if you ſhould obſerve the ſituation of all theſe houſes to be ſuch as may beſt ſuit the occupations of thoſe who are to inhabit them; that they are erected on a large river, when commerce is the principal object; on a fertile ſoil,

when agriculture is more immediately in view; and on a ſterile, yet well ſituated, ſpot, when manufactures are intended to be eſtabliſhed; and that the houſes themſelves in their foundations, dimenſions and interior diviſions, are beſt fitted for theſe reſpective employments; would you, then, heſitate a moment, to believe, that he who directs the contrivance of theſe houſes, and furniſhes, out of his own funds, all the materials, and, moreover, provides for the proſperity of the inhabitants, muſt be wiſe, and benevolent.

Examine, therefore, dear children, the birds, and their neſts! reflect on what lines and directions all kinds of birds, uniformly, build their neſts! theſe in the ground; thoſe upon ſhrubs; ſome upon towers; others upon the higher branches of trees, and others, again, almoſt on their tops; but every individual, of the ſame ſpecies, about the ſame diſtance from the ground! reflect, too, upon the materials which every kind of birds maketh uſe of in building! meaſure the circumference, or the height, or the depth of their dwellings! be attentive to the ſolidity, both of their foundations and their walls! advert to the ſituations in which they are built, and tell me, whether there is not a moſt ſtriking conformity throughout.

It is a fact, which can not be denied, that birds of the ſame ſpecies build their neſts in the ſame direction; of the ſame materials; according to the ſame rules, and of the ſame dimenſions; that each bird builds its own neſt as wide, and as deep, as round, and as ſoft, as firm, and as ſecure from the wind, the rain, and other accidents, as thoſe of every other of the ſame ſpecies. It is, alſo, a fact, that birds of the ſame ſpecies build at the ſame time, and that each of them chooſeth the moſt convenient place for its ſubſiſtence. If this is ſo, is it not equally ſelf-evident, that there muſt be a ſupreme architect and director of nature, who formed all the various plans for ſuch a variety of neſts; who drew the lines; who laid them, as it were, before the eyes of the bird; and who made theſe plans acceptable to them? and, ſince he furniſhes the materials for all theſe buildings, and effects, by his plans, and directions, the well-being of theſe creatures; can you deny, that this ſovereign of nature provides for, and earneſtly deſigns, the happineſs of theſe birds? that he is kind and abundantly gracious to them? can you think theſe incomparable qualities are inherent in ſtupid and irrartional fate, or chance?

Moreover, amazing as theſe inſtincts are, yet, they are not ſuperior to that which always inſtigates many ſpecies of birds to bid us farewell at the approach of winter, and to ſalute us, again, in the ſpring.

Millions of birds undertake this migration, and even the young ones reſolve, at once, to leave their native ſoil, in which they had, hitherto, proſpered. There is no ſpeech; there is no language, among them; and yet, they are called forth, and travel, in different diviſions, into far diſtant lands.

Even, if the old ones could give intelligence to their young, and could explain their reaſons for their wanderings; yet, where pleaſures are to be left, and fatigues to be ſupported, you well know that young folks ſeldom liſten to the advice of their elders, and ſtill leſs conform to it.

There are whole nations of men that would ridicule the traveller, who ſhould tell them of frozen lakes, or rivers, which might be croſſed, on horſeback, or even in heavy carriages, becauſe they have never ſeen any ice, and therefore, have no conception of the effects of froſt: how comes it, then, that young birds do not ridicule, or deſpiſe, the tale of an approaching froſt, of which, as they have never felt it, they can not have the leaſt idea? ſurely, there muſt be a ſupremely benevolent and omnipreſent intelligence, who incites every bird to remove, by informing them all of impending danger!

Among the many intereſting accounts of wandering birds, I have read one peculiarly ſtriking. It relates to the paſſage of cranes from Europe to Aſia. When they fly abroad, they always cry aloud, and announce their approach inſtinctively. But, before they arrive at the great mountains of Caucaſus, which they muſt paſs over, and where hoſts of eagles lie in wait for prey, they always make a halt, and, though accuſtomed to reſt at night, they ſtop here all day, and fly acroſs the mountains in the dark, and, thus, avoid being ſeen by the eagles. But, what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, each of them taketh a ſtone in its bill, to prevent, or conquer, the efforts of that natural inſtinct which incites them to cry aloud, during their flight. By theſe means, they paſs over the mountain in ſafety. Similar proofs of ſagacity occur in almoſt every ſpecies of birds: how, then, can you forbear to acknowledge, and adore, an all-wiſe and benevolent Creator?

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

VERSES *Humbly Addreſſed to an* ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER.

GREAT in the field, and ſteady in debate ;
Thou whoſe acquirements muſt adorn the ſtate,
'Till hiſtory no more ſhall teach the mind,
And dark degeneracy ſeize mankind ;
Say, how ſhall I attempt to ſing thy praiſe ?
Strong is my wiſh ; but feeble are my lays.
Truth, honouring thee, from Fancy claims no aid ;
Weak are the efforts of each tuneful maid.
Here Humphreys fails, in merit tho' ſupreme,
And Barlow ſinks beneath the mighty theme.
Can Ramſay's pen do juſtice to thy fame ?
The bold attempt at leaſt we ſhould not blame.
Let him then ſhew the merits of thy youth,
And ever keep in view hiſtoric truth.
Let him diſplay thee glorious in the field,
When e'en ſome virtuous minds appear'd to yield.
When diſcipline to valor was oppos'd,
In war with veterans when young ſoldiers clos'd,
Whilſt art no longer worth could counterfeit,
And all but patriots haſten'd to ſubmit ;
Then thy undaunted mind ſuperior roſe ;
Thy conduct cheer'd our friends, and check'd our foes.
Prepar'd with ſteady mind all ills to meet ;
In conqueſt mild, and gallant in defeat.
Thy ſoul was known undaunted to remain,
On Germantown's ſad heights, or Trenton's glorious plain.
When War at length was from our country driv'n,
And Peace appear'd, the eldeſt-born of heav'n,
We ſaw thee moderate the patriot-band ;
We ſaw thee eager to reſign command.
Crowds for thy bliſs preferr'd th' united vow,
And bleſt their Cincinnatus at the plough.
Then Commerce ſigh'd ; then Fury rag'd again,
Threat'ning with blood to deluge ev'ry plain ;
And laws, which only can our bliſs complete,
Proſtrate appear'd beneath Diſunion's feet.
Thy grateful country, conſcious of thy worth;
Once more from thy retirement call'd thee forth ;
Convinc'd, that he who ſtemm'd ambition's tide,
Deſerv'd in peace a nation's bark to guide.

In peace, from thee how many glowing hearts
Expect reviving trade, reviving arts!
Thy wiſdom will protect the good and free;
And mild Religion ſtill looks up to thee.
By policy our freedom to ſecure;
By wholeſome laws to guard both rich and poor;
To ſhew the world ambition to abhor,
But chiefly keep from us deſtructive war;
To teach us friends to love, and foes forgive—
The muſe exclaims—"GREAT CHIEF!—long may'ſt thou live!"

T. R.

Philadelphia, November, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ODE; *ſacred to the arrival of* CONGRESS *in* PHILADELPHIA, 1790.

THOU power, preſiding o'er the human heart,
And nature's univerſal frame!
To me a portion of that fire impart,
Which the true bard alone can claim.
Shew me paſt glories to relate,
Beyond the reach of chance or fate!
Teach me our preſent bleſſings to reſound!
Teach me to ſhew our future bliſs
In dark futurity's abyſs,
When by Religion Virtue ſhall be crown'd!

And hark! celeſtial ſounds enchant my ears!
I riſe far, far above the earth.
Angels invite the Muſes to the ſpheres,
Whoſe themes are worthy of their birth.
From heav'n thoſe powers, which raiſe the ſoul
Above terreſtial, mean controul——
Which fit us for the manſions in the ſkies——
From heav'n they come——their genial ſway
Let all with gratitude obey,
Whilſt clouds of incenſe from our hearts ariſe.

Methinks in part that period I review,
When *Jacob's* celebrated race
Their former proud oppreſſors overthrew,
With anguiſh and diſgrace.
The yielding waves my fancy ſees,
Through which, obeying heaven's decrees,
Great *Moſes* led the favour'd, gallant band.
The cloſing waves I view again,
Which buried haughty Pharaoh's train,
And ſav'd the heirs of Canaan's promis'd land.

But virtuous Moſes clos'd in death his eyes,
Before his triumphs were complete——
He ſees the object of his vows—and dies——
Whilſt other chiefs the foe defeat.
To him bold *Joſhua* ſucceeds,
Beneath whoſe arm each tyrant bleeds,
And many a king ſubmits to Iſrael's God.——
His out-ſtretch'd arm, to them a ſhield,
Strew'd with their foes th' enſanguin'd field,
Whilſt wrath and devaſtation rag'd abroad.

And now at length the choſen race enjoy
The fruits of their ſucceſsful toil.
Each may his hours in uſeful arts employ,
And cultivate in peace his ſoil.
But Folly takes her turn to reign.——
They felt full many a tyrant's chain.
Rebels to God, what freedom could they find?
Mean ſtocks and ſtones they oft ador'd;
Jehovah ſeldom they implor'd,
Reſtleſs as waves, and changeful as the wind.

Ye nations! hear this hapleſs people's woes;
Their ſufferings ne'er ſhould be forgot,
Surrounded by aſpiring, mighty foes,
Captivity was oft their lot.
The men, who madly ſpurn'd at God,
Were ſlaves at home, and ſlaves abroad.
In vain their ſeers from revelation ſpoke;
Forgetful of their former zeal,
They now are ſadly forc'd to feel,
In ev'ry land, but *ours*, oppreſſion's yoke.

Americans! from theſe, and others learn—
(Lo! Hiſtory diſplays her page)
Truths, which yourſelves or offspring muſt concern;
Nor longer in diſputes engage.
Submit in time to juſt command.
(See, and revere the illuſtrious band,
Who, for your good, in ſolemn council met,
Enact new laws, or old repeal;
Watch faithful o'er the public weal.)
Union embrace, and former feuds forget.

Prepar'd they come from Georgia's ſultry plains,
And from New-Hampſhire's ſtormy coaſt,
To hold with wiſdom our new empire's reins,
And make us of the world the boaſt:
This happy city they prefer—
O! may they ever find from her
Such juſt ſubmiſſion as their virtues claim!
May Induſtry her powers exert;
May Art grow more and more expert;
Whilſt *tongues*, *pens*, *preſſes*, hail each patriot's name!

But chiefly let the trump of Fame resound
Great WASHINGTON's superior worth:
In peace the hero is as much renown'd
As when he led our armies forth.
The battle's fiercest rage he brav'd;
He fought, he conquer'd, and he sav'd.
Again for us he quits his lov'd retreat,
Domestic comforts he foregoes,
To give us bliss, and heal our woes;
Then let the trump of Fame his deeds repeat.

O! Philadelphia! decently rejoice,
That thou art honour'd by the wise;
Hence shall be heard immortal Freedom's voice;
Hither all nations turn their eyes.
Ye sons of Virtue! hear the strain—
Nor think your poet sings in vain—
Soon shall we view tyrannic Fury hurl'd
(Her powers by equal laws restrain'd)
From ev'ry land, where once she reign'd,
Descend to hell, and free a lab'ring world!

Philadelphia, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An ODE *to* Religion; *by a* LADY *lately deceased in the City of* Philadelphia.

RELIGION! come, celestial maid,
In all thy radiant charms array'd,
And smile upon my woes;
Tell me, 'tis folly thus to mourn,
O! whisper that the peaceful urn,
Will every grief compose!

Come thou, bright power, possess my soul,
And reign supreme without control,
Director of my will;
Bid every warring passion cease,
O! point the way to endless peace,
And every murmur still!

Tho' Sorrow now erects her throne,
And calls this throbbing breast her own,
Thou can'st repel the dart;
'Tis thine to calm the troubled breast,
To whisper more than mortal rest,
And heal a breaking heart.

When schemes of joy and gay delight,
The sensual heart to bliss invite,
Thou flies't the giddy scene,

'Tis where *ſtern Pain* her ſeeds has ſown
And ſtrew'd with thorns the bed of down,
Religion reigns ſupreme.

Nor yet to calm my troubled ſoul,
Nor Sorrow's murmurs to control,
To thee I lowly bend;
From the ſwift varying tranſient ſcene,
Of Life's deluſive airy dream,
My ſoaring wiſhes tend.

Erect thy empire o'er my heart,
Celeſtial viſitant, impart
A ray of grace divine;
Let deep humility ſincere,
And mild philanthropy appear,
And round my ſoul entwine.

From paſſions' dread tyrannic ſway,
O! bear me far by thy bleſs'd ray!
By nobler proſpects fired,
May I, with ſympathy ſincere,
Still mix with woe the friendly tear,
By charity inſpired!

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

To a LADY, *with ſome early* Flowers—*by the ſame.*

GO, happy flowers, and grace the breaſt
Where all the virtues glow;
Where too, in ſpring's gay verdure dreſs'd,
The buds of beauty blow.

And whilſt freſh fragrance you diffuſe,
When cheriſh'd by the maid,
Ah! let the moral of the muſe
In ſweetneſs be conveyed.

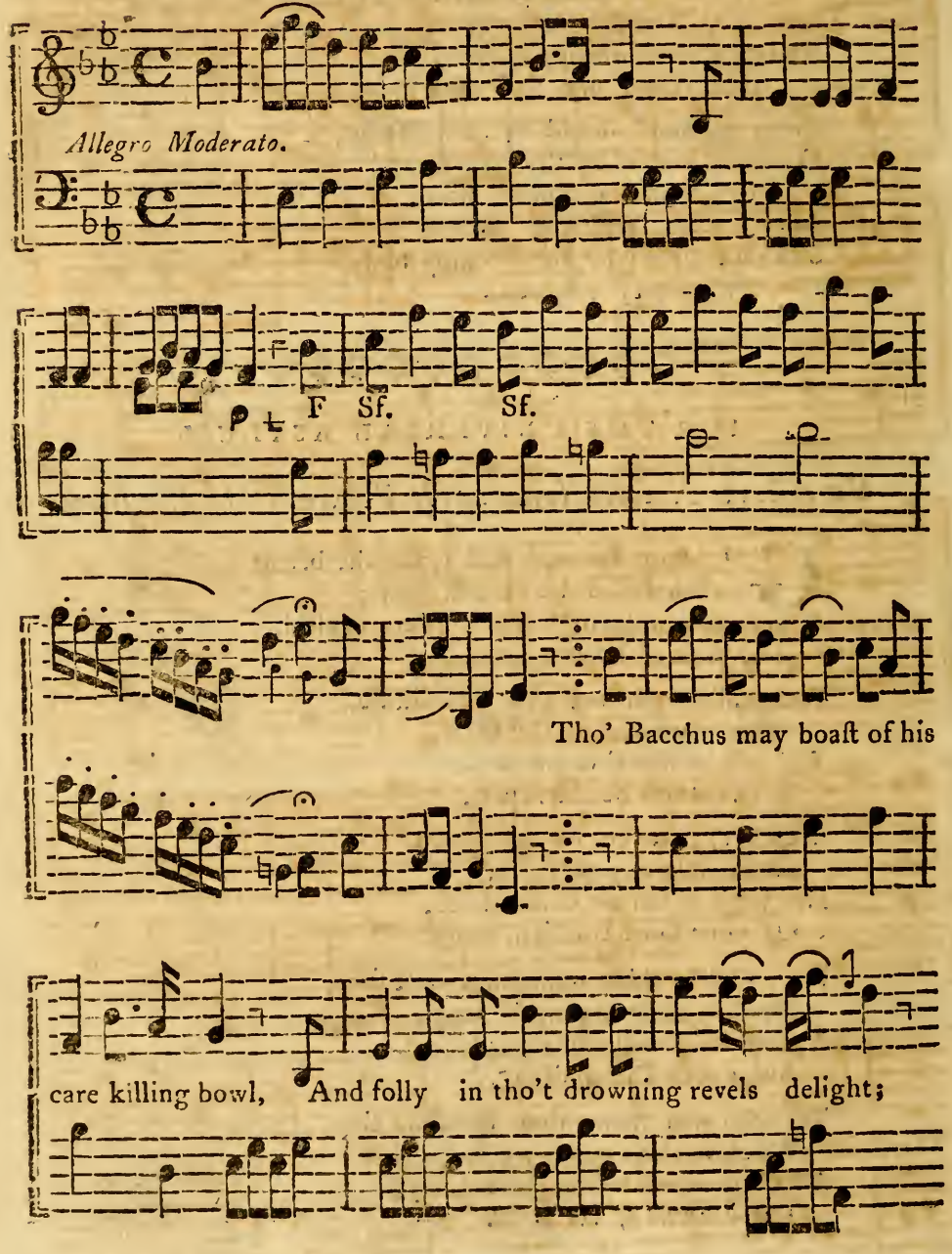
Tell her, that tho' ſhe rivals you,
And emulates your form,
Her life's as fair an emblem too,
Of your ſhort tranſient morn.

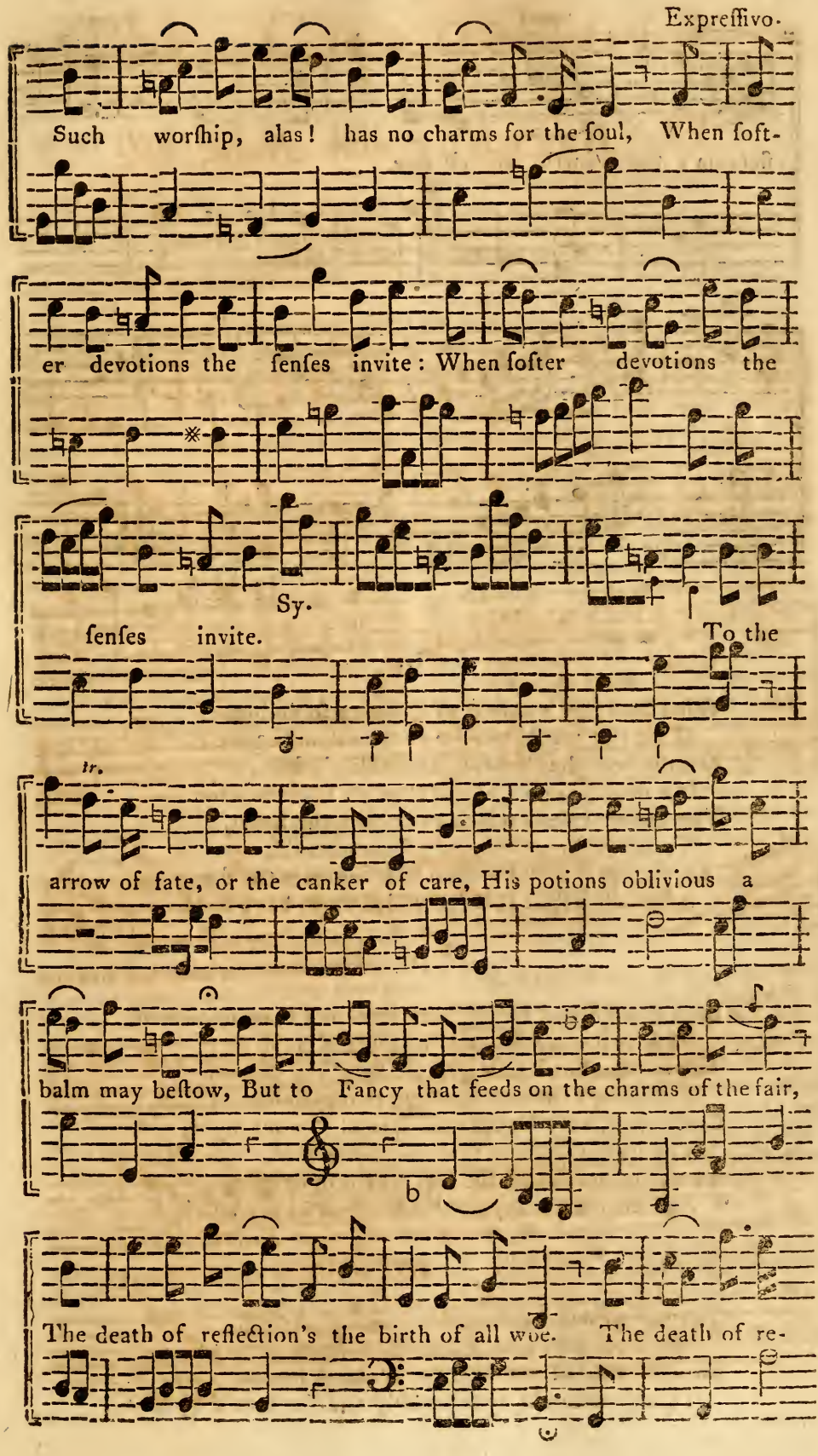
For ah! like thine thoſe buds muſt ſoon,
Decline their ſummer's ſway;
A cruel froſt will chill their bloom,
And every charm decay.

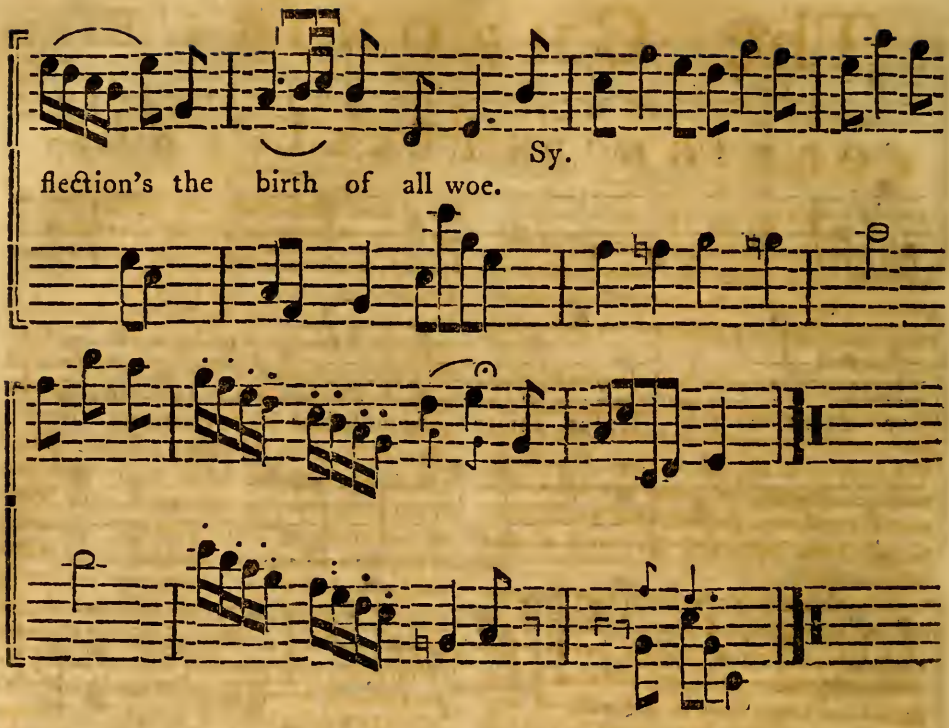
Yet who will mourn their tranſient ſtay,
When in their room we find,
A ſpring which boaſts eternal day,
The *beauties of the mind.*

Tho' BACCHUS *may Boaſt, &c.*

An admir'd New Song.




Expreſſivo.
Such worſhip, alas! has no charms for the ſoul, When ſoft-
er devotions the ſenſes invite: When ſofter devotions the
Sy.
ſenſes invite. To the
tr.
arrow of fate, or the canker of care, His potions oblivious a
balm may beſtow, But to Fancy that feeds on the charms of the fair,
The death of reflection's the birth of all woe. The death of re-



II.

What Soul that's poſſeſt of a dream ſo divine,
With riot would bid the ſweet viſion begone;
For the tear that bedews Senſibility's ſhrine,
Is a drop of more worth than all Bacchus's tun.
The tender exceſs which enamours the heart,
To few is imparted, to millions deny'd,
'Tis the brain of the victim that tempers the dart,
And fools jeſt at that for which ſages have dy'd.

III.

Each change and exceſs hath thro' life been my doom,
And well can I ſpeak of its joy and its ſtrife;
The bottle affords us a glimpſe thro' the gloom,
But Love's the true ſunſhine that gladdens our life.
Come then, roſy Venus, and ſpread o'er my ſight,
The magic illuſions that raviſh the Soul,
Awake in my breaſt the ſoft dream of delight,
And drop from thy myrtle one leaf in my bowl.

IV.

Then deep will I drink of the nectar divine,
Nor e'er, jolly god, ſoom thy banquet remove,
But each tube of my heart ever thirſt for the wine,
That's mellow'd by friendſhip and ſweeten'd by love.

The CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PEACE.

BY ſome recent accounts from Europe, we learn, that peace has been concluded between *Ruſſia* and *Sweden*; whether their reſpective allies are included we have not yet learned.

Accounts have alſo been received, that an accommodation of all diſputes has taken place between *Great Britain* and *Spain*. We have been ſo often amuſed with alternate accounts of *peace* and *war*, between theſe two powers, that we ſtill entertain ſome doubts of the truth of this information.

While we rejoice, as friends of humanity, in the tidings of peace being reſtored to the nations of Europe, we are not without apprehenſions, leſt the arms which have been lately uſed in the cauſe of ambition, ſhould now be engaged in the ſervice of tyranny. Times of general peace are not ſo favourable, to the ſtruggles of mankind to obtain freedom, as thoſe ſeaſons when neighbouring nations are engaged in war with each other; and are thus prevented from aiding deſpotic power.

COMMOTIONS *in* FRANCE, &c.

We are ſorry to find that diſturbances ſtill prevail in *France*. They do not, however, appear to be either very great, or very general.

In the French Weſt-India-Iſlands, particularly in Martinico, dreadful ſcenes of inteſtine quarrels have for ſome time prevailed. The carnage, as well on the ſide of government, as on that of the people, has been great. It is to be feared that theſe muſt continue, till tranquillity is completely eſtabliſhed in France.

PROGRESS *of* FREEDOM.

The bud of liberty which put forth in the Auſtrian Netherlands, begins to droop and wither 'ere it has bloſſomed. The oppoſition made by the Brabanters to the late Emperor, though, probably begun upon good cauſe and juſt principles, appears, however, from the imperfect accounts we have of the tranſactions in that country, to have fallen into the hands of a different ſet of men from thoſe who commenced it; to have degenerated into a tyranny equally grievous with that which they ſought to avoid. It is ſtill, however, to be wiſhed that they ſhould be ſucceſsful. Oppreſſed as they may be at this moment by their pretended defenders, the intereſt and cauſe of freedom are ſtill in a great degree connected with their fate. Should they ſucceed in throwing off the yoke of the Emperor, the ſame ſpirit that led them to oppoſe his authority, will ſerve to rid them of their domeſtic uſurpers. They will afford too, another much wiſhed-for inſtance of fortunate reſiſtance againſt tyranny, and the aſſertion of the rights, dignity, and independence of men: While the unproſperous iſſue of the preſent conteſt would ſerve to damp and diſcourage ſimilar efforts, ſucceſs, by inſpiring hope and confidence, would animate men to imitate ſo alluring an example.

The ſtruggle in France promiſes indeed to terminate happily; though it has continued a long time, and at ſome periods ſeemed very doubtful; victory ſeems at laſt plainly to have declared herſelf in favour of liberty. The affections of the people are too ſtrongly engaged on the ſide of the revolution, to afford any proſpect of ſucceſs to an internal oppoſition. Foreign powers do not ſeem inclined, at leaſt, they are not in a condition, to make any powerful diverſion in favour of tyranny.

The Emperor and the king of Spain, who ſeem more particularly called upon to ſupport the authority of the French Monarch, the one by the intimate connection that has hitherto ſubſiſted between the two crowns, the other from the affinity which unites him to that Prince, have hitherto been engaged by other concerns, that intereſted them too nearly to think of taking any meaſures to retrieve his loſt conſequence.

So glorious an acquiſition to the cauſe of freedom, as the French monarchy, ought amply to conſole us for the unfortunate event of ſimilar attempts. France was the brighteſt gem in the crown of tyranny—the monarchy in which the arts

and ſciences moſt flouriſhed, and which preſented the moſt favourable proſpect of arbitrary power in the world. An Empire ſo reſpectable, from whom tyranny derived her chief ornament and ſupport, embracing the ſide of freedom, will ſerve to bring her cauſe into great credit and reputation.

As France has hitherto ſet the pattern to all Europe in matters of taſte, ſo ſhe now bids fair to afford a more noble example in ſcience, liberty, and legiſlation.

LONDON.

Conſiderable quantities of American pot-aſh have been condemned by the Aſſay-maſters. People ſkilled in that manufacture have been led to make ſeveral experiments to diſcover the cauſes of its defects and impurity. The great evil which injures the ſale, and very much reduces the value of ſome of the American pot-aſh, ariſes from foreign matters, ſuch as common ſalt and earth, being accidentally or deſignedly mixed with it. People vending or dealing in this article may ſave themſelves the trouble and diſgrace of ſending an adulterated or faulty kind to market, if they will only previouſly obſerve the following method for trying its quality. Take ſome pot-aſh and diſſolve it in water: Let there be as much pot-aſh as the water will diſſolve. Then plunge a piece of ſilver coin, or any thin plate of ſilver into the ſolution. If the pot-aſh contains any inflammable or improper mixtures, it will change the ſilver to a dark or black colour, in the ſame manner as if it had been over the ſteam of burning ſulphur. If the pot-aſh is pure the ſilver will remain bright. Upon the experiment being made ſhould it be diſcovered to be bad, the evil can be remedied only by diſſolving the whole quantity in pure water, and boiling it down and fluxing it a ſecond time; or it may be made into pearl aſhes, by calcination, with little expence.

How convenient an age do we live in! What will poſterity think of us, when told, that, among other ſingularities of the preſent day, a modeſt gentleman is now advertiſing, in a London paper, to "write ſermons for the clergy, either in town or country, on any text they may chuſe!—And although he has a conſiderable number of orthodox diſcourſes by him, yet Arminians, Arians, Socinians, and every ſpecies of ſectariſts, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice."— We cannot help tranſcribing his—N. B. Letters (poſt paid) from the country clergy, will be duly attended to, and every delicacy obſerved.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Liability of Huſbands to pay the Debts of their Wives.

A cauſe was tried, in which a Mr. Browns was the plaintiff, and Mr. Allen the defendant. The action was brought to recover a large ſum of money for the boarding and lodging of the defendant's wife.

On the part of the plaintiff it was proved that the defendant's wife boarded for three years in the houſe of the former, during which time he had provided her with the neceſſaries of life, and lent her money to the amount of 20l to purchaſe cloaths: that ſhe came there, as the witneſſes underſtood, in conſequence of the ill-treatment ſhe had received from her huſband, who had forcibly turned her out of his houſe.

The counſel for the defendant ſaid, that the preſent action was marked with as much iniquity and effrontery as any that diſgraced a Court of Juſtice. The truth was, that the defendant's wife had, without any cauſe, eloped from his houſe, and deſerted her three infant children, and ever ſince lived with the plaintiff in a ſtate of adultery, and even upon different occaſions gone by his name. If cauſes like theſe were ſucceſsful, the condition of a huſband would be truly miſerable, for every incontinent wife, after deſerting her huſband, would call upon him to defray the expences of a life of infamy and proſtitution; and to the diſgrace of the law, there were not wanting attornies who were ready to bring ſuch actions, and find witneſſes to ſupport them.

Two witneſſes were then called, who proved that the defendant, up to the time his wife left him, behaved to her in the moſt tender and affectionate manner; that ſhe eloped in his abſence, without aſſigning any reaſon, and declared ſhe would never return home, but would live and die with the plaintiff; and that all this was well known to the latter.

The learned judge was of opinion, that there was no occaſion for the defendant's Counſel to call any more witneſſes. The law was clear upon the ſubject. If a man turned his wife out of doors, and refuſed to maintain her, whoever received her into his houſe might bring an action, and

recover the ſum extended for her neceſſary maintenance; but on the other hand, where a wife elopes from, or refuſes to cohabit with her huſband, as in the preſent caſe, he is not liable for any debts ſhe may contract. The plantiff was nonſuited.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, *October* 29.

A moſt curious travelling character has lately departed from this port for Norfolk in Virginia. He is at preſent on a tour of the world, and it is ſaid, means to viſit every conſiderable port in America, acceſſible to navigation. This gentleman's name is *Shuttleworth*, and being a perſon of great landed eſtate in England, he indulges a romantic wandering caſt of mind, in viſiting different parts of the world in a faſt ſailing brigantine of his own (called the *Nimble*) carrying his wife and children with him, and two or three choice friends for the ſake of ſociety, This gentleman has purſued this eccentric courſe of life for ſeveral years: and many remember him to have been in the Delaware in a yatch, about the latter end of the year 1783. He has a general paſſport from the Engliſh government, as well as particular paſſports for the Mediterranean, under favor of which he has viſited all the famous ſeaports of Italy and Barbary, and even ſailed as far up the Levant as the port of Acor in Paleſtine; not to mention Conſtantinople and the ports of the Black Sea and Egypt. He is at preſent extremely deſirous of going round Cape Horn, and looking into the various Spaniſh ſeaport towns of Mexico and Peru; this at all times difficult to be procured for Engliſhmen may be entirely prevented by the preſent diſputes and jealouſies exiſting between the crowns of Spain and Great Britain, which render the Spaniſh American government exceedingly ſuſpicious of all ſtrangers, and particularly of thoſe from Britain or her dependencies.

His brigantine has the moſt elegant and comfortable accommodations, and is ſtored with every neceſſary that can make a ſea life comfortable or deſirable. As Mr. Shuttleworth's great annual income renders trade an object below his conſideration, his veſſel always ſails in Ballaſt, navigated by about a dozen good hands, whoſe ſituation this philoſophical traveller (being a man of great humanity) endeavours on all occaſions to make as eaſy as poſſible—It is ſaid he himſelf is a ſkilful ſeaman, and frequently makes the actual duties of that profeſſion a part of his amuſement; but more commonly employs himſelf in noting down ſuch obſervations as occur to him, from a view of the element upon which he has thought fit to paſs ſo large a portion of his time. Theſe obſervations it is expected will conſtitute an amuſing, if not a valuable and intereſting volume, from a gentleman of Mr. Shuttleworth's known ingenuity and acuteneſs of parts. The ocean has almoſt conſtantly hitherto been traverſed by men engaged in war, commerce or diſcovery—the two former objects have very little connexion with philoſophy, and, till the time of Capt. Cooke, no ſhips were fitted out expreſsly for diſcovery, ſo that there is a new and vaſt field ſtill open in this line for men of a ſpeculative turn, from whoſe collected obſervations it is hoped the world of ſcience may hereafter receive conſiderable light, upon ſubjects that are at preſent far from being ſufficiently underſtood.

ALBANY, *October* 28.

Tueſday laſt we had a conſiderable ſnow-ſtorm, which continued from 10 o'clock in the morning, until ſunſet, accompanied with cold uncomfortable weather, (although for ſome time previous thereto, and on Monday in particular, it was uncommonly moderate)—Yeſterday it thawed very little, and the whole day had much more the appearance of December than October.

The legiſlature of Vermont have reſolved to pay to the ſtate of New-York, *thirty thouſand dollars*, agreeable to the 1ſt propoſition contained in the declaration of the commiſſioners of this ſtate, appointed to declare the conſent of the legiſlature thereof.

The legiſlature have alſo reſolved, that a convention be called for taking into conſideration the conſtitution of the United States—the members to be elected in December, and the convention to meet the firſt week in January. The legiſlature have adjourned, to meet again on the firſt thurſday in January; for the purpoſe (we

ſuppoſe) of chooſing ſenators, and fixing the time and manner of electing repreſentatives to Congreſs.

PITTSBURGH. *Oct.* 30.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Eſq. to his friend in this town, dated Preſque Iſle, October 11, 1790.

"I yeſterday compleated the ſurvey of the Territory annexed to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, after much difficulty and hardſhip. The land contained in this ſurvey is generally good, and from its peculiar ſituation, an important object to the ſtate. The Indians did not appear to be well diſpoſed towards the execution of our buſineſs, but after a treaty and receiving ſome ſmall preſents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on."

YORK, (Pennſylvania) *Nov.* 10

From Wright's ferry we learn that about 4 o'clock, on Wedneſday afternoon, as a boat was coming from the eaſt ſide, a moſt tremendous ſtorm aroſe when ſhe was about half way over, by means of which ſhe was ſoon filled with water and ſunk. There were ſix paſſengers and the boatmen in her, (beſides a ſmall light waggon and three horſes) viz. a clergyman, and the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children: when the ſtorm came on, the woman and children took ſhelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with ſuch violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got looſe from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated ſome diſtance, 'till its progreſs was ſtopped by a rock: the huſband, viewing the melancholy ſituation of his wife and children, reſolved to relieve, or periſh with them, and quitting the boat, ſwam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the weſt ſide; by this time the ferry-boat had entirely diſappeared; the clergyman, juſt as he found the boat ſinking, mounted his horſe, one of the boatmen mounted one of the waggon horſes, and by that means preſerved themſelves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boatman of the name of Tim Sullivan, depending on his ſkill in ſwimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not ſince been heard of; the boat was found in the falls, and one of the waggon horſes that had been given up for loſt, was found next day ſome diſtance below the falls with all his gears on, and does not appear to have received any injury.

PHILADELPHIA. *Nov.* 1.

Yeſterday morning about 4 o'clock the Brew-Houſe of Mr. Hare, in the Northern Liberties of this city, was diſcovered to be on fire; and notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the citizens, the greateſt part of it was burnt.

William Patterſon, *Eſq.* is elected Governor of New-Jerſey.

Friday morning, about three o'clock, the powder-mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr. Joſeph J. Miller, of this city, blew up, owing to the imprudence of one of the workmen, who unguardedly threw the ſnuff of a candle among ſome looſe powder, which inſtantly occaſioned the exploſion. This unfortunate perſon, when diſcovered among the ruins, was ſo mangled and burnt, that he was but juſt able to relate the cauſe of the melancholy event, and expired in a few hours afterwards.—There was about one ton of powder in the mill.

Mr. Luſher's Powder-Mill, between Germantown and the Falls of Schuylkill, was lately blown up,—but the cauſe of the misfortune cannot be aſcertained.—One man and a boy, it is ſaid, were much hurt, and their lives deſpaired of.

We are informed that the following *Reſolution* has lately paſſed in the Aſſembly of the State of Virginia, by a majority of 71 to 58—*viz.*—*Reſolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that ſo much of the Act of Congreſs entitled, "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," as aſſumes the payment of the State debts, is repugnant to the Conſtitution of the United States, as it goes to the exerciſe of a power not expreſsly granted to the general Government.

This reſolution of the Aſſembly of Virginia, on the funding law, is a ſubject of ſpeculation to every man who feels intereſted in the tranquillity of the general Government, and that of the United States. This buſineſs wears at leaſt an enigmatical complexion; for while the gentlemen who form the delegation to Congreſs from that State, have their conduct in voting for the funding ſyſtem impliedly approved of by their conſtituents, in being re-elected, a majority of their State Repreſentatives appear in oppoſition to the law.

It has been doubted by political philoſopkers whether a domocratical government could exiſt, as it has been ſuppoſed that it was too weak to enforce obedience to its laws, and too tumultuous to frame theſe laws well. The experience of ſome years in the United States, has ſhown the fallacy of theſe opinions.

A ſpecimen of American ingenuity, worthy the attention of the curious, is to he ſeen at Mr. Robert Leſlie's in Market-ſtreet. It is a model of a Flour Mill, upon a new conſtruction, contrived by *Mr. Oliver Evans*, of Delaware ſtate. This machine, without the aſſiſtance of manual labour, firſt conveys the grain depoſited to be ground, to the upper floor, where it is cleaned; thence it deſcends to the hopper, and after being ground in the uſual way, the flour is conveyed to the upper floor, where by a ſimple and ingenious contrivance, it is ſpread, cooled, and gradually made to paſs the bolting hopper. The whole contrivance does the greateſt honour to the inventor, and is likely to be of ſome pecuniary advantage to him, as he has obtained from Congreſs an excluſive right to the profits of the invention for fourteen years.

A number of mills have already been conſtructed on this plan, which are found to anſwer perfectly in practice.—To make inanimate nature thus yield to the powers of man's inventive faculties, and produce what manual labour would otherwiſe be obliged to effect, muſt be of the greateſt advantage to a young country, where hands are wanted. Numbers of thoſe formerly employed in manufacturing flour, will now guide the plough, cultivate our vacant lands, and labour to encreaſe the real wealth of the country.

A new ſpecies of Water Griſt Mill has been lately invented by Mr. Macomb of Princeton, which promiſes entirely to ſuperſede the mills in common uſe, by its ſuperior excellence, in performing the ſame quantity of work, with a far leſs expence of water.

Americans are obſerved to excel in almoſt every branch of handiwork they undertake. A country blackſmith among us will perform with his hammer, what workmen of ſome other countries would be obliged to execute with the file. A carpenter will uſe his axe where a Frenchman would uſe his chiſel. A coachmaker his adze, inſtead of his draw-knife. It is eaſy to aſſign a reaſon for theſe differences. We have among us tradeſmen from different parts of Europe. Theſe Emigrants are chiefly young men, who left their country too young to have contracted deep-rooted prejudices, or fixed habits. They here meet with perſons from other countries, following the ſame buſineſs, to whom they communicate improvements, and from whoſe inſtruction they alſo, in return, receive knowledge in their branch of buſineſs. Thus our American blackſmith, for example, will have learnt one part of his trade of an Engliſhman, improved himſelf in another part from the inſtruction of a German, or Frenchman, and in the end, become a better workman than either of his maſters.

LONGEVITY.

There is a perſon now living at Taconey, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, by the name of Robert Glan, by trade a ſhoemaker, of the great age of 112 years next Chriſtmas, who now follows his trade. When he was 27 years of age he went from Scotland, the place of his nativity, to ſee the coronation of king George, 1ſt. It is ſaid he retains his eye-ſight, ſo as to be able to read the ſmalleſt print.

Of the enormous bones found in America.

Between thirty and forty years ago, at a ſalt lick near the banks of the Ohio, the remains of ſeveral ſkeletons were diſcovered, which demonſtrate the former exiſtence of animals, very far ſurpaſſing in ſize, any at preſent known. There is now in the Muſeum at Yale-College, teeth of a monſtrous magnitude, ſent thither from Muſkinghum by the late General Parſons. The one the writer of this account ſaw, was upwards of fifteen inches in circumference, and including its fangs, 12 or 13 inches in length.

In the year 1783, as a labourer was ditching a bog-meadow belonging to a clergyman at Little-Britain in Ulſter County, (New York) he found a maſs of bones, not two feet beneath the ſurface of the ground, of the ſame kind probably with thoſe obſerved at the Ohio: They were of a black colour, but very hard, and the ſhape perfect. A German phyſician, then with the Britiſh army at New-York, juſt before its departure, procured and took them all to Europe. Gentlemen of the firſt character in this country, ſaw them, and declare that they were aſtoniſhingly large: The thigh bone, in particular, a gentleman meaſured, and found it 35 inches in girth.

It is impoſſible to arrive to the knowledge of the magnitude of an animal from an imperfect ſkeleton; but no one

can heſitate to ſuppoſe, that the moſt gigantic quadrupeds at preſent known, are mere pigmies compared to ſome of the former tenants of our weſtern world; but of theſe perhaps nothing more will ever be diſcovered than the memorials above related, and the following tradition exiſting among the natives. It is given in the very terms of a Shawaneſe Indian, to ſhew that the impreſſion has been very forcible.

"Ten thouſand moons ago, when nought but gloomy foreſts covered this land of the ſleeping ſun, long before the pale men with thunder and fire at their command, ruſhed on the wings of the wind to ruin this garden of nature; when nought but the untamed wanderers of the woods, and men as unreſtrained as they, were the lords of the ſoil—a race of animals were in being, huge as the frowning precipice, cruel as the bloody panther, ſwift as the deſcending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night.

The pines craſhed beneath their feet, and the lake ſhrank when they ſlaked their thirſt; the forceful javelin in vain was hurled, and the barbed arrows fell harmleſs from their ſides. Foreſts were laid waſte at a meal—the groans of expiring animals were every where heard; and whole villages inhabited by men were deſtroyed in a moment.—the cry of univerſal diſtreſs extended even to the region of peace in the weſt, and the great Spirit interpoſed to ſave the unhappy. The forked lightning gleamed all around, and loudeſt thunder rocked the globe. The bolts of Heaven hurled upon the cruel deſtroyers alone, and the mountains echoed with the bellowings of death. All were killed except one male, the fierceſt of the race, and him, even the artillery of the ſkies aſſailed in vain. He aſcended the blueſt ſummit, which ſhades the ſource of the Monongahela, and, roaring aloud, bid defiance to every vengeance. The red lightning ſcorched the loſty firs, and rived the knotty oaks, but only glanced upon the enraged monſter. At length, maddened with fury, he leaped over the waves of the weſt at a bound, and there at this moment reigns the uncontroled monarch of the wilderneſs."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Oct. 17.

"Crops of tobacco and wheat, as well as corn, are very abundant; all of which are incomparably low to what they were laſt year: Tobacco, beſt James-River, may be had for 17*ſ.* and 18*ſ.*——wheat per buſhel, weighing 60 wt. at 4*ſ*6. and 5*ſ.* and all other commodities low in proportion."

We hear that at a meeting held at New-Market in the county of Shenandoath, Virginia, to form a plan for opening the channel of the river Shenandoath, it was reſolved, that commiſſioners be appointed to re-examine the waters from the head of the propoſed river, to the Patowmack, to judge of the practicability of opening a channel for loaded boats, and form an eſtimate of the expence. The examination to be paid by a ſubſcription raiſed in the ſeveral counties, that would be immediately benefited by ſuch a work.

MARRIAGES.

NEW-JERSEY. At *Bordentown*, Dr. Samuel Forman to Miſs Ann Rogers.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleſton*, Mr. Jeremiah Condy to Elizabeth H. Doughty; Mr. James R. Maxwell to Miſs Hariet Rowand; Mr. George Morris to Miſs Martna Singletary.

PENNSYLVANIA. At *Wayneſborough*, William R. Atlee Eſq. to Miſs Wayne. In *Philadelphia*, Samuel Hodgdon, Eſq. to Miſs Hodge; Dr. John Porter to Miſs Jane Dowers.

DEATHS.

MASSACHUSETTS. In *Boſton*, The hon. James Bowdoin Eſq. formerly governor of that State, Preſident of the American Agricultural Society, Fellow of the Royal Society in London &c. As a ſtateſman and philoſopher he will be long revered.

CONNECTICUT. At *Eaſt-Hartford*, Mr. John Abbe, aged 109.

NEW-YORK. In the *Capital*, Mrs. Butler, conſort of the hon. P. Butler, Eſq. ſenator in congreſs, from the State of South Carolina.

NEW-JERSEY. At *New-Brunſwick*, Jacob R. Hardenbergh D. D. Preſident of Queen's College.

MARYLAND. At *Annapolis*. The hon. Daniel of St Thomas Jennifer, Eſq.

VIRGINIA. At *Richmond*, Mr. John Richardſon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. In *Charleſton*, David Guerard, Eſq. Philip Prioleau, Eſq.

GEORGIA. At the *Rock-Landing*, lieutenant Fowles, and at *Beard's Bluff*, lieutenant Moore, both of the federal troops.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. Richard Vaux, merchant.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

NOVEMBER, 30, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*	*Iron.*	*Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*6-30*s.*	*Salt.*	*Allum, p. bush.*	2*s.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.	7*s.*		*Bar, per ton,*	30*l.*		*Liverpool,*	2*s*4
Bread, ship, per cwt.	19*s.*		*Pig,*	9*l*-10*s*		*Cadiz,*	2*s*3
Beer — *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*4		*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*		*Lisbon,*	2*s*4
Beer — *Ditto, per bbl.*	35*s.*		*Nail rods,*	34*l*-10*s.*	*Tar.*	*N. Jer. 24 g.*	10*s.*
Meal, Indian, p. bbl.	18*s*-19*s.*					*Carolina, 32 g.*	15*s.*
Molasses, per gal.	2*s*6-2*s*8.					*Turpentine,*	20*s.*
Boards — *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*6-85*s.*						
Boards — *Merchant. pine*	95*s.*						
Boards — *Sap,*	60*s.*						
Boards — *Cedar,*	55*s*-65*s.*						
Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.	8½*d.*						
Parchment, per doz.	30-37*s*6.						
Porter, American,	10*s*6.						
Chocolate, per lb.	1*s*2*d.*	*Pork.*	*Burlington,*	90*s.*	*Tobacco, 100lb.*	*J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*6
Coffee, per. lb.	14-15*d.*		*Lower Co.*	57*s*6-60*s.*		*Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
			Carolina,	55-60*s.*		*Old,*	45-50*s.*
			Peafe,	6-7*s*6		*Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*
			Rice, per cwt.	24-25*s.*		*Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Flour. — *Superfine, p. bl.*	46*s.*					*Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Flour. — *Common,*	44*s.*					*Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Flour. — *Bur. mid. beft,*	32*s*6.					*Eaftern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Flour. — *Middlings,*	30*s*6.					*Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Flour. — *Ship ftuff, p. cwt.*	12-15*s.*					*Old,*	35*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*	*Rum.*	*Jamaica per g.*	5*s*3-5*s*6.			
Flaxfeed, per bufh.	5-5*s*9.		*Windward,*	4*s*6.			
Ginfeng, per lb.	2-2*s*4.		*Antigua,*	4*s*10.			
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4*s*9		*Barbadoes,*	3*s*9-4*s.*			
Grain — *Wheat, p. bufh.*	8*s*4-8*s*6.		*Country,*	3-3*s*1.			
Grain — *Rye,*	5*s.*		*Taffia,*	2*s*4.	*Tea.*	*Hyfon, p. lb.*	7*s*6-8*s*6.
Grain — *Oats,*	2*s*6.					*Souchong,*	4*s*1-6*s*8.
Grain — *Indian corn,*	3*s*4-3*s*8.	*Steel.*	*German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*		*Congo,*	3*s*9-5*s*6
Grain — *Barley,*	4*s*6.		*Engliſh, bliſtered,*	80*s.*		*Bohea,*	2*s*9.
Grain — *beſt ſhelled,*	20*s.*		*Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*s.*			
Grain — *Buckwheat,*	2*s*		*Crowley's, p. fag.*	85*s.*			
Hams, per lb.	8½*d*-9*d*	*Snake root, p. lb.*		1*s*6-2*s*8		*Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Hogs-lard,	10*d.*	*Soap, common,*		4*d*-6*d.*		*Lisbon,*	37*l*-10*s.*
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d*	*Caſtile,*		9*d.*		*Teneriffe, p. g.*	4*s*2-4*s*4.
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*	*Starch,*		4*d*-6*d.*		*Fayal, p. g.*	3-3*s*4
Hogſhead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*	*Sugar.*	*Lump, per lb.*	15*d.*	*Wine.*	*Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*
Hides raw, per lb.	9½-10*d.*		*Loaf, ſing. refin.*	18*d.*		*Ditto, per gal.*	5*s*10
Indigo, Fr. per lb.	7*s*6-12*s.*		*Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*		*Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
Carolina,	4*s*-6*s*6.		*Havannah, white,*	9*d.*		*Claret,*	30-60*s.*
			Ditto, brown,	8*d.*		*Sherry, p. gal.*	6*s*9-7*s*6
			Muſco. p. cwt.	75-90*s.*		*Malaga,*	5*s.*
					Wax, bees, per lb.		1*s*10½-2*s*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Pennſylvania New-loans.	12*s*6—12*s*8.	*Jerſey money, diſcount,*	20*s*
Funded depreciation,	10—10*s*6.	*Pennſylvania New Emiſſion, per cent. diſ.*	15
Unfunded ditto,	13—13*s*4.	*Continental certificates,*	12*s*6—12*s*8
Land-office certificates,	10*s*6.	*Facilities,*	7*s*2—7*s*8
Dollar money,	10 *advance on the face.*		

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 *days,*	70.	*Amſterdam,*	60 *days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
Ditto,	60 *days,*	72½.		30 *days,*	3*s*1
Ditto,	30 *days,*	73.	*France,*	60 *days, per 5 livres,*	7*s*2
				30 *days,*	7*s*3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of OCTOBER, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. of Farenh. D.	Therm. of Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail. Wind	rain	thunder	tempest	WEATHER.
1	30 2 13	53 4	9 5	NW				Fair
	30 3	68 7	16 3	W				Overcast
2	30 3 15	52 2	9	W				Fair
	30 4	70 2	17	W				Idem cloudy
3	30 2 4	59	12	S				Overcast
	30 0 4	72 5	18	SW				Idem, windy
4	29 9 4	65 7	15	SW				Fair, cloudy
	29 8 4	78 1	20 5	SW				Idem
5	29 9 2	61 2	13	SW				Cloudy
	29 8 3	75 9	19 5	SW				Overcast
6	29 8 3	60 1	12 5	SW				Fair
	29 8 10	70 2	17	SW	1			Idem, rain
7	30 1 7	43 2	5	W				Idem, cool
	30 2 4	59	12	W				Idem
8	30 2 6	47 7	7	W				Idem, cloudy
	30 0 15	65 7	15	S				Overcast
9	29 9 15	59	12	SW	1			Rainy
	29 9 15	61 2	13	NNE	1			Much rain
10	29 11 15	43 2	5	NNE	1			Idem
	30 1 3	43 2	5	NNW	1			Idem
11	30 4 3	36 5	2	WNW				Fair
	30 4 15	55 6	10 5	WNW				Idem
12	30 5 15	43 2	5	NW				Idem
	30 5 9	60 1	12 5	NE				Overcast
13	30 4 5	45 5	6	NE				Idem
	30 2 3	55 6	10 5	NE	1			Rain, wind in even.
14	29 9 3	52 2	9	NW				Overcast
	29 9 11	64 6	14 5	W				Idem
15	29 8 15	54 5	10	WNW				Fair
	29 9 15	63 5	14	WNW				Overcast, cloudy
16	29 10 5	45 5	6	W				Overcast.
	29 11 9	64 2	14 3	W				Idem
17	30 1 1	48 6	7 4	WNW				Fair
	29 11 8	62 6	13 6	SW				Idem, cloudy
18	30 2 2	41	4	WSW				Idem
	30 2 2	62 1	13 4	WSW				Idem
19	30 2 13	42 3	4 6	N				Idem
	30 2 4	61 7	13 2	NNE				Overcast
20	30 2 3	45 9	6 2	NNE				Idem
	30 1 10	60 3	12 6	NE				Idem
21	30 1 4	44 1	5 4	NE				Fair
	30 0 13	58 5	11 8	NNW				Idem
22	30 0 14	41	4	NW				Idem
	30 0 5	57 4	11 3	NW				Idem
23	30 1 11	39 6	3 4	NW				Idem, hazy
	30 1 9	59 4	12 2	WNW				Idem
24	30 1 2	42 3	4 6	W				Fair, hazy
	30 0 4	64 6	14 5	W				Idem
25	29 11 15	42 8	4 8	W				Idem, hazy
	29 10 10	66 6	15 4	W	1			Idem, rain in night
26	29 8 8	47 5	6 9	W				Cloudy,
	29 10 11	44 4	5 5	W				Overcast, cold
27	30 2	34 2	1	WNW				Fair,
	30 1 14	51 3	8 6	W				Idem
28	30 0 9	36 3	1 9	WSW				Idem
	29 10 11	61 9	13 3	SW				Idem
29	30 0 1	48 2	7 2	SW				Idem, hazy
	30 0 3	67 1	15 6	SSW				Idem
30	30 1 2	54 5	10	SSW				Idem, hazy
	30 0 3	60 1	12 5	SW	1			Rainy
31	30 3 4	55 2	10 3	WSW				Fair
	30 3 4	65 7	15	NW				Idem

RESULT.												
	12th gr. ele.			4th gr. de. of heat			W & SW	8			Fair.
	30	5	15	87	1	20 5					
	6th least el.			27th least de. of heat							
	29	8	3	34	2	1					
	Variation			Variation							
		9	12	75	9	19 5					
	Mean eleva.			Temperature							
	30	0	11	55	2	10 3					

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR DECEMBER, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

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ORNAMENTED with a FAVOURITE PIECE of MUSICK.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY *WILLIAM YOUNG*, BOOKSELLER, N°. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESNUT-STREET.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

THE *continuation* of the *Life of Dr. Franklin* is unavoidably poſtponed till next month.

We are happy in being able to promiſe our readers ſome intereſting extracts from the Hon. *Judge Wilſon's Law-lectures*, in our next.

A Shandean Fragment is a tolerable *imitation* of Sterne's manner; but it is too *indelicate*. It is to be regretted that *talents* are not always accompanied by a *judicious taſte*. Should our correſpondent continue to exerciſe his *imitative* faculty, we hope he will hereafter ſtudy the *beauties*, and not the *imperfections*, of authors.

Deſirous of rendering our *Hiſtory of the American Revolution* as complete and accurate as poſſible, we earneſtly requeſt ſuch gentlemen as are poſſeſſed of authentic documents, calculated to throw light upon any part of the ſubject, and which have not yet been made public, to communicate them. We are now approaching to that part of the work, in which it will be neceſſary to ſtate a variety of circumſtances which preceded the *declaration of independence*, and prepared the minds of the people for that memorable event. Every hint therefore, tending to elucidate this part of the Hiſtory, will be thankfully received.

We have received a number of flattering letters, from different parts of the continent, on the ſubject of our *Review*. In return for this approbation of our well-meant endeavours, we can only ſay, that no pains ſhall be ſpared, on our part, to render this part of the Aſylum as intereſting as poſſible. To ſuch of our correſpondents as have expreſſed a wiſh, that we might extend our *Review* to *foreign* publications, we would beg leave to obſerve, that we have had ſuch an extenſion of our original plan in contemplation; but reflecting on the *difficulty* of the undertaking, beſides that it would encroach too far on the limits of our miſcellany, and might render the *Review* of *American publications*, leſs complete, we have been induced to lay it aſide for the preſent. We ſhall not, however, neglect to mention ſuch improvements in Science and the Arts, as may, from time to time, be made in Europe.

The *deſcription of a tempeſt*, ſigned W. mentioned in our laſt month's *Notes to correſpondents*, having (as we are informed) been attributed, by ſome, to a young gentleman of this city, we think it no more than juſtice to declare, that the performance alluded to was received from a neighbouring State, through the medium of the Poſt-office.

☞ This being the laſt number of Vol. V. our ſubſcribers are reſpectfully informed, that they ſhall be furniſhed, next month, with a *title-page* and *index* to the volume. The *Aſylum* for January will be printed with an *elegant new type*, caſt for this work, by Mr. Baine, of this city.

THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND Columbian Magazine,

FOR DECEMBER, 1790.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An ADDRESS, *delivered at the Commencement held in the College of Philadelphia, on the* 15*th of December*, 1790, *previouſly to the examination of the Candidates, on the Subject of their Theſes, and the conferring of the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine. By* Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. *Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the ſaid College.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is now nearly two and twenty years ſince the College of Philadelphia conferred the firſt honours in medicine, that ever were conferred in America.

Theſe honours conſiſted of Bachelor's and Doctor's degrees. By the rules of the College the Bachelor's degree was conferred firſt, and the Doctor's degree three years afterwards, upon a Candidate's producing and defending a theſis upon ſome medical ſubject. However well thoſe rules for graduating were intended, they have been found by experience not to anſwer the end propoſed by them; for whether our Bachelors, after they engaged in practice, loſt the ſpirit of inquiry which is ſo common in colleges, or whether their ſucceſs in buſineſs, (founded in the ignorance of their patients of the gradation in medical degrees,) led them to believe a Doctor's degree to be unneceſſary, it is of no conſequence to determine, but it is a well known fact, that of the many young gentlemen who have taken Bachelor's degrees in the College, very few have returned to apply for the *higheſt* honour in medicine.

In conſequence of this event, the Truſtees of the College have lately aboliſhed the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, as tending to favour indolence and impoſition; and have reſolved, that hereafter the degree of *Doctor of Phyſic*, be the only medical honour, that ſhall be conferred in the College of Philadelphia.

To render this honour truly eſtimable, they have added to the num-

be of medical Profeſſors, and have made inſtruction in Phyſiology and Natural Hiſtory, eſſential parts of a medical education.

Phyſiology is that part of our ſcience, which explains the uſes of the different parts of the human body. By teaching us the exact ſtate of the animal functions in health, it enables us to diſcover the deviations from that ſtate, which take place in diſeaſes. It is the handmaid of Anatomy, and is abſolutely neceſſary, to render a knowledge of the ſtructure of the body agreeable and uſeful.

Natural Hiſtory includes the ſtudy of animals, plants, and foſſils. The neglect with which this important branch of knowledge has hitherto been treated, in our American Colleges, has expoſed our country, and more eſpecially the profeſſion of phyſic, to the cenſure of many ingenious foreigners. Natural hiſtory teaches us the origin of all our medicines. It unfolds many of the operations of nature, which aſſiſt us by analogy, in our inquiries into the cauſes of diſeaſes. It is moreover the foundation of Chemiſtry, and is intimately connected with Natural Philoſophy, both of which are eſſential branches of medical ſcience. Phyſicians are therefore called upon, in a more eſpecial manner, to ſtudy it. They repreſent our great progenitor in the garden of Eden. It belongs to them to name the various productions, not only of the animal, but of every kingdom in nature. The firſt Phyſicians in Europe have been diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge in Natural hiſtory. Nor has this noble ſcience lent its aid to medicine alone. It has contributed, in the hands of Phyſicians, to the advancement of national proſperity. The celebrated Linnæus once ſaved the navy of Sweden from the ravages of a worm, by directing the timbers, of which the ſhips were compoſed, to be placed under water, at that ſeaſon of the year in which he obſerved the worm to depoſit its eggs. He added likewiſe, by his diſcoveries in natural knowledge, to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of his country.

The obligations which have been impoſed by the new rules for graduating, upon each candidate, to publiſh a theſis, it was conceived would be attended with obvious advantages. He is thereby compelled to furniſh, the public, as well as his teachers, with the means of judging of his powers not only of *retaining*, but of *combining* ideas. He moreover provides an annual vehicle, for the communication of new facts and opinions in medicine; for we find ſome of the moſt valuable diſcoveries in phyſic, which have been made within the laſt thirty years, have made their firſt appearance in the form of inaugural diſſertations.

It is true, theſe new arrangements, for obtaining degrees, have added ſomething to the expence of a medical education; but this additional charge, we hope, will be more than repaid, by the advantages which have been enumerated. The whole expenſes of a Doctor's degree in our college are moderate, when compared with the price of the ſame honour in foreign countries, and yet we now teach every branch of medicine, that is taught in the moſt celebrated European Univerſities.

It has been ſaid, further,—that a ſmaller portion of inſtruction than is given in foreign Univerſities, is beſt accommodated to the preſent ſtate of Society in America. This objection to our improvements in the objects and extent of a medical education, ſcarcely deſerves a ſerious refutation. The life of an

American citizen is certainly as valuable as the life of an European ſubject. Perhaps I ſhould be ſafe in aſſerting, that it is *more ſo*—for in what country upon the ſurface of our globe, have nature and government conſpired to produce, ſo univerſally, ſuch a variety of thoſe bleſſings which render life truly deſirable, as in the United States of America?

The two young gentlemen who now appear before us, as candidates for the degree of Doctor of medicine, received the degree of Bachelor of medicine in this college, during the time it bore the name of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. One of them, Mr. Sayre, has practiſed phyſic, with reputation, for three years, in the State of New-Jerſey—the other, Mr. Bartram, grandſon of the famous Botaniſt of that name, has ſpent part of the interval of his time, ſince he received his firſt degree, in a voyage to the Eaſt Indies, where he has acquired much uſeful knowledge, particularly in natural hiſtory, by forming a connection with a Britiſh Phyſician* of the firſt eminence in that country. For it belongs to this noble ſcience, not only to ſtimulate to voyages of diſcovery, but to cement, by kind and friendly offices, the ingenious men of different nations, more than any other ſcience that ever engaged the attention of mankind.

The ſubject of Mr. Sayre's inaugural diſſertation is an account of the cauſes which produce a predispoſition to pulmonary conſumption, and the method of obviating them. In this performance our candidate has eſtabliſhed a doctrine, which was firſt taught in the College of Philadelphia, viz. that the pulmonary conſumption is a *primary* diſeaſe of the *whole* ſyſtem; and of courſe, that ulcers, and pus in the lungs, which have been ſo long the objects of the faith, and the ſubjects of the experiments of phyſicians, are the *effects* and not the *cauſes* of the diſeaſe. The remedies, recommended by the candidate, are adapted to his proximate cauſe. They are exerciſe, eſpecially on horſe-back; pure air; ſuitable diet; a chearful tone of mind, and every thing elſe that is calculated to impart vigour to the whole ſyſtem.

This theſis is written in the language of the United States,—not becauſe the author is unacquainted with the language of ancient Rome, but becauſe he believed that publiſhing in a language that is intelligible to every body, is not only the beſt means of diffuſing medical knowledge, but of opening more extenſive ſources of information and diſcovery in our profeſſion.

The ſubject of Mr. Bartram's inaugural diſſertation is "Aliment." He divides it, very properly, into ſuch ſubſtances as nouriſh the body *directly*, and *indirectly*, and into ſuch as are of a *mixed* nature. Theſe he afterwards divides into vegetable and animal matters. In the courſe of his performance, he has given us an account of the diet of moſt of the nations in the world, and its various influence upon health, and, in ſome inſtances, upon morals and manners. This ingenious eſſay contains knowledge alike intereſting and intelligible *to all claſſes of people*; but it is to be lamented, that it is written in a language, which can be read only by a ſmall part of our citizens.

In order to give the candidates

* Dr. James Anderſon, phyſician-general to the troops of the Britiſh Eaſt-India company at Madraſs, and author of ſeveral valuable publications upon natural hiſtory.

an opportunity of discovering their knowledge on the subjects of their respective dissertations, a few questions will now be proposed to them by each of the medical Professors.

The CANDIDATES *being examined, and the* Degrees *conferred,* the following* Charge *to the* Graduates *was delivered by the* Provost, WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

GENTLEMEN GRADUATES,

CUSTOM requires that we should now take leave of you with a short *Address* or *Charge*, respecting your future conduct in life. A long one would be unpardonable on the present occasion.

It hath been your good fortune to be produced this night, in a most conspicuous point of view. You have been distinguished with the honours of this *College*, in the presence of the most illustrious† Assembly which hath ever graced its walls; and are called upon the theatre of life, when a new and glorious Æra hath opened upon your country—*Peace, Liberty, and Independence* secured—a wise and admired frame of Government established—a government auspicious to the Sciences, and to all those liberal Arts and Actions, by which the glory and happiness of mankind can be advanced.

Great and dignified, applauded by the world and favoured by heaven, have been the labours of those Worthies, by whose atchievements your country hath established her present rank among the nations of the earth! Long may they adorn the living List of *Heroes, Patriots*, and *Sages!* Late, very late, may they be enrolled among the *Illustrious Dead*, who have been the benefactors of mankind! Yet will not their day, although (in favour to our Prayers) lengthened to the utmost possibility of the human span, be sufficient to build up and to compleat the mighty fabric of American happiness and glory! To succeed to their labours will be the lot of the present rising generations of youth! Consider, then, upon what an august theatre you are now called forth, and what an immense field of action lies before you!

That you may be prepared, therefore, for the high atchievements of public virtue and usefulness, which await you; Strive, in the first place, for respectability and eminence in the Profession to which you have been bred, being assured of this—that it is scarcely possible for a man (however shining his parts) to rise into *publick* usefulness and trust, unless he hath first made himself respectable by integrity of conduct, and a laudable attention to his *private* concerns.

You have been educated to a noble Profession, young gentlemen! The right use and exercise of it will elevate you to a high rank in society. For, proportioned to the advantages which mankind have derived from skilful Practitioners in the *Healing Art*, are the honours which have been paid to them in e-

* See our Chronicle, page 420.

† The President and Vice-President of the United States, and both Houses of Congress; The Governor, and both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other publick Bodies of the city of Philadelphia.

very community — honours ſometimes approaching almoſt to divine! Nor is this without reaſon; for, next to peace of mind, reflexion upon a virtuous courſe of life, and a ſoul aſpiring towards perfection; there is nothing more to be deſired in this world than *Health of Body*, and the knowledge how to remedy or alleviate the various ills of life.

To a man poſſeſſed of this knowledge, many will be the opportunities of doing good; many the calls of charity to the poor; and many the ſpectacles of miſery which he will be led to behold! On ſuch occaſions, what can be a greater ornament to the *Man*, or the *Phyſician*, than a benevolent and tender heart, and a ſoul ſympathizing with the miſeries which he is intent to relieve? And while he thus gains the confidence of the ſick, by his humanity and love, what can aſſimilate him more to the Divinity, than to embrace the occaſion which is offered, to remind them of the frailty of their nature, the uncertainty of life and the neceſſity of ſerious and ſober reflexion? And when, at laſt, all human aid fails, and it becomes a duty to declare the awful tidings of an approaching diſſolution —then for a *Phyſician* (in conjunction with every endearing attention which belongs to his profeſſion) to ſhew himſelf the true Chriſtian, the man of Piety, and Conſolation in Chriſt Jeſus—this, in a Lay-Character, may have an efficacy, in reſpect to the *living*, as well as the *dying*, which will do honour to our Chriſtianity!

In full confidence, therefore, that you are both qualified, and diſpoſed, to act this noble and dignified part in your profeſſion, you have been admitted to the higheſt *honours*, which this ancient Seminary, (the Birth-place of medical Education in America) can confer. It is fit that men, duly qualified by regular and ſucceſsful ſtudy, in an Inſtitution, of this kind, ſhould carry with them ſuch honourable teſtimonials of their ability, as may introduce them into future uſefulneſs, and direct the ſuffering and afflicted, to whom they may apply for relief, with the greateſt probability of ſucceſs.

By a due attention to the late regulations and laws of this college, reſpecting a medical education and degrees (as hath been already ſtated by my learned colleague) * its honours can never be conferred upon the undeſerving, and ought to be held in the ſame eſtimation, as the like honours in the moſt celebrated European Seminaries. Nay, we truſt that a medical education and degree, under the celebrated profeſſors in this College, men ſkilful in the cauſes, and experienced in the cure, of the diſeaſes incident to the country we inhabit, will be conſidered as the ſureſt teſtimony of merit among American practitioners. The Sciences have happily attained to that ſtate of perfection in theſe United States, that a foreign education is no longer neceſſary, even if it were longer political or expedient.

In that immenſe extent of territory, which, through the good providence of God, hath now become the ſovereign domain of the United States, ſo richly varied in ſoil, climate, and production, what a noble field of inveſtigation lies before you? what ſources and ſubjects of improvement, Moral and Phyſical —in the animal, the vegetable, and the foſſil kingdoms?

Through our vaſt woods and foreſts—on our mountains and in the bowels of the earth—in our lakes

* See Dr. Ruſh's addreſs inſerted above.

and rivers— the *Res Phyſica* abounds. Many new Medicines are yet to be diſcovered; many new articles of Commerce and of Food for man and beaſt, A neglect or want of ſkill, to improve thoſe natural advantages, hath been laid to our charge by ſome foreigners. If there be any juſtice in the charge (which, conſidering our former ſituation and circumſtances, we cannot allow) the time is now come, when, to men educated as you have been, your country looks to wipe off the reproach. Great will be your opportunities of inveſtigation and diſcovery, in the different parts of America, to which you are going forth; and we truſt that your ſtudies and enquiries will be continued to the utmoſt period of your lives; nobly emulous of having your names ranked with the Linnæuſes, the Boerhaaves, the Hallers, the Harveys, and the Cullens of your profeſſion!

And here I ought to conclude, if the auſpicious preſence of ſuch an illuſtrious aſſembly did not encourage me in congratulations upon the flouriſhing ſtate of the ſciences in theſe United States, and particularly in this ſeminary. The late arrangements in its ſchools, and the additional eſtabliſhments propoſed in it (if the means of accompliſhment fail not) will, we truſt, ſoon render it one of the chief lights of the new world—a diſtinguiſhed ſeat of ſcience—a bountiful nurſery for men of every liberal profeſſion, and particularly law-givers, magiſtrates and uſeful citizens.

To this intent was the eſtabliſhment of the lecture which hath been opened this night, under a truly eminent and learned Law-Profeſſor—With the like intent, the lecture on Natural Hiſtory and Botany, to be connected with the Philoſophy of Agriculture, was lately inſtituted—In addition to theſe, the eſtabliſhment of Lectures in the Belles Lettres, accompanied with exerciſes in compoſition and oratory, in the language of our own country—Lectures on naval and military affairs, comprehending, both in theory and practice, the higher parts of aſtronomy, navigation, tacticks, fortification, engineering and the like—is much to be deſired. 'Tis true, that the elementary parts of many of the branches of ſcience above enumerated, are profeſſed and taught in moſt of our State-Seminaries, as far as the tender age of the pupils, and the multiplicity of other ſtudies, in the ſhort time allotted to collegiate education in America, will admit. But an eſtabliſhment which would afford our youth an opportunity of reviſing and finiſhing thoſe, and other liberal branches of education, at a more advanced ſtage of life, is ſtill wanted.

Such an eſtabliſhment, I need not add, ſhould be made at, or near the ſeat of the general government. For there our youth, from the age of eighteen years and upward, who have finiſhed their courſe of collegiate education, in their own State Seminaries, (inſtead of travelling into foreign countries, for a further poliſh or finiſhing) will have the far more deſirable opportunity, not only of a reviſal and finiſhing of the ſame, as aforeſaid, in all its liberal branches; but likewiſe of preparing themſelves for publick life, forming friendſhips and connexions, and obtaining an early acquaintance with the laws and conſtitution of their country; by an occaſional attendance on the debates of congreſs, and a free intercourſe with ingenuous youth, their fellow-ſtudents, and men of learning and experience, from every part of the United States.

Happy ſhould I conſider myſelf, if, before the cloſe of a life, which, for forty years paſt, hath been zealouſly devoted to the ſervice and advancement of the ſciences in America, I could behold ſuch an eſtabliſhment made. The time is now come, (and I cannot deſpair of the means) when, for the encouragement of literature, I ſee before me, not only the Repreſentatives of a great and enlightened State, but the illuſtrious Repreſentatives of the United States, to whoſe early attention ſuch an eſtabliſhment hath been recommended by the higheſt and moſt reſpectable * authority. And although it cannot be permanently made, until a permanent reſidence ſhall take place; yet the ſame good effects may, in the mean time, be attained by a temporary engrafting of the deſign, upon ſome well regulated, ſubſiſting ſeminary, during the temporary reſidence of Congreſs, in any particular city or place within the Union; and the Profeſſorſhips neceſſary at preſent, would afterwards become the foundation for a permanent eſtabliſhment of the ſciences in a general ſeminary, to follow whereſoever, in the courſe of divine providence, the general ſeat of Empire ſhall permanently reſt.

On ſuch a ſubject, and before ſuch an audience, little more need be ſaid. The Sciences are coy miſtreſſes. They muſt be wooed before they are won. Many circumſtances muſt conſpire towards their introduction into any country. Nor can they ever be introduced, in any conſiderable degree, till liberty and property are ſecured by equal laws, and till ſocieties of men, by virtuous induſtry, have ſurmounted the difficulties of their infant ſtate, and have attained to ſome degree of eaſe and independence. A proviſion muſt be made for the neceſſaries of life, before men can attend to its embelliſhments. But in a more advanced ſtate of ſociety, when the bodily labour and time of the whole community are no longer neceſſary to the ſupport of animal life, it becomes its intereſt to improve the faculties of the mind, and employ the heads, as well as the hands, of the individuals for the publick good, and to reward them accordingly—for which ample returns will be made, by the multiplicity of uſeful inventions and diſcoveries; tending to ſhorten labour; to bring nature more under ſubjection to art; to render life comfortable; to preſerve or recover health; to improve government, manners, and religion; and to promote, throughout the whole ſociety, that propriety of ſentiment and action, which not only conſtitutes the chief preheminence of man above the irrational creation, but of one community of men above another. When this happy proviſion is once made for advancing the beſt intereſts of mankind, by a good education of youth, and a liberal cultivation of the ſciences; and while communities keep in view thoſe principles of virtue, by which they were firſt raiſed into importance and eminence, they continue to flouriſh. But when they forget thoſe uſeful arts and improvements which contributed to their proſperity, or when they ſeek to improve too much; when luxury and diſſipation begin to ſap the foundations of virtue, and to undermine the maſculine thought; when youth, and even riper age become enervated with the love of pleaſure; when elegance and true decorum degenerate into finical and fantaſtick behaviour; when religion comes to

* See the firſt ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States.

be deſpiſed, and the beſt offices of a citizen (commerce, agriculture, and magiſtracy,) are no longer held honourable——then is the criſis of greatneſs among a people, and a ſad reverſe of fortune enſues! The mind debaſed, and become too indolent for intenſeneſs of thought, ſeeks to creep along the flowery vale of ſuperficial knowledge, rather than to ſoar into the ſublime heights of wiſdom and true philoſophy. An empty ſmattering, the ſhadow of ſcience—a dealing in trifles, the literary luxury of virtuoſoſhip—ſucceed to the ſound exerciſes of the underſtanding. Depravity of taſte and corruption of manners deſtroy true literature, and therewith all true ſenſe of liberty, all moral excellence, and all thoſe virtuous and uſeful arts, which are the ſtrength and ornament of ſociety, and the glory of human nature.

There is no medium or ſtationary point among the ſciences, in reſpect to cultivation. They muſt be progreſſive, either towards perfection, or degeneration——This is an important leſſon, taught us by the hiſtory and experience of nations. Our *Day of Science* hath dawned upon us—It is riſing towards meridian ſplendour—Let us attend to the great decree of heaven, which hath gone forth—"Every part of America, every nation and people, of every colour and every clime therein, ſhall be *enlightened and free!*"—The Rulers and People of theſe United States are *called* upon, as the choſen inſtruments of the great work—for enlarging the ſphere of humanity, letting the oppreſſed go free, and extending the intereſts and influence of Science, Religion, and civil Liberty, and all their concomitant bleſſings, to the ends of the earth!

Ye Fathers of your Country! I know you hear and ſeek to obey the *Call*—May the Almighty Ruler of the Univerſe proſper the work he hath committed into your hands—and let the glory be aſcribed to Him, for ever and ever.

TRANSLATED FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

EXTRACTS *from the correſpondence of the preſent* KING *of* SWEDEN, *when a young man, with the ſuperintendents of his education.*

(Continued from page 290.*)*

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

I AM glad to hear that you are going upon a very agreeable journey. You purpoſe firſt, as I have heard, to viſit Upſal. That city deſerves your attention in many reſpects. Its antiquity, celebrity, monuments, and preſent eſtabliſhments will, I doubt not, be intereſting objects of your obſervation and reflection. Eſpecially, I take it for granted, that you will form a pleaſing acquaintance with thoſe men ſo uſeful to the State, who devote their time and talents to the inſtruction of youth. If genius, knowledge, and civil virtues, contribute to the felicity of the world, what grateful reſpect do we not owe to thoſe, who take upon them the troubleſome taſk to form

the underſtandings and the hearts of our youth! to inveſtigate their diſpoſitions: to diſcern their different talents; and thus to make the beſt of the gifts that each individual may poſſeſs! To inſpire all with a deſire of true glory; to excite an emulation among them, to enlighten them by precepts and animate them by examples! to trace the path which will conduct them to happineſs, by good and patriotic actions! This is the picture, though imperfect, of a good univerſity. It is almoſt impoſſible, that a young perſon educated in ſuch a ſchool, ſhould come from it without an heart-felt ardour for all his duties, which ought to be the great deſign of all our ſtudies. Thus, my prince, you will be ſenſible what care and protection a government owes to ſuch eſtabliſhments, in order to give them all the perfection of which they are capable.

Anſwer from His Royal Highneſs.

I HAVE been at Upſal, and there found all that you told me of. It is true, that among the principal cares of governments is that of watching over the education of youth: This it is that forms *good citizens*, which make the proſperity and power of a State. Upſal is venerable for its monuments of antiquity. It was the ancient ſeat of many illuſtrious kings. It was alſo famous by the temple of Odin, where all the nations of the North came to worſhip. It afterwards became a center of the Northern chriſtian hierarchy. That celebrated temple, now changed into a Chriſtian Cathedral, is a ſtriking example of human viciſſitudes, and a proof of our felicity, in a religion whoſe truths are eternal.

Count Scheffer to his Royal Highneſs.

IT gives me great joy, my prince, that you are pleaſed with your viſit to Upſal. I take great intereſt in the honour of that univerſity; which depends, not a little, on ſatisfying a traveller of your character. I am informed that an academic diſputation was held in your preſence, the object of which was to prove, that the *qualities of a good heart are greatly ſuperior to all the perfections of genius*. I do not know how far this literary exerciſe gave public ſatisfaction; but I am ſure that a more important ſubject could not have been choſen, in a time when morality is ſo extremely neglected. One cares now but little for what is juſt and honeſt. Intereſt is the great purſuit. A ſpirit of intrigue is become eſtimable: the greateſt encomium is beſtowed upon a perſon, by ſaying, that he is a *knowing* man,* which is a word of reproach in all countries, where good morals prevail. An upright man, who ſcorns diſſimulation, who minds nothing but his duty, who directs his views to the public good, regardleſs of perſonal and partial intereſts, is but little eſteemed by his countrymen; they pay more reſpect to ſchemers, who know how to make their own fortune and that of their friends, without being ſcrupulous in the choice of means. You will, no doubt, my dear prince, deem this an alarming evil, and aſk what remedy can be applied againſt it. The moſt effectual would be to reſtore that ſacred reverence for religion, which is generally diminiſhed. Its morality is the moſt perfect: A good chriſtian is neceſſarily an honeſt man, and a good patriot.

* In French, *fin et ruſe*, in Swediſh, *ſlug*.

Anſwer from the Prince.

I AGREE with you, Sir, that a good heart is preferable to intellectual talents. But I cannot approve the expreſſion, that 'a ſpirit of intrigue has obtained the national eſteem.' Perhaps I am prejudiced by the affection I have for my nation, becauſe I am born a Swede, and will not ſuſpect my countrymen of ſuch ſentiments; or that I willingly aſcribe to others the diſpoſitions I feel within myſelf, and therefore believe them to be ſincere. Be that as it may, the Swediſh nation has, in all times, been ſo noted for ſincerity, that when in other, perhaps more poliſhed, but leſs upright nations, one would deſcribe a perſon who ſpoke what he thought, it was cuſtomary to ſay, *he is right down honeſt as a Swede*. This teſtimony to Swediſh ſincerity, given by rival nations, who could not help reſpecting virtue, even in their enemies, ſhould, I think, juſtify the nation againſt your ſurmiſe. It can not have changed its character in ſo ſhort a time, and have adopted one of a contrary nature.

The Counts' Reply.

IT is very laudable, my prince, to love our narion; but we ought to love our country ſtill more. We may love our nation too much; that is, our cotemporaries. We may become partial to their failings; magnify their good qualities; and, in many reſpects, be prejudiced by the taſtes and manners which connect us with them. Beſides, there is a kind of affection for our nation, which, in fact, is nothing but ſelf-love: We extol it above all others, from a ſecret pride, which appropriates to ourſelves a ſhare of thoſe liberal encomiums. The love of our country is free from this weakneſs. This affection, which may in other words be called, a *zeal for the public good*, renders us very ſharp-ſighted, both with reſpect to their faults and virtues. It prompts us to expoſe thoſe, in order to correct them; becauſe they generally exiſt —*only by not being known*. After having made this obſervation, I will candidly acknowledge, that our nation has many excellent qualities. The common people are thoroughly good, have hearts full of honour, are brave, yet mild; are faithful to their duties, and eaſily governed, provided nothing unreaſonable is required. The higher claſſes have alſo, no doubt, a fund of theſe virtues; but the luxury introduced among them, has produced that corruption of manners, of which I complained in my laſt letter.

You have not yet had an opportunity of knowing this evil; therefore I thought proper to inform you of it; becauſe I have a confident hope, that you will, at a future day, do much for the abolition of it. The firſt ſtep towards it, (I cannot too often repeat it,) will be to prove, both by your precept and example, that honeſty, beneficence, juſtice, and zeal for the public good, have the firſt place in your eſteem; and that theſe virtues deſerve the ſame reſpect from the public mind. *With the greateſt abilities, one will never be a great man, without an excellent heart*, ſays Trublet: *Eſſais de litter*: et *de mor*: Strive to imprint this maxim upon the nation. The event will be, to diminiſh, at leaſt, if not to deſtroy, that luxury, which has proved, to our national manners, a Pandora's box, from which iſſue all the plagues that afflict us.

INDIAN ORATORY.

IN the beginning of the Year 1690, a body of *French-Indians*, ſent out by the *Count de Frontenac*, and led on by *Monſieur de Herville*, ſurpriſed the village of *Schenectady*, then on the frontiers of *New York*, and maſſacred all the inhabitants, unleſs a very few that eſcaped naked to the woods. The ever faithful *Mohawks*, as ſoon as they received the news of this barbarous enterprize, ſent out a hundred of their briſkeſt young men, who purſued the *French*, fell upon their rear, killed a great many of them, and took ſeveral Priſoners. In the mean time, the old men, or *Sachems*, haſtened to *Albany*, to condole with the *Engliſh* on this melancholy occaſion. Part of their ſpeech was as follows.

Brethren,

"We came from our wigwams with tears in our eyes, to bemoan the bloodſhed at *Schenectady*. The *French*, on this occaſion, have not acted like brave men, but like thieves and robbers. What they have done cannot be called a victory, but only a farther proof that perfidy is in their hearts. Be not therefore diſcouraged. We give you this belt to wipe away your tears.—"

Brethren,

"While we bury your dead, baſely murdered in cold blood at *Schenectady*, we know not what may have befallen our own people, who are gone in purſuit of the enemy: The ſame thing that has happened to you may perhaps have happened to us; and alas! they may be dead alſo!"

"Great and ſudden is the miſchief that has fallen upon you, as if it had fallen from heaven upon ourſelves. Our forefathers taught us to go, with all ſpeed, to lament with our brethren, when any diſaſter or misfortune happens to thoſe who are leagued in the ſame chain with us. Take this bill of vigilance, brethren, from us, that you may be more on your guard for the future. We alſo give you *Eye-water*, that you may be more ſharp-ſighted."

"We are now come to the houſe where we were wont to renew the covenant-chain; but, alas! we find it polluted—polluted with blood. All the five nations have heard of the horrid deed, and we come to wipe away the blood, and make clean the houſe. So long as a man of us remains, we will not deſiſt till we have drunk deep of revenge. —We are of the race of the bear; and a bear, you know, never yields while one drop of blood is left."

"Take heart, then, brethren. This is an affiiction which has fallen from heaven, and we muſt bear it in common. The ſun has been cloudy, and, with malign aſpect, has ſhed this diſaſter upon our heads; but he will again ſhine forth with pleaſing beams.—Courage, then, leſt we give heart to a daſtardly enemy: courage, brethren, courage! courage!——

Again, when a peace had been propoſed to them, without including their allies the *Engliſh*, one of the *Sachems* rejects the propoſal with the utmoſt indignation, and ſpeaks in the following animated ſtrain, that might become the mouth of a *Cato*.

"Hearken, *Onondio!** what I am now about to ſpeak is by in-

* The Governor of *Canada*.

ſpiration from the mighty *Spirit* of the *Univerſe!* You ſay you will have nothing to do with onr brethren of **Cayenguirago*;—but I muſt tell you that we are alike inſeparable in hearts, as in intereſts. We can never know peace with you, while you are at war with them. We will ſtand or fall together, as if informed with one ſoul, animated with one blood, and directed by one head, as well as linked in one chain. This I ſolemnly confirm by giving this belt, eleven rows deep."

Nor is their ſagacity and artful addreſs leſs remarkable, than their bravery, fidelity and friendſhip. This will appear from their treaties, and all their dealings with us, and particularly from the following paragraphs of another ſpeech.

"We received ſome goods in conſideration of our releaſe of the lands on the weſt ſide of *Suſquehannah*. It is true, we have the full quantity according to agreement; but if the goods were only to be divided among us preſent, a ſingle perſon would have but a ſmall portion; and then, if you conſider what numbers of us are left at home, equally entitled to a ſhare, there will be extremely little indeed. We therefore deſire, if you have the keys of our brother †ONAS's cheſt, you will open it, and take out a little more for us.—

"We know our lands are always becoming more valuable.‡ The white people think we do not know this; but we are very ſenſible that the land is everlaſting, like the heavens, while the few goods we receive in exchange are periſhable, and ſoon gone."——

Whatever vices the Indians have, it may be juſtly ſaid, that we have taught them one, more pernicious than them all, to the intereſts of humanity and ſocial hapineſs, namely, the immoderate uſe of ſtrong liquors.

The following ſentiments, on this ſubject, are extracted from a ſpeech delivered by one of their chiefs, at a treaty held at *Carliſle*, in 1753.

"*Brother ONAS*,

"Your traders now bring nothing but *rum* and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other goods. The *rum* ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in ſuch quantities, by regulating the traders. We never underſtood the trade was to be for whiſky and flour. We deſire it may be forbid, and none ſold in the *Indian* country; but that, if the *Indians* will have any, they may go among the inhabitants, and deal with them for it. When theſe whiſky-traders come, they bring thirty or forty kegs, and put them down before us, and make us drink, and get all the ſkins, that ſhould go to pay the debts we have contracted for goods bought of the fair traders. By this means, we not only ruin ourſelves but them too. Theſe wicked whiſky-ſellers, when they have once got the *Indians* in liquor, make them ſell their very cloaths from their backs.—In ſhort, if this practice is continued, we muſt be

* So they called the *Engliſh* Governor, and the people they commonly called by his name.

† The name they gave to the governor of *Pennſylvania*.

‡ The ſpeaker here ſeems on purpoſe to have forgot, that the reaſon why theſe lands become more valuable, is the improvements made by the whites; and, that if we had never ſettled there, theſe lands would have continued of as little value as at firſt.

inevitably ruined. We, therefore, moſt earneſtly beſeech you to remedy it ;" *giving a treble ſtring.*

Theſe ſpecimens of the *Indian* phraſeology, ſentiments, and genius, may teach us to have more favourable notions of them.

That there ſhould be ſo many orators among them, is by no means ſtrange. Speech-making is the certain effect of a republican government. Theſe *Indians* have ſuch high notions of liberty, that there is not one ſlave among them, nor can any one claim the leaſt preheminence, but what his age and wiſdom give him among his fellow-citizens. The only way to ſhew this wiſdom is, by ſhining in councils and public aſſemblies.

They ſhew a very great vivacity and ſprightlineſs of imagination in their haranguing. Their action ſeems to us ſomething vehement, but we can ſee that it correſponds exactly to the ſeveral paſſions. Tho' their language has but few roots, yet they render it copious, and extremely fit for oratory, by varying, compounding, and decompounding their words, and by having conſtant recourſe to metaphors, &c. after the eaſtern manner. By the frequent uſe of guturrals, their language is alſo very ſonorous and maſculine. Nevertheleſs, they are extremely nice in their turns of expreſſion, and few, of their beſt orators, are ſo far maſters of their language, as never to offend the ears of an *Indian* audience. Such a fine ear the people of *Athens* once had, when *Demoſthenes* and *Æſchines* melted them with rival periods.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Account *of the* Origin *of* SMOAKING TOBACCO *in Europe.*

IF the Europeans have entailed miſery and diſeaſe on the American Indians, by introducing ſpirituous liquors among them, they, on the other hand, have in ſome meaſure returned the compliment, by teaching the Europeans, and their American deſcendants, the uſe of that abominable and filthy weed, tobacco. As the *polite accompliſhment* of ſmoaking ſegars is become very prevalent in the United States, it ought to be recorded, to the honour of our ſavage neighbours, that this practice is derived originally from them.

Sir Walter Rawleigh, having learned from the Indians the uſe of the calumet, in a voyage to America, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, became ſo delighted with their favourite weed, that he was unwilling to lay aſide the uſe of it. He accordingly furniſhed himſelf with ſome hogſheads, which he carried to England. But fearful of incurring the deriſion of his countrymen, ſhould it be known that he had adopted this cuſtom of the ſavage Indians, he placed the hogſheads of tobacco in his ſtudy, where he generally ſmoaked two or three pipes a day, ſecretly. It is now well known, that ſmoaking tobacco leads at once to the uſe of ſtrong ſtimulating drinks : This effect it produced in Sir Walter. He had a ſimple fellow who waited at his ſtudy-door, to bring him whatever he called for. This ſervant he generally ſent for a tankard of old ale and nutmeg (the faſhionable ſtrong drink of his time) as ſoon as he be-

gan to ſmoak, taking care to lay aſide the pipe when he heard him coming. A want of caution, however, in this particular ſubjected him at one time to a very ludicrous diſaſter, which as it is but little known, I ſhall beg leave to relate. Being earneſtly employed in reading ſomething which cloſely fixed his attention, the fellow entered, and beholding clouds of ſmoke ariſe from Sir Walter's mouth, he inſtantly threw the contents of the tankard in his face; and running immediately down ſtairs, alarmed the family with repeated exclamations, that his maſter was on fire in the inſide, that he was vomiting fire and ſmoke, and would certainly be burnt to aſhes before they could get up ſtairs.

A.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ORIGIN *of the word* DUN.

SOME have derived this word from the French word *donnez*, ſignifying *give me*, implying a demand of ſomething due; and others, among whom is the celebrated Dr. Johnſon, from the Saxon word *dunan*, to *clamour*. Both are wrong. The origin of the word, as related in a periodical work, publiſhed in London nearly a century ago, is ſimply this:—In the reign of Henry the Seventh, a famous bailiff, named *Joe Dun*, lived in the town of Lincoln. This man was ſo extremely dexterous in his rough buſineſs, that it was uſual, when a perſon refuſed to pay his debts, to ſay, *Why don't you dun him?* that is, why don't you ſend *Dun* to arreſt him? And hence the cuſtom, of calling a perſon, who preſſes another for the payment of money, a *dun*.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Original ANECDOTE *of* Dr. JOHNSON.

A CITIZEN of Pennſylvania, formerly a ſtudent in Pembroke-College, Oxford, ſitting at his table, heard a rap at the door of his chamber. Walk in ſaid the youth—Immediately the door was partly opened, and a venerable man, with a large wig, but not in academical dreſs, ſtood upright on the threſhold, ſtaring around him, with a countenance equally expreſſive of chagrin and grief. "He is gone!" he thrice repeated, and, ſhutting the door, departed. The ſtudent, after putting on his collegiate dreſs with all poſſible diſpatch, followed this perſonage; who was no longer to be ſeen. On coming to the gate of the college, he enquired of a fellow-ſtudent, if he had ſeen a ſtrange figure go out—Yes, replied the youth, and I alſo ſaw him rap at your door. It is the celebrated Doctor Johnſon, who, after an interval of thirty years, intended a viſit to Shenſtone, who formerly occupied your room.——This anecdote is a proof of the abſence of mind of this juſtly celebrated moraliſt.

An ORATION, *pronounced on the 5th* July, 1790, by* JAMES TILTON, M. D. *President of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati.*

WE have assembled, my fellow-citizens, as usual, to celebrate the birth-day of our nation. I have the honour to address you on this occasion, not because I am the best chosen orator; but the society of the Cincinnati, by their appointment, have made it my incumbent duty. And although I feel a great defect of talents for the unaccustomed task, yet, as I have not withheld my best endeavours for your entertainment, I shall hope for your usual indulgence. It may indeed be expected of this assembly, that a patriotic effort, however feebly performed, will meet with their countenance and favour.

When the blast of war had but ceased to blow in our ears, it was natural on these occasions to celebrate our heroes, to recount our battles, and to glory in the success of our enterprize, the attainment of our liberty. At this time I am led rather to adapt my discourse to our peaceful condition, when we enjoy the tranquillity of an efficient government, and every man rests quietly "under his own vine and under his own fig-tree," and there is none to make him afraid.

At times like this it is we are especially called upon, to recollect that immutable principle of the Cincinnati, "an incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing." Although by subscribing to this fundamental principle of their institution, the Cincinnati have endeavoured to lay themselves under additional obligations, it by no means releases others from their duty. Every good citizen should consider himself as equally bound, by his honour and his interest, to watch jealously over those rights, which pertain to his liberty.

It is not every one, however, that proclaimeth the glorious revolution, that feels the force of the expression, or comprehends the manner in which the publick is benefited, or individuals are profited by this grand event. Few, perhaps, have duly considered the honor, the dignity, and happiness necessarily connected with the character of a free citizen, or the distinguished majesty, grandeur, and felicity of a nation thus privileged. It may therefore be useful and entertaining on this occasion, to recollect the blessings we enjoy, and the reciprocal duties we owe to ourselves and the publick. And we shall finally be convinced of the wisdom and justice of providence, in constituting liberty like a coy and jealous mistress, that not content with cool esteem, the deliberate result of the understanding, demands the most ardent affections of the heart, and will admit of no competition.—We must love her, and that above all earthly possessions, or we cannot retain her.

The manner in which a free government exalteth a nation, in wealth, power, and dignity, and especially in liberality, wisdom and virtue, is a subject deserving of volumes, and not to be comprehended within my present design. Suffice

* The 4th being Sunday.

it here to observe, that our free and happy constitutions ordain, that government shall be for the people, and not the people for government; or agreeable to the apostolick institutions, those intrusted with authority for the common good, however exalted in power, or respectable from official character, are nevertheless considered as the servants and ministers of the rest. Instead of domineering over us, like the lords of our enslaved earth, they are amenable to us for their conduct, and accountable to us as their masters. We are, in short, a nation of princes—and more than princes—for we have more liberty. We are privileged to do all things whatsoever that are in themselves right; and are prohibited from nothing but what is in itself morally evil. We are amenable only to laws of our own making, and are not humbled by the appellation of subjects, servants or slaves to any man, king, or potentate whatsoever; but we call ourselves free citizens. This presents a concise view of those rights and privileges, which, as a people, we are bound *incessantly* to regard as invaluable, and to preserve inviolate at every hazard.

The advantages resulting to every individual from our free government, will further illustrate our subject. Secure in life, liberty, and property, uninterrupted in civil or religious privileges, every man feels a dignity of nature and of character, peculiar to free citizens. Talents have fair play—genius is unrestrained—morality finds every encouragement—publick virtue rises triumphant. Men, in short, are only to be distinguished by their talents and their virtues. As was said of Scipio, they are equally respected in office and out of office. The attainment of free citizenship is of the highest consideration. He demeans himself who solicits official character, as the means of gratifying his ambition. And as to emolument, he who cannot make more by private business, than a publick office, ought to be considered as unworthy of publick employment. Montesquieu, therefore, makes it a question, whether the laws should oblige men to accept of publick offices; and decides, that in a republic, they ought. He reasons from the principle of the government, as founded in virtue, and disinterestedness. Cincinnatus, clothed with the dignity of a free citizen, reluctantly leaves his plough, and only yields to the importunate calls of his beloved country, to accept a dictatorship. Washington, after gaining a name that needs neither epithets of praise, nor titles of honour, besought his countrymen to employ him no more; and it was not until the voice of *God*, through the unanimous suffrage of the people, commanded, that he could be prevailed on to sway the sceptre of righteousness.

Go then, my fellow citizens, and do likewise. Enter thus into the spirit of your station. In proportion as ye shall imitate these illustrious characters, ye shall be Cincinnati indeed, a higher attainment than the holy-day badge of any society whatever. Like them you shall enjoy an approving conscience, and be dear to all your acquaintance. And although your talents and opportunities should permit you to compare with these great luminaries, only as twinkling stars by the noonday sun, you shall nevertheless be as unextinguishably bright in the heavens as they.

But in politicks, as in morals, there is a wide distinction between a mere historical knowledge, and that engagement of the heart and affections, which serves as the spring of action, from whence good and

virtuous conduct flows, as from a natural fountain. There are men who have read the proceedings and declarations of Congreſs on the rights of nature, and are well informed of the privileges of a free government; but corrupted in their own minds, they conſider our republican forms as fine-ſpun theories only, mere utopian ſchemes, of which human nature is incapable. There is a ſtill more numerous claſs, who are willingly ignorant of all the bleſſings of freedom; and regardleſs of the publick weal, are only concerned to indulge their own ſordid paſſions. We have ſeen men among us, who would be of any party or faction whatſoever, only to obtain an office, to gain emolument, or barely to indulge a mean paſſion, a trifling vanity. Such men deſerve the yoke of Aſiatic ſlavery, inſtead of the crown of American liberty.

A good citizen, duly conſcious of his high rank and condition, ſuffers nothing to come in competition with his liberty. His apprehenſion and his reſentment are excited by every thing, which in the remoteſt degree threatens this fair poſſeſſion. An unjuſt law, or a perverted execution of the laws, rouſes his indignation, although he may not be perſonally intereſted in the tranſactions: for by the ſame rule that his fellows are oppreſſed, he himſelf may in turn be injured. He rejoices in the proſperity of his country; but ſcorns the idea of making a partial or ſeparate intereſt for himſelf. He remembers that righteouſneſs exalteth a nation; but that the ſins of injuſtice and cruelty debaſe any people. He therefore watches to correct every error, to eradicate every vice of the government. Conſidering liberty as depoſited in the hands of the people, rather than with a few choſen rulers, he regards every freeman as a prieſt in her temple, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtudy his duty, as the means of enjoying his greateſt happineſs, in correct devotion. He conſiders the wretch who can enjoy this condition with indifference, as aptly compared to a Laodicean chriſtian under the goſpel, neither cold nor hot, but like mawkiſh lukewarm water, fit only to be rejected with utter diſguſt.

It eſpecially behoves you, my fellows of the Cincinnati, to be duly mindful of your ſolemn engagement, to give "inceſſant attention to preſerve inviolate the exalted rights of human nature". However others may hide their negligence, their vice and corruption, in a croud, you are as a city ſet upon a hill, that cannot be hid. You have devoted and deſignated yourſelves, and thereby called heaven and earth to witneſs the ſincerity of your profeſſion, the ſtedfaſtneſs of your purpoſe and reſolution. Should you ever fail to be watchful and bold in the cauſe of liberty and of virtue, inſtead of the badge of honour, you ſhall wear but the ſign of diſgrace. However neglected, though treated with ingratitude by your country, it is ſtill to your honour and your intereſt, to perſevere in the cauſe in which you have ſo righteouſly engaged. Although neither wealth nor power are neceſſarily attendant on virtue, you muſt feel a peculiar happineſs in the maintenance and cultivation of your liberty. By handing down to poſterity an example correct and unſullied, you ſhall be honoured by all freemen, a crown of glory will for ever attend upon your memory.

But in watching over the liberties and freedom of our country, it is not enough to guard againſt the encroachments of power, and the diſorderly exerciſe of delegated authority in our rulers—Diſſipation and corruption of manners, in the

body of the people are equally to be avoided. Good laws cannot be executed without good manners—A venal, corrupt, and profligate people, void of morals, and debauched by luxury, muſt quickly overthrow the beſt inſtitutions of government. But as the manners of our country are the undoubted prerogative of our fair country-women, I ſhall be pardoned in deviating ſo far from ordinary form, as to addreſs this head of my diſcourſe to my fair audience.

As a member of the Cincinnati, I feel myſelf under a double obligation, to pay due reſpect to the fair ſex. When our ſociety was attacked by deſigning men, and even weak brethren were drawn into unworthy ſuſpicions of our aſſociation, we every where found countenance and protection from the ladies. Their benevolent hearts rejected the ungrateful idea, that men foremoſt in danger and exertions for delivering their country from tyranny, ſhould be the firſt to mar the fair plot of equal liberty. It was inexplicable, indeed, to the more candid and impartial ſex, how a few aſſociators, without a ſingle legal advantage, ſhould aſſume to themſelves high prerogative and diſtinction. Envious men may indeed fear and perſecute the ſociety, as they did Ariſtides of old, for their ſuperior virtues: but the juſtice of our country-women has univerſally decreed, that our profeſſion is fair and honourable, and the means employed perfectly juſtifiable.

But a ſenſe of gratitude is not the only motive that engages me to ſupport the rank and importance of the fair ſex. The reſolution I have taken, to give "inceſſant attention to preſerve inviolate the ſacred rights of human nature," lays me under the ſtrongeſt obligation, to advocate their juſt equality in political ſociety. The men may boaſt of their ſtrength of arm, and ſuperior authority; the women, under the modeſt term of influence, are of equal importance. The men poſſeſs the more oſtenſible powers of making and executing the laws; the women, in every free country, have an abſolute control of manners: and it is confeſſed, that in a republic, manners are of equal importance with laws. I ſhould therefore be uncandid, did I not on this occaſion declare, that for the manners of our country, our fair patriots are alone reſponſible.

From the moſt ſavage to the moſt enlightened people, the female parent is conſidered of greateſt importance to the deſcendants, by ſtamping their manners and ſentiments, in the early periods of childhood and youth. An American Indian always quotes his mother, for his polite and reſpectful manners, and if we fail in the leaſt, of that formal reſpect required by the yellow ſachem, he immediately reproaches our mothers. Cyrus, Scipio, and Waſhington acknowledge, in pious gratitude to their female parents, that the foundation of their fame was laid in the wiſe inſtructions of maternal education. All authority agrees in eſtabliſhing the native influence, and important duty, of the mother,

"To teach the young idea how to ſhoot."

And you my younger and faireſt ſiſters, will be duly guarded againſt thoſe ſeducing triflers, who tell you it is no matter what a woman ſays or does. Believe me rather, your very thoughts and opinions are of the utmoſt conſequence to the public. You poſſeſs the mighty power of metamorphoſing the ſilken beau into a rational man, content and pleaſed with a home-ſpun dreſs, and ambitious of plain and artleſs man-

ners. Were it poſſible for you to laviſh your ſmiles eſpecially upon frivolous coxcombs, the faſcinating influence might be ſuch as to degrade our youth into a mean obſequiouſneſs, that might lead them even to forget their liberty, and aptly fit them to become the ſervants of ſervants. But I indulge a more pleaſing proſpect, when our young and riſing heroes ſhall be prompted to exertions the moſt liberal, generous, and brave, in confident expectation, that their ſucceſsful endeavours ſhall be crowned by your nobler charms, as the prize of virtue and honour.

Were it right or neceſſary on this occaſion, to reaſon from any other motive than the love of country, I might adduce the hiſtory of the world to ſhew, that from remoteſt India, to Europe and America, women are reſpectable and happy in exact proportion to the liberty and civilization of their country. It would give you pain to rehearſe the mean and ſubordinate condition of the women in Aſiatic countries. Neither would a recital of the Cheſterfieldian manners of Europe, whereby the women are treated as mere engines in the hands of deſigning and intereſted men, pleaſe my fair audience. But it is with pleaſure I acknowledge their native equality, and dwell upon the fair proſpect of perfecting the female character, in this our country. Here no auſtere religion ſhackles the mind; no tyrannic arm dare oppreſs the weaker ſex. Their talents and their virtues have free courſe, they may run and be glorified. Science and true philoſophy begin already to embelliſh domeſtic economy, and we enjoy the near proſpect, when female benevolence, candor and juſtice ſhall extend their benign influence, to the heightning of every improvement in political ſociety.

It requires no ſuperſtition indeed, to view with an eye of piety, the deſigns of Providence, in that accumulation of powerful motives, by which our fair patriots are animated to the moſt ſplendid attainments. For in America, it may be emphatically ſaid, that the honour of your *God*,—the love of your country,—the glory of your deſcendants—your own fame and intereſt in the world, all conſpire to engage you to *reverence yourſelves*.

But the time and the occaſion, my fair hearers, will not permit me to exhauſt this important ſubject—Your own reflections muſt fill up the neceſſary comments—remembering, that from *Adam* to this day, men never could be virtuous alone; that our enlightened clergymen may preach in vain; in vain will our ableſt ſenators legiſlate; even the vows of the Cincinnati ſhall prove weak and fruitleſs, without your cordial concurrence in the ſpirit of patriotiſm.

An animated orator, my fellow citizens, might entertain you till evening, with a ſucceſſion of thoughts moſt worthy of your attention. My ſlender ſtock is nearly exhauſted. Indulge me, however, before I conclude, in a reflection or two, equally applicable to men, women, and children.

When we compare the growing light and liberty of our country with that of any other, that does or ever did exiſt; when we reflect upon the probable growth of our empire, in extent, happineſs, and fame; when rooted and grounded, as we ought to be, in *Spartan* attachment to our native land; how natural is it for us to contemplate our *Delaware*, as another *Eurotas!* to love the beautiful little ſtate we live in, as another *Lacedæmon!* to regard *America*, as more favoured of heaven, more glorious among men, than a former *Greece!*

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The HISTORY *of* MIRANDA *and* CLEANDER:

An American Tale.

THOUGH the records of private diſtreſs are generally deemed inconſiderable, when contraſted with thoſe of nations or communities; yet let me not appear preſumptuous, if I endeavour to draw the attention of mankind, to ſcenes which extorted tears from civilized foes, and might have excited compaſſion in barbarians. Ah! Britain! behold, in this mournful tale, ſome of the ſad effects of thy cruel tyranny, and let remorſe ſet bounds to thy ravages in future! Ye nations, who ſacrifice, at the ſhrine of accurſed ambition, myriads of the human race, attend to my artleſs narrative, and learn to revere the ſacred rights of Humanity!

The tears of pity trickle as I write.—Miranda was born the heireſs of (reaſonably to be) expected affluence. Sweet were the ſmiles of her infancy; endearing the charms of her childhood. At eleven her capacity was acknowledged to be great; but at fifteen ſhe exhibited all the mental powers of thirty. Reader! hadſt thou known her, when ſhe ſat on my knee; when ſhe imbibed ſuch inſtruction as I was capable of beſtowing; when ſhe acknowleged me to be her friend, and reſpected me as a parent; thou wouldſt not wonder at the eulogiums, which are due from me to this unfortunate damſel; to this being, who exiſts no more on earth!

At fifteen (ah! fatal event!) ſhe removed from a capital city in the then colonies, with her parents, to an interior part of the continent. Even at that period her charms were fully impreſſed on the heart of *Cleander;* nor was ſhe inſenſible to thoſe manly graces, which, emanating from his mind, added luſtre to his countenance. A few years more advanced in life than the immediate ſubject of this hiſtory, he united affluence with modeſty, and wit with decorum. Learning had beſtowed ſome honours on him; and the palm of politeneſs had never been withheld from him, by education or ſenſibility.

Painful was the ſeparation!—*She* dives into the gloom of the wilderneſs; *he* ruſhes amidſt the flames of war.

It is not intended to repeat all the horrors of the late conteſt. Be many of its ſcenes forgotten!—But ſurely humanity demands, that unmerited ſufferings ſhould be recorded: that beauty and innocence expiring beneath the hands of the ſavage, ſhould claim the pen of the moraliſt, and the tear of the reader; that the genuine feelings of improved nature ſhould be celebrated, and that the tomahawk (and it is hoped the ſword) will be wreſted by reaſon from the hands of mortals, who are too much inclined to inflict on their ſpecies a variety of other evils.

Accompanied by her friends, as has been mentioned before, ſhe was ſurrounded by a ſavage tribe. Reſiſtance was vain; and, even if reſiſtance could have preſerved them, they would not have had recourſe to violence. Members of that ſociety which pays particular homage to the God of peace, they ſubmitted to the ruffian band. Dreadful was

the rage of ſlaughter, though inconſiderable the number of the paſſive band. The men are ſoon deſtroyed; the women, their ſuperior delicacy conſidered, expire in ſtill greater agonies. Miranda dies, the victim of barbarity; and the treſſes of beauty conſtitute a part of the triumph of a ſavage.

This inſtance of barbariſm was ſoon made known to the American army. *Cleander* fainted, when he heard the fatal tale. He requeſts from his officer a detachment. His requeſt is allowed. Inflamed by revenge, he ſwims the lake, and ruſhes through the foreſt. At length he meets the foe. His companions in war expreſs equal ardor. The battle begins. Deſperate was the onſet. But diſcipline and valor prove ſuperior to barbariſm. The warrior-citizens of the United States prove victorious; but bending over the body of a chief, whom his valour had thrown to earth, another ſavage aims the fatal blow at *Cleander's* head. Expiring, he was heard to ſay, that "The reward of virtue can be expected in heaven alone."

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

HISTORY *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 308.)

IN the mean time, the army in Boſton experienced the utmoſt diſtreſs. A tedious and cloſe blockade cut off, for a conſiderable length of time, every poſſibility of obtaining ſupplies from the adjacent country; and the activity and vigilance of the American privateers deprived them of moſt of thoſe veſſels which arrived on the coaſt, with proviſions, coal, &c. from England. The capture of theſe articles diſtreſſed them exceedingly; the loſs of the fuel was ſeverely felt by the troops, particularly by thoſe ſtationed on Bunker's-Hill, who underwent all the hardſhips of a winter-campaign, in this rigourous climate, without any other ſhelter from its inclemency, than was afforded them by their tents. To procure relief, they had recourſe to various expedients. The want of fuel was, in ſome degree, remedied by the timber of houſes, which they pulled down for that purpoſe. Veſſels were diſpatched to the Weſt-Indies, to procure a ſupply of proviſions; but the iſlands themſelves were threatened with a ſcarcity, and could afford but a very trifling aſſiſtance. An undertaking, which proved ſtill leſs ſucceſsful, was next reſolved on—a number of armed ſhips and tranſports were ſent to Georgia for rice, and ſuch other refreſhments as could be got; but they were attacked and defeated by the inhabitants, who planted a number of cannons on the beach, and ſet fire to ſeven ſhips loaded with rice, which were entirely deſtroyed. Amidſt theſe diſappointments, the ſufferings of the troops were in ſome meaſure alleviated, by the arrival of ſuch of the Britiſh tranſport-ſhips, as had weathered the tempeſts to which they were expoſed, and eſcaped the American privateers.

Widely different was the ſituation of the provincial army. Though

unuſed to a camp-life, yet they experienced no great hardſhips from it, owing to the comfortable ſupplies of proviſions, fuel &c. with which they were furniſhed, with the utmoſt aſſiduity, by their friends in the adjacent country. But diſcontents, from a different cauſe, prevailed amongſt them. Unuſed to the patient forbearance of a tedious blockade, their preſent ſtate of inactivity was extremely irkſome to them. They were impatient of delay, and even threw out inſinuations, that the commander in chief acted improperly, in not ſtorming Boſton immediately. But this great man was not one of thoſe who prefer the temporary applauſe of the multitude to the intereſts of their country. He well knew that, in caſe of an attack on Boſton, with his ſmall force, deſtitute as many of them were, of arms, and unprovided with ammunition, there was no rational proſpect of ſucceſs. Beſides, the meaſure was not neceſſary, the Britiſh loſing in ſtrength and ſpirits every day, while his troops were continually improving in both. To be ready, however, to take advantage of any favourable occurrence, it was reſolved, in the middle of January, by the advice of a council of war, to call in ſeven thouſand militia from New-Hampſhire and Connecticut, which would augment the army to about ſeventeen thouſand men. Theſe were accordingly obtained in February.

The Britiſh, notwithſtanding their various ſufferings, were not inattentive to amuſements. A theatre had been eſtabliſhed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of affording them entertainment. Here it was uſual to exhibit diſtinguiſhed American characters, in a ludicrous point of view—and to excite a laugh, when they were unable to gratify their reſentment in any other way. There is a ſtrange propenſity in the Engliſh nation, to conſider themſelves as an order of beings ſuperior to the reſt of mankind. Their dramatic writers have generally ſought for low, contemptible, or ridiculous characters, amongſt their neighbours, reſerving every noble qualification, every perſonal accompliſhment, and every exalted virtue, for the ladies and gentlemen of their own iſland. One evening a farce, entitled *The blockade of Boſton* (ſaid to have been written by general Burgoyne) was about to be performed. A figure, intended for general Waſhington, with a large wig and a long ruſty ſword, together with his orderly ſergeant, carrying on his ſhoulder a ruſty gun, ſeven feet long, had juſt appeared, when a Britiſh ſergeant came running on the ſtage, and cried out, "The Yankees are attacking Bunker's-hill." Some thought this was a part of the farce, and applauded the fellow, as an excellent actor; but when general Howe cried out. "Officers to your alarm-poſts." their mirth was ſuddenly changed to ſhrieking, fainting, &c.

This interruption was occaſioned by a ſmall party of the Americans, who had croſſed a mill-dam, between Cobble-hill and Bunker's-hill, on the ice, and ſet fire to a number of houſes in Charleſtown. They deſtroyed about ten houſes, and carried off a few muſkets, without any loſs on their part.

A few days after, general Howe meditated an attack on the American lines at Roxbury. With this view, he ſent a party over the ice to Dorcheſter-neck, in the night, who burned a few houſes, hoping thereby to induce the Americans to ſend a large reinforcement that way, which would weaken the main body, and favour his plan of attacking their lines with a ſtrong

force. But finding, at break of day, that this artifice had not succeeded, he was obliged to abandon the enterprize.

About the middle of February, general Washington, finding himself strongly reinforced, began to listen to the importunities of the people, and to think of attacking Boston. Having called a council of war, he informed the officers that he had not a sufficient stock of powder for a bombardment; and took their opinion on the propriety of making a general assault on the town. His plan was, to pass over from the Cambridge side, on the ice. The proposal however, was negatived; a majority being of opinion, that it would be better to take possession of Dorchester-heights, by which the British would be either forced to abandon the town, or to come to a general engagement; so that this measure would be productive of every advantage, that could be expected from an assault, and would be attended with less risk. It was accordingly agreed, that Dorchester-heights should be fortified, in the night of the *fourth* of March. This time was chosen, because they expected the British would attempt to dislodge them on the *fifth*, which being the anniversary of the massacre at Boston, it was presumed that the New-Englanders, when reminded of that circumstance, would acquit themselves with more than common bravery.

Colonel Knox, of the artillery, had lately brought upwards of fifty cannons, mortars, and howitzers from Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, across the lakes, on the ice; and a considerable supply of shells, &c. had been brought from New-York, and some taken out of an ordinance brig, which had been captured. These enabled the Provincials to open a severe cannonade on the garrison, on the second of March, from Cobble-hill, Roxbury, &c. This was incessantly continued, till the fortification of Dorchester-heights was effected; and had an excellent effect, in drawing the attention of the enemy from that quarter.

The plan for taking possession of Dorchester-heights, was formed with great judgment, and executed in an admirable manner. Early in the evening, a covering party of 800 men, and a working party of 1200, with upwards of 300 carts, loaded with fascines &c. went on the heights, observing a profound silence; and, notwithstanding the frost was, in some places, eighteen inches deep, the heights were fortified, before day-light, in a most astonishing manner. It is impossible to express the surprize of the enemy, on beholding those heights, which on the preceding evening exhibited not the least appearance of hostility, now covered with fortifications and armed men. The most experienced of the British officers acknowledged that they had never conceived it possible, to erect such works in so sudden a manner.

The batteries erected on these heights, rendered the situation of the British extremely critical. From these, and the adjoining hills, the Americans would have it in their power to destroy the fleet, or drive them from the harbour; to command the beach, from which an embarkation must take place, in case of a retreat; and to render the communication between the town and the works on Boston-Neck extremely difficult and dangerous. No alternative, therefore, remained, but immediately to abandon the town, or dislodge the Provincials. The latter was resolved on; and General Howe gave orders that a

body of troops, furnished with scaling-ladders, and every thing necessary for an attack on the American works, should immediately prepare to embark on board a number of transports in the harbour.

Mar. 5.

This was just what the Provincials expected and wished for. General Washington happened to be on the heights, at the very time when the enemy began to embark; and presuming that they intended to come over that day, took care to be in readiness to give them a warm reception. He reminded the New-England troops that it was the *fifth* of March, and called upon them to revenge the death of their brethren. The words of the general spread rapidly from rank to rank, increasing the martial flame in every breast. The militia now flocked in from every quarter, bringing with them provisions for three days, in which time they hoped to come to a decisive engagement with the British; an event which they had for some time expected, with eager anxiety. The surrounding hills were covered with spectators; and appearances of an approaching carnage were to be seen on every side.

But it was not general Howe's intention, to carry his expedition into effect on the *fifth*. He only meant to be prepared for executing it on the *sixth*. This design however was frustrated, by the intervention of a dreadful storm in the night, while the troops were preparing to embark. Upon a closer inspection of the American works, next morning, the undertaking was deemed too perilous; and was therefore totally abandoned. Dreadful, in the extreme, must have been the consequences, had they ventured to proceed. It is not unlikely that the whole of the British army would have been engaged, had an action taken place. And from the plan which general Washington had formed, it is highly probable, that the result would have been fatal to a greater part of them. An immense number of barrels, filled with stones, gravel, and sand, had been prepared, and placed all along the works on Dorchester-heights. These, in case of an attack, were to have been rolled down on the enemy, when ascending the heights; an effectual measure, not only to destroy numbers of their men, but also to break their ranks, and throw the whole into the utmost confusion. He had also resolved, if the British brought their principal force against Dorchester, and were defeated, to attempt to take Boston, amidst the confusion that must ensue. With this intent, a detachment of 4000 men, under the generals Sullivan and Greene, were to have crossed over in boats, from the Cambridge side, on a signal given for that purpose. This mode of communicating intelligence was rendered very speedy, by proper signals being agreed upon, which were to have been repeated from hill to hill. In this way, information could be conveyed to a great distance, almost instantaneously. The objects of this plan, however, were accomplished without bloodshed, general Howe's situation compelling him immediately to evacuate a place that was no longer tenable, and to embark for Halifax.

As on the one hand, it was in the power of the Americans to annoy the troops, during their embarkation; and as they, on the other hand, if irritated, might destroy the town, a mutual forbearance was observed, but without any agreement between the parties.

This evacuation was in itself sufficiently irksome and mortifying to

the British general; but it was rendered still more distressing by a variety of perplexing circumstances. Besides the embarkation of the troops, with their baggage and military stores, provision was also to be made for almost two thousand of the inhabitants, whose adherence to the cause of government obliged them to fly from the resentment of the Americans, and to seek protection under the shelter of the British government. The sick and wounded were numerous, as were also the helpless women and children, and the shipping was scarce. These various difficulties rendered the embarkation very tedious. It was not completed in less than two weeks.

Great discontents prevailed, at this time, in the British army.—Reinforcements had long been expected in vain; near ten months were elapsed since the arrival of the last, though the impossibility of their taking the field with the present force, was well known in England. Both officers and privates thought themselves neglected. No advice had been received of what was to be their destination. It seemed as if the ministry had brought them into their present difficulties, with an intention to leave them to extricate themselves, in the best manner they were able. Obliged to fly, as it were, before a raw and undisciplined militia, their national pride was greatly mortified. This unhappy disposition of mind was still further aggravated by the jealous dissentions which subsisted between the army and navy. In this deranged situation of affairs, a dangerous voyage was to be undertaken, on a stormy coast, and at a tempestuous season of the year. Should storms arise, and blow them out to sea, so as to oblige them to steer for the West-Indies, their provisions would be too scanty for such a voyage. But supposing them even to arrive in safety at their destined port, still they could find but little comfort and relief, in such a bleak and barren country as Nova Scotia. Besides, they were going to turn their backs on that part of the continent where their business lay.

Such was the state of mind in which the British evacuated Boston.

It was a whole week, after the embarkation had been effected, before the fleet could put to sea. Fair winds afterwards rendered their passage to Halifax remarkably favourable, contrary to their apprehensions. On their departure from Boston, several ships of force were stationed there, for the protection of such vessels as should arrive from England; but these, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, could not prevent a number of vessels from being taken by the American privateers. These prizes, being laden with arms, and other military stores, were of great importance to the Provincials. Some transports also, with troops on board, not knowing the place was evacuated, ran into the harbour, and were taken.

March 17. Scarcely had the enemy completed their embarkation, when the American army entered the town in military triumph. General Washington was received by the inhabitants with transports of joy, and hailed as their deliverer. He was honoured by Congress with a vote of thanks; and a medal was ordered to be struck, with a device suitable to the occasion. He was also complimented on the success of his arms, by the Massachusetts council and house of representatives.

Though the British had not been backward in plundering the inhabitants of Boston, yet the scarcity of shipping, and the hurry of their retreat, occasioned many valuable ar-

ticles to be left behind. Among these were a considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition, especially at Bunker's-hill and Boston-neck. Some hasty attempts had been made to spike the cannon, but such was their hurry in performing it, that most of them were soon rendered serviceable. An immense quantity of woollens, linens, and other articles of various kinds, also fell into the hands of the Americans.

Previous to their departure, the British had destroyed the fortifications on Castle-Island which were the principal defence of the town against an attack by sea. This, with some other circumstances, occasioned an apprehension, that they meant to return, as soon as they were properly reinforced. Great pains were taken therefore, to put the place in such a posture of defence, as might prevent its falling again into the hands of the enemy.

Nor was general Washington without anxiety, respecting the destination of the fleet on leaving Boston. Suspecting that it might be bound for New-York, he on the following day sent off a detachment of five regiments under general Heath, for the better defence of that city. But though this was a prudent step, there was no real cause for apprehending any danger; the royal army not being in a fit condition to undertake an expedition of so much importance.

March 18.

We must not, in this place, omit certain transactions, which had taken place in the colony of New-York, previous to this period. The number of persons disaffected to the American cause was so great, in Tryon county, that Congress found it necessary to commission general Schuyler, to procure a sufficient force, and march to that part of the province, for the purpose of disarming them. He accordingly marched a large body of men to Johnstown, and obliged Sir John Johnson, with a number of Scotch highlanders, and other inhabitants, his adherents, to surrender their arms and ammunition, and to give hostages for their observing a strict neutrality.

Jan. 20.

A body of Connecticut troops, consisting of 1200 men, under the command of general Lee were also marched into the city of New-York, with a view of keeping the disaffected inhabitants in awe. About this time a body of 1000 Jersey regulars and militia went over to Long-Island, where they disarmed a number of tories, and secured their leaders. General Lee was at this time a most violent enthusiast in the cause of American liberty. He assumed to himself, however, unwarrantable powers. He drew up, and from time to time prescribed to the inhabitants, several most tremendous oaths. With one of these he sent captain Sears over to Long-Island, to administer it to the tories there. This led Congress to resolve, "That no oath, by way of test, be imposed upon, exacted or required of, any of the inhabitants of these colonies, by any military officer."

Feb. 4.

An expedition to New-Providence was undertaken, about this time, by Commodore Hopkins, with five armed vessels. On the third of March, he landed his men on the island, and after a slight opposition became master of the principal fort. Here they found 40 cannon, and 15 mortars, with a considerable quantity of shot and shells, which they brought off. They brought also away with them the governor and lieutenant governor; and arrived at New-London, on the seventh of April.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

A MOTHER'S *address to her* CHILDREN, *on the importance of order and regularity; delivered in her last illness.*

(Translated from the French.)

My dear children,

I HAVE chosen for the subject of this evening's conference, the importance of order in all your actions. By this it is that peace is preserved in kingdoms, and union in families: it is this which regulates the conduct of the servant towards his master, and of the subject towards his prince: it is this which engages my love towards you, and your respect towards me: it is this which makes *you* studious to mitigate my sorrows, and *me* incessantly solicitous to advance your happiness.

It is this regularity of conduct, which makes us good parents, good friends, and good citizens; which gives us a right judgment of things, and assists us, both in the choice of the fittest time and the propereſt method of doing whatever is to be done. It is one of the greatest misfortunes in the world, to live without any stated rule of conduct, in perpetual disorder and confusion. Our life should be a transcript of the harmony of the universe; which could not subsist, much less attract our admiration, were it not for that just proportion, which is discoverable in all its parts. Take away order from the world, and you reduce it to a frightful chaos; leave man without any other guide than his own passions and caprice, and there will be nothing but perpetual discord betwixt his judgment and his will.

Ruin ensues, when a man exhibits in his own ill governed mind the miseries of anarchy: his ideas are confused; his imagination is bewildered; his conscience is misled; his reason is obscured; and his soul becomes the seat of confusion and irregularity.

If you do not accustom yourselves, at your first setting out in life, to lay down some regular plan of conduct, you will never attain to that rectitude of judgment, which estimates things according to their worth; and which, in the midst of errors and prejudices, will enable you to give the preference to truth.

The man who lives at random, is a slave to his own whims and caprice. The world reprobates such an one, as a monster who disturbs its harmony; and society rejects him, as a being incapable of friendship. We see, in short, that whoever is thus irregular in his own mind, is destitute of every quality, which can contribute to the ornament or benefit of human life: his manners are disgusting, his expences are excessive, and his whole conduct unaccountable.

Do not think that I am carried away by my imagination beyond the truth, which I shall always strictly observe in conversing with you. The too sad experience of many confirms what I say; and it may serve to teach you, that it is impossible rightly to manage your affairs, or discharge your duty, without a proper command of your mind and passions; every movement of which should be as nicely regulated, as those of a well finished clock.

The exact proportion obſervable in every work of God is intended to teach us, that order is the greateſt beauty in nature; and that to deſpiſe this, is to counteract one of the great laws of the Creator of the univerſe. Endeavour then, I beſeech you, to imitate in your behaviour that general harmony in the creation, which, in the courſe of every year, ſupplies us with whatever is either agreeable or uſeful: let your ſtudies be methodical, all conducted rather with a view to inſtruction, than mere amuſement. If you read without a plan, you will overload your memory without improving it: and your knowledge will be little better than an undigeſted chaos.

The mind in which diſorder prevails, is, in the eye of reaſon, like a city without a government, or a houſe without unanimity. But a perſon of this diſpoſition deceives himſelf; and fancies, that if he keeps clear of thoſe irregularities which are offenſive to ſociety, he may make himſelf eaſy, though he has all the reaſon in the world to be diſſatisfied with his way of life.

You will find many who ſeem to delight in nothing but irregularity; who go to reſt when others riſe; who eat when others faſt; who ſtay at home when others go to church; in ſhort, whoſe chief employment ſeems to be, to break through every rule, without the leaſt regard to method in any part of their conduct.

The world is full of perſons always engaged in new projects, and diſtracted with new deſires; who die without reflection, becauſe they have lived without any knowledge of themſelves. When the mind is thus diſordered, it is afraid to look into itſelf; or if it ventures to examine things at all, it only does it ſuperficially. The ſenſes are ſo many tyrants, from whoſe power we are unable to deliver ourſelves: and nothing appears really valuable, which does not adminiſter to their gratification.

Maintain then the dominion over your own minds, that you be not overcome by thoſe paſſions, which will lay ſiege to your virtue; your thoughts will then be regulated by wiſdom, and you will be raiſed above thoſe clouds, which obſcure the light of the underſtanding. Each of us may be conſidered as an epitome of the world which is ſubject to eclipſes, to changes of weather, to ſtorms and tempeſts. We all obſerve the ſtrange revolutions which happen in the univerſe; but as Providence, in the midſt of ſuch a multitude of created beings, preſerves the utmoſt harmony, both in heaven and earth, ſo ought reaſon to preſerve in the human mind the ſtricteſt attention to order and peace. Without this we degrade ourſelves below the meaneſt inſect, or even the inanimate parts of the creation, which only ſubſiſt to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were made. Behold the bee, or the ant; a thouſand times wiſer, each of them, than man who deſpiſes them. Theſe never deviate from the laws of their nature, nor from the courſe which providence has aſſigned them: it is only by an imitation of their conduct and foreſight, that families are maintained, and kingdoms preſerve their power and ſplendor.

This may ſerve to convince you, that whatever ſtate of life you are placed in, it will always be full of diſquiet, if your judgment and your paſſions are at variance with one another: you muſt therefore, frequently examine into the ſprings and motives of your conduct, in order to regulate your affections. You will then ſee, as in a picture,

the tendency of your actions; and will ſoon be enabled to rectify whatever is amiſs.

When a houſe is on fire, with what eagerneſs do we haſten to put it out? And ſhall we ſuffer our paſſions to burn with fury, in the midſt of us, without giving ourſelves the leaſt trouble to extinguiſh the flame?

We ſeldom reflect that the mind is a kingdom, which cannot be well governed, without a conſtant care, as well to defend it from its enemies, as to promote whatever may tend to the eſtabliſhment of peace and tranquillity. Conſider the ſtars, which ſhine in their courſes over our heads; conſider the elements, which are the ſources of life and reſpiration: alas! what monitors are theſe to man, to be always ready like them to execute the commands of *God!* This view of the creation perpetually reminds us, that every rational creature alſo ought to move in his ſphere, and diſcharge his appointed duty. When we only act as we are influenced by a capricious humour; we inſult the wiſdom of a *God* of order, and raiſe a perpetual tumult in our own breaſts.

I have always obſerved, that perſons of a diſſipated turn are as much diſordered with reſpect to their affairs, as they are unſettled in their own minds, and leave no inheritance to their children, but debts and law-ſuits. There is an eaſy kind of arithmetic, which every lover of method is acquainted with; and which conſiſts in computing our obligations and our neceſſities, and our ability to anſwer both, in order to keep ourſelves in due bounds, and to pay a proper regard to that which may be reaſonably expected from us. If you have not this love of method, which I wiſh to recommend; you will never be able to regulate your actions, or your families, or your minds. You will either behave with too great haughtineſs, or with too great familiarity, towards your domeſtics; you will not diſtinguiſh what is ſuperfluous from what is neceſſary; and for want of calculation you will have nothing but creditors, or debtors who have nothing to pay.

You are born, my children, to a conſiderable fortune: but what will become of it, if its uſe is not regulated by economy? Riches are abſolute ruin to a diſſipated owner: the ſame confuſion which diſtracts his mind, produces an inconſiſtency in all his actions; one while you ſee an aſtoniſhing prodigality, at another time you are ſhocked with as unreaſonable avarice. He can throw away money, but he cannot give it: he ſacrifices every thing to pleaſure or to pride, but nothing to juſtice.

When you are confirmed in this wiſe habit of acting methodically, every part of your conduct will be happily adjuſted; you will ſet apart proper ſeaſons for ſtudy and recreation; you will manage your time and your income with prudence; you will diſtribute exact juſtice to your neighbours, and you will never engage in an important enterprize, without *conſidering the end.* Nothing will ever make you forget the duties which you owe to your character and ſtation; no day will paſs, in which you will not remember your duty to God. We never loſe ſight of theſe duties, but when we give the preference to a life of irregularity; when we go on without a ſingle thought of what we are, and what will become of us: hence it is, that the affections of diſorderly perſons differ very little from the propenſities of the brute creation.

DESCRIPTION *of the* ABYSSINIAN FEAST; *or* BLOODY BANQUET.

(From Bruce's Travels.)

A LONG table is set in the middle of a large room, and benches beside it, for a number of guests who are invited. Tables and benches the Portuguese introduced among them; bulls' hides, spread upon the ground, served them before, as they do in the camp and country now. A cow or a bull, one or more, as the company is numerous, is brought close to the door, and his feet strongly tied; the skin that hangs down under his chin and throat, which I think we call the dew-lap in England, is cut only so deep as to arrive at the fat, of which it totally consists, and, by the separation of a few small blood-vessels, six or seven drops of blood only fall upon the ground: they have no stone, bench, nor altar upon which these cruel assassins lay the animal's head in this operation; I should beg his pardon, indeed, for calling him an assassin, as he is not so merciful as to aim at the life, but, on the contrary, to keep the beast alive till he be totally eat up. Having satisfied the Mosaical law, according to his conception, by pouring these six or seven drops upon the ground, two or more of them fall to work on the back of the beast, and on each side of the spine they cut skin-deep; then putting their fingers between the flesh and the skin, they begin to strip the hide off the animal half way down his ribs, and so on to the buttock, cutting the skin wherever it hinders them commodiously to strip the poor animal bare. All the flesh on the buttock is cut off then, and in solid, square pieces, without bones, or much effusion of blood; and the prodigious noise the animal makes, is a signal for the company to sit down to table.

There are then laid before every guest, instead of plates, round cakes, if I may so call them, about twice as big as a pan-cake, and something thicker and tougher. It is unleavened bread, of a sourish taste, far from being disagreeable, and very easily digested, made of a grain called *teff*. It is of different colours, from black to the colour of the whitest wheat-bread. Three or four of these cakes are generally put uppermost, for the food of the person opposite to whose seat they are placed; beneath these are four or five of ordinary bread, and of a blackish kind: these serve the master to wipe his fingers upon, and afterwards the servant for bread to his dinner.

Two or three servants then come, each with a square piece of beef in their bare hands, laying it upon the cakes of teff, placed like dishes down the table, without cloth, or any thing else, beneath them; by this time, all the guests have knives in their hands, and their men the large crooked ones, which they put to all sorts of uses during the time of war; the women have small clasped knives, such as the worst of the kind made at Birmingham, sold for a penny each.

The company are so arranged, that one man sits between two women: the man with his long knife cuts a thin piece, which would be thought a good beef-steak in England, while you see the motion of the fibres yet perfectly distinct and alive in the flesh. No man in Abyssinia, of any fashion whatever, feeds

himſelf, or touches his own meat. The women take the ſteak, and cut it length-ways like ſtrings, about the thickneſs of your little finger, then croſs-ways into ſquare pieces ſomething ſmaller than dice; this they lay upon a piece of the teff-bread, ſtrongly powdered with black pepper, or Cayenne pepper, and foſſile ſalt; they then wrap it up in the teff-bread like a cartridge.

In the mean time, the man having put up his knife, with each hand reſting upon his neighbour's knee, his body ſtooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open very like an idiot, turns to the one who has a cartridge, who puffs the whole of it into his mouth, which is ſo full, that he is in conſtant danger of being choked. This is a mark of grandeur. The greater the man would ſeem to be, the larger piece he takes in his mouth; and the more noiſe he makes in chewing it, the more polite he is thought to be. They have, indeed, a proverb that ſays, *Beggars and thieves only eat ſmall pieces, or without making noiſe.* Having diſpatched this morſel, which he does very expeditiouſly, his next female neighbour holds forth another cartridge, which goes the ſame way, and ſo on till he is ſatisfied. He never drinks till he hath finiſhed eating; and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones that fed him, he makes up two ſmall rolls of the ſame kind and form; each of his neighbours open their mouths at the ſame time, while with each hand he puts their portion into their mouths: he then falls to drinking out of a large handſome horn; the ladies eat till they are ſatisfied, and then all drink together, *Vive la joye et la jeuneſſe!* A great deal of mirth and joke go round, very ſeldom with any mixture of acrimony or ill-humour.

All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding indeed, but bleeding little. As long as they can cut off the fleſh from his bones, they do not meddle with the thighs, or the parts where the great arteries are. At laſt, they fall upon the thighs likewiſe; and ſoon after, the animal bleeding to death, becomes ſo tough, that the cannibals, who have the reſt of it to eat, find very hard work to ſeparate the fleſh from the bones with their teeth, like dogs.

DIRECTIONS *for Preventing the* SMUT *in* WHEAT.

(In a letter to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at Halifax.)

THE author of this letter, having premiſed, that a very few grains of ſmutty wheat will caſt a deep ſhade on a conſiderable quantity of good flour, and render it diſagreeable in ſmell and taſte, ſays, "The only way to prevent their bad effect, is to waſh the wheat in clean water, ſkim off all the ſmut and other foulneſs, and then dry it in the ſun, or on a kiln; after which it will make as good flour as any other clean wheat. I cannot pretend to inveſtigate the cauſe of the ſmut, but believe it proceeds from a defect of ſome of the light underlaid ſeed corn, and not from miſts, or the various intemperatures of the air, or kinds of land it is ſown on, or contagion from the dirt of ſmut adhering to the ſeed or manures. I have conſtantly followed the buſineſs of farming in Nova-Scotia twenty-eight years, and ge-

nerally ſowed from 20 to 30 buſhels of wheat annually, and have experienced on all ſorts of land in the part of the province where I reſide, and never obſerved one ſmutty grain of wheat in my fields; but my neighbours were ſeldom free from it, more or leſs: I have endeavoured to inculcate the means to prevent the ſmut amongſt them: ſome few have adopted the means with good effect; others, the greater number, partially or not at all; ſo that very little wheat is to be had, but what is more or leſs ſmutty. The farmer ought to be very careful to procure good ſeed: a bright, heavy, full grain, free from all ſorts of mixture, and to change his ſeed often, (it would be beſt to do it every year); this change of ſeed ſhould be procured from a conſiderable diſtance, and from a different ſoil. I have often had peaſe, barley, oats, and other ſpring grain from England, and always found a rapid growth, and great increaſe, the firſt year eſpecially. I have been obliged to ſow wheat that was ſmutty, (not of my own raiſing) when no other could be had, and the ſeed I had reſerved would not hold out for the land I had prepared, and have had good crops without ſmut. I have often ſupplied my neighbours with ſeed wheat from the ſame heap I took my own from—theirs have been ſmutty, and mine not. One inſtance in particular I will mention. Some years paſt, a tenant of mine came in the ſpring, and deſired me to let him have ſome ſeed wheat, the wheat he had being foul and ſmutty. I let him have what he wanted, and adviſed him in what manner to prepare it, before he ſowed it: he was an elderly man, and anſwered, he knew very well how to raiſe wheat before he came to this province. I told him, notwithſtanding all his knowledge, if he did not prepare his ſeed as I adviſed him, his wheat would moſt probably be ſmutty. He took his wheat from the ſame heap that I ſowed mine from; and in the fall, as he did not return the ſeed, I called on him for it; when he ſaid, he was aſhamed to bring it, for his wheat was nearly one half ſmut, and that he was convinced ſome preparation was neceſſary to prevent it; and he was the more convinced of this when he ſaw my wheat entirely free from ſmut. Theſe inſtances prove to me that the cauſe of the ſmut in the ſeed may be deſtroyed.

The following is the method I practiſe for preparing ſeed wheat, to prevent the crop from being ſmutty:—Take a tub that will hold as much as you intend to ſteep at once, put in a tap wiſp of ſtraw in the ſame manner you do a leech-tub; ſet it up where you can conveniently draw off the liquor you intend to put into it; fill the leech-tub about half full, with a good pickle: I generally uſe the pickle my beef, pork, or fiſh has been cured in: If it is foul, or not ſtrong enough, boil it, and ſkim it clean, and add more ſalt to it; there is no danger of making it too ſtrong. When the pickle is prepared, put in the wheat very ſlowly out of a half buſhel or pail, in the ſame manner as when it is winnowed, to prevent any quantity of the heavy grain falling in together, that might carry down oats, or any light ſtuff, with it, all which I ſkim off: when the tub is ſo full that the pickle ſtands about two inches above the wheat, ſtir it well about with a ſtick, and ſkim off every thing that ſwims; let it ſtand twenty four hours at leaſt; but as the weather is generally cold at ſeed-time; thirty ſix or forty eight hours is better, then draw off the pickle and reſerve it for another

keeping, let it drain a little, then throw out the wheat on a floor, a ſmooth earth floor is to be preferred; but as you throw it out a little and little, ſift ſlacked lime on it; about half a buſhel will ſerve for four buſhels of wheat; after the wheat is all out and limed, turn it, and mix it well, ſo that ſome lime may adhere to every grain, if poſſible. If the ground is ready you may ſow it the ſame day; or, if the weather, or other accident prevents, it will take no damage, if it lies on the floor a fortnight or more, only it muſt be turned, and not lie too thick, to prevent its heating, which, however, it is not ſo apt to do on an earth floor;—this is the whole proceſs—and whoever will faithfully put it in practice, will find the good effects of it. It ſometimes happens the farmer cannot procure lime, which has occaſionally been my own caſe, though ſeldom; in ſuch caſes, good wood-aſhes will ſerve as a ſubſtitute, but I think not ſo efficacious. I am as careful to procure lime for my wheat, as ſalt for my proviſions. The farmer ſays, this proceſs is troubleſome, beſides the expence of time; ſuch language as this I have often heard: But there are many neceſſary things to be done in farming, as well as other employments, that are unavoidably troubleſome and expenſive, which, nevertheleſs, muſt be done; beſides, in this caſe, the trouble and expence will be amply repaid in the crop.—I am fully perſuaded this preparation not only cures or prevents the ſmut, but gives a ſtrong vegetation to the firſt ſprout of the grain, which ſerves as a manure and betters the crop. The lime made uſe of ſhould be ſlacked by the wind, by long ſtanding in an open caſk, in an airy place; but if ſtone-lime is uſed, it ſhould be ſlacked leiſurely by ſprinkling hot water on it, a little at a time, ſo that it may be a dry powder before it is ſifted on the wheat. Many farmers in England diſſolve a pound of green copperas in the pickle before they put in the wheat, and others diſſolve ſtone-lime in it, to make it more powerful; but this I never experienced. The ſmut in wheat uſed formerly to be as prevalent in England, as elſewhere, if uſed without preparation, though very few omit it now.

If the ſociety for promoting agriculture, think theſe remarks worth notice, they will make the proper uſe of them.

I am, Sir, your Humble Servant,
A FARMER.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,
JAMES CLARKE, Sec'ry.

INSTANCE *of* INGRATITUDE.

DURING Monmouth's rebellion, in the reign of James the ſecond, a certain perſon knowing the humane diſpoſition of one Mrs. Gaunt, whoſe life was one continued exerciſe of beneficence, fled to her houſe, where he was concealed and maintained for ſome time: hearing, however, of the proclamation, which promiſed an indemnity and reward to thoſe who diſcovered ſuch as harboured the rebels, he betrayed his benefactreſs; and ſuch was the ſpirit of juſtice and equity which prevailed among the miniſters, that *he* was pardoned and recompenſed for his *Treachery*, and *ſhe* was *burnt alive* for her *Charity!*

Account of a new Extract of BARK, *prepared in* South America. *Communicated in a letter, to* DR. SIMMONS, *by* WILLIAM SAUNDERS, *M. D.* Phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital, (London.)

DEAR SIR,

AGREEABLY to your requeſt, I now ſend you the following particulars relative to the new extract of Peruvian Bark prepared in South America, and lately imported into this country from Spain, as an article of commerce.

It is of a conſiſtence between the ſoft and hard extracts of the ſhops; of a dark colour, and beautifully tranſparent. It is extremely ſoluble in the mouth, and has none of that empyreumatic or burnt taſte, ſo common to all extracts, and which obſcures their original powers ſo much, as to have brought them into general diſcredit. It has the taſte and flavour of the beſt Peruvion bark in a very concentrated form. It is very ſoluble in boiling water, and when gently agitated with it, in the proportion of two drachms to a pint of water, it gives an impregnation more powerful than that of a decoction of bark in the proportion of an ounce of bark to a pint of water, prepared agreeably to the uſual formula for that purpoſe.

It is more difficultly ſoluble in cold water.

One ounce of it ſoftened with two ounces of boiling water, and digeſted with one quart of proof ſpirit, in a gentle heat, gives a more powerful tincture than that of the Diſpenſatory; the reſiduum left on the filter weighs two ſcruples, and is perfectly inſipid.

It differs very materially from all other extracts of bark with which it has been compared; and even from ſome which were carefully prepared from the beſt bark, and ſlowly evaporated in a water bath. In its union with boiling water it reſembles ſo much the decoction of the pale bark, both in colour and ſenſible qualities, that the difference is not perceptible; and by this ſynthetic teſt it may be diſtinguiſhed from all other extracts of bark.

In collecting, from various druggiſts, extracts, with a view to a compariſon, many of them evidently appeared to be ſophiſticated by being chiefly compoſed of the extract of gentian, an article of the materia medica better formed for that proceſs than almoſt any other.

No information has been received relative to the method of preparing this extract in South America; we are, therefore, left to conjecture that it may have the advantage of an aqueous ſolution from recent vegetable matter, and that the inſpiſſation or evaporation is conducted by an expoſure to the air and the heat of the ſun.

All who have ſeen it admit its ſuperior elegance, and that it poſſeſſes the ſenſible qualities of the beſt bark, in the moſt ſoluble and concentrated form. I have made frequent trials of it, both in the hoſpital and in private practice, and have uniformly found that it has done every thing which could be expected from the beſt Peruvian bark in any form. I have had the ſame favourable report of its operation from other practitioners.

It ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and in caſes of great emergence, as in

gangrene and malignant fevers, or the putrid diſeaſes of warm climates, where the life of a patient may depend on the quantity of efficacious bark taken in a few hours, it muſt have a decided advantage. A patient may take four ounces of this extract in a day, a quantity equal in power and effect to a pound and a half of the beſt bark.

It is found efficacious in the cure of fevers, in the form of a clyſter; for which purpoſe I have diſſolved a drachm of it in four ounces of water. This method of preſcribing it is well adapted to children, and to ſuch patients as cannot retain bark in any form on the ſtomach.

The quantity at preſent in this country, I am informed, is all that has been introduced into Europe, and unleſs frauds are committed, and it becomes the ſubject of adulteration, it promiſes to become a very important acquiſition to the liſt of our uſeful and active remedies.

The ſolution of it in boiling water will be found a ready and eaſy ſubſtitute for the decoction of bark, and at an expence not exceeding the decoction of ſuch bark as ought generally to be employed.

I am, dear ſir, your's ſincerely,
WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
Feb. 11, 1790.

Of the ART *of laying out* GARDENS *among the* CHINESE.

NATURE is their pattern, and their aim is to imitate her, in all her beautiful irregularities.

The perfection of their gardens conſiſts in the number, beauty, and diverſity of the ſcenes. The *Chineſe* gardeners, like ſkilful painters, collect from nature the moſt pleaſing objects, which they endeavour to combine in ſuch a manner, as not only to appear to the beſt advantage ſeparately, but likewiſe to unite in forming an elegant and ſtriking whole.

Their artiſts diſtinguiſh three different ſpecies of ſcenes, to which they give the apellations of pleaſing, horrid, and enchanted. The enchanted ſcenes anſwer, in a great meaſure, to what we call romantic, and in theſe they make uſe of ſeveral artifices to excite ſurprize. Sometimes they make a rapid ſtream, or torrent, paſs under ground, the turbulent noiſe of which ſtrikes the ear of the new-comer, who is at a loſs to know from whence it proceeds. At other times they diſpoſe the rocks, buildings, and other objects that form the compoſition, in ſuch a manner as that the wind paſſing through the different interſtices and cavities, made in them for that purpoſe, cauſes ſtrange and uncommon ſounds. They introduce into theſe ſcenes all kinds of extraordinary trees, plants, and flowers, form artificial and complicated echoes, and let looſe different ſorts of monſtrous birds and animals.

In their ſcenes of horror they introduce impending rocks, dark caverns, and impetuous cataracts ruſhing down the mountains from all ſides; the trees are ill-formed, and ſeemingly torn to pieces by the violence of tempeſts; ſome are thrown down, and intercept the courſe of the torrents, appearing as if they had been brought down by the fury of the waters; others look

as if ſhattered and blaſted by the force of lightning; the buildings are ſome in ruins, others half-conſumed by fire, and ſome miſerable huts diſperſed in the mountains ſerve, at once, to indicate the exiſtence and wretchedneſs of the inhabitants. Theſe ſcenes are generally ſucceeded by pleaſing ones. The *Chineſe* artiſts, knowing how powerfully contraſt operates on the mind, conſtantly practiſe ſudden tranſitions, and a ſtriking oppoſition of forms, colours, and ſhades. Thus they conduct you from limited proſpects to extenſive views: from objects of horror to ſcenes of delight; from lakes and rivers to plains, hills, and woods; to dark and gloomy colours they oppoſe ſuch as are brilliant, and to complicated forms ſimple ones; diſtributing by a judicious arrangement, the different maſſes of light and ſhade, in ſuch a manner as to render the compoſition at once diſtinct in its parts, and ſtriking in the whole.

Where the ground is extenſive, and a multiplicity of ſcenes are to be introduced, they generally adapt each to one ſingle point of view: But where it is limited, and affords no room for variety, they endeavour to remedy this defect, by diſpoſing the objects ſo, that being viewed from different points, they produce different repreſentations; and ſometimes, by an artful diſpoſition, ſuch as have no reſemblance to each other.

Their rivers are ſeldom ſtraight, but ſerpentine, and brought into many irregular points; ſometimes they are narrow, noiſy, and rapid; at other times, deep, broad, and ſlow. Both in their rivers and lakes are ſeen reeds, with other aquatic plants and flowers. They frequently erect mills, and other hydraulic machines, the motions of which enliven the ſcene. They have alſo a great number of veſſels of different forms and ſizes. In their lakes they interſperſe iſlands; ſome of them barren, and ſurrounded with rocks and ſhoals; others enriched with every thing that art and nature can furniſh moſt perfect. They likewiſe form artificial rocks; and in compoſitions of this kind the *Chineſe* ſurpaſs all other nations.

When there is a ſufficient ſupply of water, and proper ground, the *Chineſe* never fail to form caſcades in their gardens. They avoid all regularity in theſe works, obſerving nature according to her operations, in that mountainous country. The waters burſt out from among the caverns and windings of the rocks. In ſome places a large and impetuous cataract appears; in others are ſeen many leſſer falls. Sometimes the view of the caſcade is intercepted by trees, whoſe leaves and branches only leave room to diſcover the waters, in ſome places, as they fall down the ſides of the mountain. They frequently throw rough wooden bridges from one rock to another, over the ſteepeſt part of the cataract; and often intercept its paſſage by trees and heaps of ſtones, that ſeem to have been brought down by the violence of the torrent.

In their plantations they vary the forms and colours of the trees; mixing ſuch as have large and ſpreading branches with thoſe of pyramidical figures, and dark greens with brighter, interſperſing among them ſuch as produce flowers, of which they have ſome that flouriſh a great part of the year. The weeping-willow is one of their favourite trees, and always among thoſe that border their lakes and rivers, being ſo planted as to have its branches hanging over the water. They likewiſe introduce

trunks of decayed trees, ſometimes erect, and at other times lying on the ground, being very nice about their forms, and the colour of the bark and moſs on them.

Various are the artifices they employ to ſurprize. Sometimes they lead you through dark caverns and gloomy paſſages, at the iſſue of which you are, on a ſudden, ſtruck with the view of a delicious landſcape, enriched with every thing that luxuriant nature affords moſt beautiful. At other times you are conducted through avenues and walks, that gradually diminiſh and grow rugged, till the paſſage is at length entirely intercepted, and rendered impracticable, by buſhes, bryars, and ſtones; when unexpectedly a rich and extenſive proſpect opens to view, ſo much the more pleaſing, as it was leſs looked for.

Another of their artifices is to hide ſome part of a compoſition by trees, or other intermediate objects. This naturally excites the curioſity of the ſpectator to take a nearer view; when he is ſurprized by ſome unexpected ſcene, or ſome repreſentation totally oppoſite to the thing he looked for. The termination of their lakes they always hide, leaving room for the imagination to work; and the ſame rule they obſerve in other compoſitions, wherever it can be put in practice.

Though the *Chineſe* are not well verſed in optics, yet experience has taught them, that objects appear leſs in ſize, and grow dim in colour, in proportion as they are more removed from the eye of the ſpectator. Theſe diſcoveries have given riſe to an artifice, which they ſometimes put in practice. It is the forming of proſpects in perſpective, by introducing buildings, veſſels, and other objects, leſſened according as they are more diſtant from the point of view; and that the deception may be ſtill more ſtriking, they give a greyiſh tinge to the diſtant parts of the compoſition, and plant in the remoter parts of theſe ſcenes, trees of a fainter colour, and ſmaller growth, than thoſe that appear in the front, or fore-ground; by theſe means rendering what in reality is trifling and limited, great and conſiderable in appearance.

The *Chineſe* generally avoid ſtraight lines; yet they do not abſolutely reject them. They ſometimes make avenues, when they have any intereſting object to expoſe to view. Roads they always make ſtraight, unleſs the unevenneſs of the ground, or other impediments, afford at leaſt a pretext for doing otherwiſe. Where the ground is entirely level, they look upon it as an abſurdity to make a ſerpentine road; for they ſay, that it muſt either be made by art, or worn by the conſtant paſſage of travellers: in either of which caſes it is not natural to ſuppoſe men would chuſe a crooked line, when they might go by a ſtraight one.

What we call clumps, the *Chineſe* gardeners are not unacquainted with; but they uſe them ſomewhat more ſparingly than we do. They never fill a whole piece of ground with clumps: They conſider a plantation as painters do a picture, and groupe their trees in the ſame manner as theſe do their figures, having their principal and ſubſervient maſſes.

From what has been ſaid it may be inferred, that the art of laying out grounds after the *Chineſe* manner, is exceedingly difficult, and not to be attained by perſons of narrow intellects: For though the precepts are ſimple and obvious, yet the putting them in execution requires genius, judgment, and experience, a

ſtrong imagination, and a thorough knowledge of the human mind; this method being fixed to no certain rule, but liable to as many variations as there are different arrangements in the works of the creation.

THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT,

Applicable to the Preſent State of the American Colonies. *Written in the Year,* 1776, *by the* Vice-Preſident *of the United States, then a member of Congreſs; In a Letter to the Hon.* GEORGE WYTHE, *of* Virginia.

MY DEAR SIR,

IF I was equal to the taſk of forming a plan for the government of a colony, I ſhould be flattered with your requeſt, and very happy to comply with it; becauſe, as the divine ſcience of politics is the ſcience of ſocial happineſs, and the bleſſings of ſociety depend entirely on the conſtitutions of government, which are generally inſtitutions that laſt for many generations, there can be no employment more agreeable to a benevolent mind, than a reſearch after the beſt.

POPE flattered tyrants too much when he ſaid,

"For forms of government let fools conteſt.
"That which is beſt adminiſtered is beſt."

Nothing can be more fallacious than this: But poets read hiſtory to collect flowers not fruits—they attend to fanciful images, not the effects of ſocial inſtitutions. Nothing is more certain from the hiſtory of nations, and the nature of man, than that ſome forms of government are better fitted for being well adminiſtered than others.

We ought to conſider what is the end of government, before we determine which is the beſt form.—Upon this point all ſpeculative politicians will agree, that the happineſs of ſociety is the end of government, as all divines and moral philoſophers will agree, that the happineſs of the individual is the end of man. From this principle it will follow, that the form of government, which communicates eaſe, comfort, ſecurity, or, in one word, happineſs to the greateſt number of perſons, and in the greateſt degree, is the beſt.

All ſober enquirers after truth, ancient and modern, Pagan and Chriſtian, have declared that the happineſs of man, as well as his dignity, conſiſts in virtue. Confucius, Zoroaſter, Socrates, Mahomet, not to mention authorities really ſacred, have agreed in this.

If there is a form of government then, whoſe principle and foundation is virtue, will not every ſober man acknowledge it better calculated to promote the general happineſs than any other form?

Fear is the foundation of moſt governments, but is ſo ſordid and brutal a paſſion, and renders men, in whoſe breaſts it predominates, ſo ſtupid and miſerable, that Americans will not be likely to approve of any political inſtitution which is founded on it.

Honour is truly ſacred, but holds a lower rank in the ſcale of moral excellence than virtue. Indeed the former is but a part of the latter,

and consequently has not equal pretensions to, support a frame of government productive of human happiness.

The foundation of every government is some principle or passion in the minds of the people. The noblest principles and most generous affections in our nature then, have the fairest chance to support the noblest and most generous models of government.

A man must be indifferent to the sneers of modern Englishmen, to mention in their company, the names of Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Milton, Nedham, Neville, Burnet, and Hoadley. No small fortitude is necessary to confess that one had read them. The wretched condition of this country, however, for ten or fifteen years past, has frequently reminded me of their principles and reasonings. They will convince any candid mind, that there is no good government but what is Republican. That the only valuable part of the British Constitution is so: because the very definition of a Republic, is "an Empire of Laws, and not of Men." That, as a Republic is the best of governments, so that particular arrangement of the powers of society, or in other words that form of government, which is best contrived to secure an impartial and exact execution of the laws, is the best of Republics.

Of Republics there is an inexhaustible variety, because the possible combinations of the powers of society, are capable of innumerable variations.

As good government is an empire of laws, how shall your laws be made? In a large society, inhabiting an extensive country, it is impossible that the whole should assemble, to make laws: The first necessary step then, is, to depute power from the many, to a few of the most wise and good.—But by what rules shall you choose your Representatives? Agree upon the number and qualifications of persons, who shall have the benefit of choosing, or annex this privilege to the inhabitants of a certain extent of ground.

The principal difficulty lies, and the greatest care should be employed, in constituting this Representative Assembly. It should be, in miniature, an exact portrait of the people at large. It should think, feel, reason, and act like them. That it may be the interest of this assembly to do strict justice at all times, it should be an equal representation, or in other words, equal interest among the people should have equal interest in it. Great care should be taken to effect this, and to prevent unfair, partial, and corrupt elections. Such regulations, however, may be better made in times of greater tranquility than the present, and they will spring up of themselves naturally, when all the powers of government come to be in the hands of the people's friends. At present, it will be safest to proceed in all established modes, to which the people have been familiarised by habit.

A representation of the people in one Assembly being obtained, a question arises whether all the powers of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, shall be left in this body? I think a people cannot be long free, nor ever happy, whose government is in one Assembly. My reasons for this opinion are as follow.

1. A single Assembly is liable to all the vices, follies, and frailties of an individual. Subject to fits of humour, starts of passion, flights of enthusiasm, partialities, of prejudice, and consequently productive of hasty results and absurd judgments:

And all these errors ought to be corrected and defects supplied by some controling power.

2. A single Assembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not scruple to exempt itself from burthens which it will lay, without compunction, on its constituents.

3. A single Assembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not hesitate to vote itself perpetual. This was one fault of the long Parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whose Assembly first voted themselves from annual to septennial, then for life, and after a course of years, that all vacancies, happening by death, or otherwise, should be filled by themselves, without any application to constituents at all.

4. A Representative Assembly, although extremely well qualified, and absolutely necessary, as a branch of the legislature, is unfit to exercise the executive power, for want of two essential properties, secrecy and dispatch.

5. A Representative Assembly is still less qualified for the judicial power; because it is too numerous, too slow, and too little skilled in the laws.

6. Because a single Assembly, possessed of all the powers of government, would make arbitrary laws for their own interest, execute all laws arbitrarily for their own interest, and adjudge all controversies in their own favour.

But shall the whole power of legislation rest in one Assembly? Most of the foregoing reasons apply equally, to prove that the legislative power ought to be more complex—to which we may add, that if the legislative power is wholly in one Assembly, and the executive in another, or in a single person, these two powers will oppose and encroach upon each other, until the contest shall end in war, and the whole power, legislative and executive, be usurped by the strongest.

The judicial power, in such case, could not mediate, or hold the balance between the two contending powers, because the legislative would undermine it. And this shews the necessity too, of giving the executive power a negative upon the legislative, otherwise this will be continually encroaching upon that.

To avoid these dangers, let a distinct Assembly be constituted, as a mediator between the two extreme branches of the legislature, that which represents the people, and that which is vested with the executive power.

Let the Representative Assembly then elect by ballot, from among themselves or their constituents, or both, a distinct Assembly, which for the sake of perspicuity we will call a Council. It may consist of any number you please, say twenty or thirty, and should have a free and independent exercise of its judgment, and consequently a negative voice in the legislature.

These two bodies thus constituted, and made integral parts of the legislature, let them unite, and by joint ballot choose a Governor, who, after being stripped of most of those badges of domination called prerogatives, should have a free and independent exercise of his judgment, and be made also an integral part of the legislature. This I know is liable to objections, and if you please you may make him only President of the Council, as in Connecticut: But as the Governor is to be invested with the executive power, with consent of Council, I think he ought to have a negative upon the legislative. If he is annually elective, as he ought to be, he will always have so much reverence and affection for the people, their Representatives and Counsellors, that although you

give him an independent exercise of his judgment, he will seldom use it in opposition to the two houses, except in cases the public utility of which would be conspicuous, and some such cases would happen.

In the present exigency of American affairs, when, by an act of Parliament, we are put out of the royal protection, and consequently discharged from our allegiance; and it has become necessary to assume government for our immediate security, the Gov. Lieut. Gov. Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, and Attorney-General, should be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses. And these and all other elections, especially of Representatives and Counsellors, should be annual, there not being in the whole circle of the sciences, a maxim more infallible than this, "Where annual elections end, there slavery begins."

These great men, in this respect should be, once a year

"Like bubbles on the sea of matter borne,
They rise, they break, and to that sea return."

This will teach them the great political virtues of humility, patience, and moderation, without which every man in power becomes a ravenous beast of prey.

This mode of constituting the great offices of state will answer very well for the present; but if, by experiment, it should be found inconvenient, the legislature may, at its leisure, devise other methods of creating them, by elections of the people at large, as in Connecticut, or it may enlarge the term for which they shall be chosen to seven years, or three years, or for life, or make any other alterations which the society shall find productive of its ease, its safety, its freedom, or in one word, its happiness.

A rotation of all offices, as well as of Representatives and Counsellors, has many advocates, and is contended for with many plausible arguments. It would be attended, no doubt, with many advantages, and if the society has a sufficient number of suitable characters, to supply the great number of vacancies which would be made by such a rotation, I can see no objection to it. These persons may be allowed to serve for three years, and then be excluded three years, or for any longer or shorter term.

Any seven or nine of the legislative Council may be made a Quorum, for doing business as a Privy-Council, to advise the Governor in the exercise of the executive branch of power, and in all acts of state.

The Governor should have the command of the militia, and of all your armies. The power of pardons should be with the governor and council.

Judges, Justices, and all other officers, civil and military, should be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, unless you choose to have a government more popular; if you do, all officers, civil and military, may be chosen by joint ballot of both houses, or in order to preserve the independence and importance of each house, by ballot of one house, concurred by the other. Sheriffs should be chosen by the freeholders of counties—so should Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Counties.

All officers should have commissions, under the hand of the Governor and seal of the Colony.

The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people, and every blessing of society, depend so much upon an upright and skilful administration of justice, that the judicial power ought to be distinct from

both the legiſlative and executive, and independent upon both, that ſo it may be a check upon both, as both ſhould be checks upon that. The Judges, therefore, ſhould always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmneſs, coolneſs, and attention. Their minds ſhould not be diſtracted with jarring intereſts; they ſhonld not be dependent upon any man, or body of men. To theſe ends they ſhould hold eſtates for life in their offices, or, in other words, their commiſſions ſhould be during good behaviour, and their ſalaries aſcertained and eſtabliſhed by law. For miſbehaviour the grand Inqueſt of the Colony, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhould impeach them before the Governor and Council, where they ſhould have time and opportunity to make their defence, but if convicted, ſhould be removed from their offices, and ſubjected to ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be thought proper.

A militia law, requiring all men, or with very few exceptions, beſides caſes of conſcience, to be provided with arms and ammunition, to be trained at certain ſeaſons, and requiring counties, towns, or other ſmall diſtricts, to be provided with public ſtocks of ammunition and entrenching utenſils, and with ſome ſettled plans for tranſporting proviſions after the militia, when marching to defend their country againſt ſudden invaſions, and requiring certain diſtricts to be provided with field-pieces, companies of matroſſes, and perhaps ſome regiments of light-horſe, is always a wiſe inſtitution, and in the preſent circumſtances of our country, indiſpenſible.

Laws for the liberal education of youth, eſpecially of the lower claſs of people, are ſo extremely wiſe and uſeful, that to a humane and generous mind, no expence for this purpoſe would be thought extravagant.

The very mention of ſumptuary laws will excite a ſmile. Whether our countrymen have wiſdom and virtue enough to ſubmit to them, I know not. But the happineſs of the people might be greatly promoted by them, and a revenue ſaved ſufficient to carry on this war for ever. Frugality is a great revenue, beſides curing us of vanities, levities, and fopperies, which are real antidotes to all great, manly, and warlike virtues.

But muſt not all commiſſions run in the name of a king? No. Why may they not as well run thus, "The Colony of to A. B. greeting," and be teſted by the Governor?

Why may not writs, inſtead of running in the name of a king, run thus, "The Colony of to the Sheriff, &c." and be teſted by the Chief Juſtice.

Why may not indictments conclude, "againſt the peace of the Colony of and the dignity of the ſame?"

A Conſtitution, founded on theſe principles, introduces knowledge among the people, and inſpires them with a conſcious dignity, becoming freemen. A general emulation takes place, which cauſes good humour, ſociability, good manners, and good morals to be general. That elevation of ſentiment, inſpired by ſuch a government, makes the common people brave and enterpriſing. That ambition which is inſpired by it makes them ſober, induſtrious, and frugal. You will find among them ſome elegance, perhaps, but more ſolidity; a little pleaſure, but a great deal of buſineſs—ſome politeneſs, but more civility. If you compare ſuch a country with the regions of domination, whether monarchical, or ariſtocratical, you will

fancy yourſelf in Arcadia or Elyſium.

If the Colonies ſhould aſſume governments ſeparately, they ſhould be left entirely to their own choice of the forms, and if a Continental Conſtitution ſhould be formed, it ſhould be a Congreſs, containing a fair and adequate Repreſentation of the Colonies, and its authority ſhould ſacredly be confined to theſe caſes, viz. war, trade, diſputes between Colony and Colony, the Poſt-Office, and the unappropriated lands of the Crown, as they uſed to be called.

Theſe Colonies, under ſuch forms of government, and in ſuch an union, would be unconquerable by all the Monarchies of Europe.

You and I, my dear friend, have been ſent into life, at a time when the greateſt lawgivers of antiquity would have wiſhed to have lived. How few of the human race have ever enjoyed an opportunity of making an election of government, more than of air, ſoil, or climate, for themſelves or their children. When, before the preſent epocha, had three millions of people full power, and a fair opportunity, to form and eſtabliſh the wiſeſt and happieſt government that human wiſdom can contrive! I hope you will avail yourſelf and your country of that extenſive learning, and indefatigable induſtry which you poſſeſs, to aſſiſt her in the formation of the happieſt governments, and the beſt character of a great people —For myſelf, I muſt beg you to keep my name out of ſight, for this feeble attempt, if it ſhould be known to be mine, would oblige me to apply to myſelf thoſe lines of the immortal John Milton, in one of his ſonnets:

" I did but teach the age to quit their cloggs,
" By the plain rules of ancient Liberty,
" When lo! a barbarous noiſe ſurrounded me,
" Of owls and cuckoos, aſſes, apes, and dogs."

Extraordinary particular in the Natural Hiſtory *of the* OSTRICH.

(From Vaillant's travels into the interior parts of Africa.)

A FEMALE oſtrich roſe from her neſt, which was the largeſt I had ever ſeen, containing thirty-eggs; twelve more being diſtributed at ſome diſtance, each in a little cavity by itſelf.

I could not conceive that one female could cover ſo many: they were of an unequal ſize, and, on examination, I found that nine of them were much leſs than the reſt. This peculiarity intereſted me, and I ordered the oxen to be unyoked at about a quarter of a league's diſtance from the neſt; I then concealed myſelf in a thicket, from whence I could overlook the place, and yet remain within gun-ſhot.

I had not watched long before the female returned, and ſat on the eggs. During the reſt of the day, (which I paſſed in the thicket) three more came to the ſame neſt, covering it alternately; each continued ſitting for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, and then gave place to another, who, while waiting, ſat cloſe by the ſide of her it was to ſucceed: a circumſtance which made me conjecture that in

cold or rainy nights they go by pairs, or perhaps more. The ſun was almoſt down, the male bird approached, (theſe equally with the females aſſiſt in hatching the eggs) I inſtantly ſhot him, but the report of my gun ſcared the others, who in their fright broke ſeveral of the eggs. I now drew near, and ſaw with regret that the young oſtriches were juſt ready to quit the ſhells, being perfectly covered with down. The male I had ſhot, had not a ſingle good white feather, all being ſpoiled and dirty. I choſe ſome black ones, which appeared the beſt, and left the place, ſending ſome of my Hottentots to fetch the thirteen diſperſed eggs, charging them not to touch the others. As I was curious to learn whether the females would return in the night, I roſe, and went to the neſt at day-break, but found only ſome ſcattered ſhells remaining, which plainly denoted that I prepared a feaſt for the jackalls, or perhaps for the hyæna.

This particularity of female oſtriches, aſſiſting each other for the incubation of the ſame neſt, is I think calculated to awaken the attention of the naturaliſts; and, not being a general rule, proves that circumſtances ſometimes determine the actions of theſe creatures, regulate their cuſtoms, and ſtrengthen their natural inſtinct, by giving them a knowledge not generally beſtowed; for is it not probable, that they may aſſociate to be the more powerful, and better able to defend their young?

Account of the curious manner in which the HOTTENTOTS *obviate the effects of* Hunger.

(From the ſame.)

THE Hottentot method of balancing the effects of hunger, is truly curious, and well worth attention! I could never make my people comprehend that it was prudent to reſerve ſomething for another day. 'We ſhall hunt, (they ſaid) or we ſhall ſleep,'—for ſleep is to them a capital reſource in times of need, and I never paſſed any of the dry or ſterile countries, where game is ſcarce, without finding whole hoords aſleep in their kraals, which is a certain aſſurance of their being in a miſerable ſituation; but what is ſurprizing, (and which I ſhould not have affirmed but on repeated experience) they ſleep at will, by this means deceiving, or at leaſt alleviating, the moſt preſſing calls of nature.

They have, notwithſtanding, their hours of wakefulneſs, which even cuſtom cannot conquer; but they then make uſe of an expedient to procure ſleep, which will ſcarcely appear probable, though ſtrictly true; they bind the ſtomach tight with a leather girdle, by this means ſupporting or diminiſhing hunger. Theſe bandages are likewiſe a general remedy amongſt them, in almoſt all caſes, binding the head or any other ſuffering part, and ſuppoſing that pain is to be expelled by violent preſſure; having been often preſent on theſe occaſions, I have ever obſerved that when the operation was finiſhed, the patient appeared eaſed; ſtrange as this may appear, it would not be ſo generally adopted, did it not, in ſome meaſure, anſwer the intended purpoſe.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW

OF LATE

American Publications.

An INAUGURAL DISSERTATION *on the cauſes which produce a prediſpoſition to Phthiſis Pulmonalis, and the method of obviating them; ſubmitted to the examination of the Rev.* William Smith, *S. T. P. Provoſt, and the Medical Profeſſors of the College of Philadelphia, for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on the twenty-ſecond day of October,* 1790. *By* Francis-Bowes Sayre, M. B. *Senior Member of the American Medical Society, and Member of the Medical Society of New-Jerſey.*

AS ſcience approaches to perfection its principles become more ſimple; and as theſe are more clearly perceived, they are expreſſed with greater preciſion. The obſcure and unintelligible language in which ſcience is preſented to us, during its infancy, gradually gives way to a ſtile more ſimple and more eaſily to be comprehended. We have ſeen the ſolemn jargon, and uſeleſs ſpeculations, of Ariſtotle and his followers, both in Natural Philoſophy and Morals, ſucceeded by the ſimple and ſolid principles of Newton and Locke. Law has relaxed from its rugged ſeverity, and, through the means of Blackſtone, Mansfield, and others, begins to aſſume a more attractive form. The miniſters of religion ceaſe to contend, in idle diſputes, about myſterious doctrines, or unimportant forms and ceremonies; and deliver its precepts in a plain and edifying manner, exhorting their brethren to ſtrive who ſhall render himſelf moſt acceptable to God, and moſt uſeful to man. Medicine, long diſcuſſed in the ancient languages, or the ſtill more incomprehenſible medley of theſe with modern tongues, has of late years been treated in a more familiar manner, calculated to diſſeminate amongſt the people in general, ſuch principles of the nature and cure of diſeaſes, as have a tendency to leſſen their number, and mitigate their terrors, and thus render the life of man more comfortable. Of this nature are the publications of Hirzel in Germany, Roſen in Sweden, Tiſſot in Switzerland, and Buchan in Great-Britain. The diſſertation now before us is upon the ſame plan. It lays down the principles of pulmonary conſumption in a manner which cannot eaſily be miſunderſtood, by any claſs of readers.

The frequent occurrence, and fatal iſſue of this diſeaſe, are well known. The various remedies hitherto employed, have been too generally unſucceſsful. As a mode of treatment is here recommended, with much appearance of reaſon, which differs eſſentially from that which is now prevalent, we conceive the performance well worthy of attention; and therefore ſhall not heſitate to give copious extracts.

The following hiſtory of the diſeaſe unites, in a remarkable degree, accuracy and conciſeneſs.

The Phthiſis Pulmonalis makes its attack in a very gradual and almoſt imperceptible manner. It is diſcoverable by a languor, averſion from motion, fatigue from trifling exertions of body or mind, great ſenſibility to variations in the atmoſphere, coldneſs of the feet, reſpiration eaſily hurried by exerciſe even though ſlight, frequent palpitations, feveriſhneſs after eating, eſpecially if more food is taken at once than ordinary. After theſe ſymptoms have ſubſiſted for ſome time, which varies in different inſtances, a ſlight cough comes on, ſcarcely attended to by the patient, nor is it accompanied with any expectoration; this cough ſometimes continues for a year or more; at length it is accompanied with a ſpitting, which appears to be merely a vitiated mucus: the plumpneſs of the body ſuffers a gradual diminution, and pains are frequently felt in different parts of the thorax, chiefly under the ſternum. The cough now becomes troubleſome, eſpecially at night, with a ſenſible increaſe of the pulſe towards evening. The matter diſcharged from the lungs recedes gradually, more and more from the appearance of the mucus, and little particles of a greeniſh pus are diſcovered, for the moſt part ſurrounded with a larger portion of the other ſputa. The frequency of pulſe becoming more remarkable, a regular hectic is formed, having two exacerbations every twenty-four hours, preceded by chills more or leſs diſtinct; and the evening exacerbation terminating in a ſweat, which commonly begins about midnight or a little after, and continues two, three or more hours. The extenuation of the body, together with the cough and diſcharge from the lungs, go on increaſing, while ſome degree of œdema appears in the ankles: at length a ſoreneſs of the mouth makes its appearance, and ſhortly after the ſweating is ſucceeded by a diarrhœa. As this advances, the cough and expectoration are ſenſibly diminiſhed. The diarrhœa continuing, and becoming in its progreſs more violent, ſoon exhauſts the ſmall remains of ſtrength, and death kindly ſteps in to cloſe the languiſhing ſcene, but not before the body becomes ſo completely emaciated, as to exhibit the appearance of a mere ſkeleton covered with ſkin. In ſome part or other of the diſeaſe, it frequently happens that blood is thrown up. This ſucceſſion of ſymptoms generally conſumes a conſiderable length of time, but does not obſerve any uniformity in this reſpect: not unfrequently many years elapſe before the final cataſtrophe.

It is a received opinion, among phyſicians, that the conſumption is at firſt a local diſeaſe; and that the general affection of the ſyſtem is only a conſequence of this. Doctor Sayre has embraced an opinion, firſt delivered by his maſter, Doctor Ruſh, ſome years ago, and ſince publiſhed in his volume of Medical Inquiries, that the conſumption is, at its very commencement, a diſeaſe of the whole ſyſtem, depending upon a general laxity and debility of the muſcular fibres; and that the local affection is a conſequence of the general diſeaſe. This opinion is ſupported by the following reaſons.

I. From the deſcription given, there may be obſerved, before the lungs are affected, various ſymptoms, ſuch as languor, averſion from motion, fatigue from trifling exertions, &c. that mark a general diſeaſe, and that never fail to precede the topical injury.

II. Although, while life continues, the lungs are kept in conſtant action, yet innumerable obſervations teach us that they may be ulcerated, without producing phthiſis. Abſceſſes in the lungs, from pneumonic inflammation, ſeldom occaſion a phthiſis, and I believe never but where a prediſpoſition exiſts. Wounds, penetrating the cavity of the thorax and entering the lungs, produce ulceration, but ſuch wounds, with the above exception, readily admit of being healed. I myſelf have ſeen ſeveral inſtances where muſket balls have paſſed quite through a portion of the lungs, and the patient notwithſtanding recover.

III. The conſumption attacks eſpecially perſons of long necks, narrow cheſts, prominent ſhoulders, whoſe limbs are long in proportion to the trunk of their bodies, who have florid complexions, blue eyes, ſoft light-coloured hair,* fine teeth, and who in their childhood have been ſubject to † ſtrumous ſwellings. Women are more frequently affected with it than

* Dr. S. F. Simmons. † Dr. Meade.

men. It may occur at any period of life, but moſt frequently it ſhews itſelf between puberty and the thirty-fifth year of age. People in the advanced ſtages of life are ſometimes, though rarely, attacked by it, and there have been inſtances of children* dying of confirmed phthiſis, before a month had elapſed from their birth.

IV. The different ſtages of ſociety influence this diſeaſe very much. † We are aſſured that among the Indian tribes the *Phthiſis Pulmonalis* is entirely unknown; that the frontier ſettlers are ſeldom afflicted by it; that in long-cultivated countries it is more common; and that in the cities, if we except the epidemics, it is among the moſt frequent complaints.

From his very birth the ſavage is ſubjected to thoſe cauſes which produce a vigorous and robuſt conſtitution; his principal occupations are hunting and war: he is expoſed with very little covering to every variety of weather which occurs, even during the moſt inclement ſeaſons of the year, and his diet is of the moſt ſimple kind; hence his body becomes firm, and capable of ſuſtaining the moſt incredible exertions.

The firſt ſettlers, as they are called, ſpend their lives in circumſtances not very diſſimilar from the native inhabitant of the foreſt. The ſcarcity of ſtock obliges them to depend principally upon their guns for food: they are frequently called out to protect their families from the hoſtile incurſions of ſavages: they live in houſes, perhaps the rude ſtructure of their own hands, with interſtices open to every wind that blows, and are obliged to clear their land of vaſt incumbrances, generally with very little aſſiſtance, before they can plant a potatoe or raiſe a buſhel of corn: even the females, partaking of theſe labours, may every where be ſeen lending their aid to ſubdue the ſtubborn ſoil.

In places where civilization has made conſiderable progreſs, as in long cultivated countries, moſt people have the means of indulgence in their power, wherefore laborious exertion gives place to indolence and a variety of exceſſes, which tend directly to weaken the powers of the body: thoſe of the more delicate ſex eſpecially, partly from choice, but more from habit and a kind of neceſſity, lead a ſedentary life, while at the ſame time their diet, much of which conſiſts of warm watery ſubſtances, produces a very conſiderable degree of laxity in the ſolids.

As ſociety advances towards its greateſt refinement, if we trace its ſteps to the city, we ſhall there ſee the body ſuffering under the accumulated evils of impure air, unhealthful lodgings, buſineſs which confines a perſon to one fixed ſpot, and that frequently below the ſurface of the earth, improper food, bad water, irregular hours, and a variety of other debilitating cauſes, which, continued through a number of generations, form at length that habit of body which gives the hereditary prediſpoſition to phthiſis, and which conſiſts eſpecially in a *general laxity and debility of the muſcular fibres.*

That ſuch a general *atonia* does exiſt, is inferred from conſidering the particular deſcription of perſons who are moſt obnoxious to the diſeaſe; from the great irritability and ſenſibility of ſuch perſons; from their being unable to bear cold; from their being ſubject to hæmorrhagies: the mind alſo, partaking of the delicacy of the body, is quick in all its operations, variable, unſteady, and ſeldom capable of long-contiuued application: but eſpecially from obſerving its progreſs in the different ſtages of civilization.

The exciting cauſes alſo are ſuch as act by increaſing the prediſpoſition, and not from any local effect upon the lungs. It is difficult to conceive how long-continued fatigue, night-watching, too cloſe application to buſineſs or ſtudy, frequent intoxication, imprudent expoſure to cold and moiſture, either ſeparately or conjoined, exceſs in venery, deficient exerciſe, and the ſedative paſſion of grief, &c. which are the occaſional cauſes of conſumption, ſhould produce a partial injury.

Having advanced theſe arguments to eſtabliſh his theory of conſumption, he next lays down his general indication of cure, viz. *to reſtore to the ſolids their healthy tone*; to effect which, he recommends the following means, premiſing, however, the neceſſity of employing them early in the diſeaſe.

The ſtrength of the muſcular fibre is to be reſtored by an attention to,

1ſt. The air we breathe.

* Reid on pulmonary conſumption. † Ruſh's Medical Inquiries and obſervations.

2dly. The kind and quantity of exercise we use.

3dly, To diet.

4thly. To sleep.

5thly. To the passions of the mind,

And, 6thly, by the employment of tonic medicines.

1st. That air should be chosen which is dry and pure: a country abounding with hills therefore, and remote from the sea, should be preferred. The temperature of the air also demands attention; it should be as uniform as possible. Sudden transitions from heat to cold are very pernicious, and should be cautiously guarded against, by such clothing as is best calculated to promote an equable perspiration With this view the wearing of flannel next the skin at all seasons of the year, but especially during the variable weather of spring and autumn, will be found highly advantageous.

2dly. Exercise is a most important article in the prevention of consumption. It has been justly observed, that this disease is least known where the body is most inured to exercise. Without a proper attention to exercise, that strength in the solids, in which alone an exemption from phthisis is to be found, will be looked for in vain, notwithstanding every other means that may have been employed. Exercise should always be performed in the open air, and that kind which strengthens the body in general, while it acts more especially upon the thoracic and abdominal viscera, is to be preferred. So very efficacious has this kind of exercise been deemed, that some have rested the cure of phthisis, even when far advanced, upon it alone. * 'I consider riding on horseback,' observes Dr. Sydenham, 'as efficacious in the cure of consumption as the Peruvian bark in intermittents.' The occupations of a farm, at the same time that they afford a most pleasing and rational amusement, seem to be in a peculiar manner adapted to obviate the predisposition to phthisis: even the most laborious parts of farming are not to be avoided, care only being taken to continue them no longer at a time, than the body can sustain without bringing on much fatigue

3dly. A *mixed diet*, to consist of light animal food, in small quantities at a time, eaten with a due proportion of vegetables, is recommended. The beneficial effects of porter are also mentioned.

4thly. Regularity in sleeping and waking, early rising, and the use of a matrass, in warm weather, to avoid profuse and debilitating perspiration, are recommended.

5thly. That a due attention to the state of the mind is essentially requisite cannot be doubted, if we consider the great number who die of phthisis brought on by this cause alone. Of all the affections of the mind, the most sedative, and generally the longest in duration, is grief; hence it tends directly to induce that state of the solids which favours so much the attack of phthisis. Those who are said to die of a broken heart, do all of them die evidently consumptive.

Although this is clear even to demonstration, it is to be regretted that there is but very little probability of our being able to remedy it. There is such a propensity in the mind to indulge melancholy reflections; such a species of mournful pleasure in dwelling on past misfortunes, and brooding over the infelicities of life, that, like intoxication, it infatuates the senses, and renders them incapable of every considerable exertion. You may frequently convince a man's reason that the imprudent indulgence of grief is baneful to his constitution, and will pretty certainly destroy his health, yet will his practice seldom be influenced by it; still he will fly the cheerful haunts of society, still seek for happiness in solitude and pensive contemplation, and too often not all the entreaties of friends, the interest of his family, the judgment of physicians, nor even the influence of the strongest conviction, can tempt him to forego this (shall I call it criminal) indulgence of a passion ruinous to his constitution, and unfriendly even to his morals.

It is surely as much a duty to endeavour to regain our tranquility, as to take nourishment, or defend the body against the chilling blasts of the winter. For this purpose it is necessary to avoid all opportunities of being long alone. Solitude, which too much disposes to gloomy reflections, is to most people an enemy to cheerfulness: company should be frequented, and that should be preferred of which vivacity is the strongest characteristic, and the mind courted to engage in

* *Processus Integri.*

the general hilarity; thus ſituated, it is indeed difficult to be long unconcerned at what ſeems ſo much to contribute to the enjoyment of all around. The pleaſures of hunting and fiſhing, where theſe are practicable, are great promoters of cheerfulneſs: a melancholy ſportſman is rarely to be found. Long journies and voyages, eſpecially when accompanied with ſome difficulty, often engage the attention, and, by turning it to external objects, produce very beneficial effects, eſpecially as they neceſſarily take off the attention from the cares of a family, and are conſtantly preſenting new objects and diverſity of ſcenes, well calculated to diſpel this lethargy of the mind.

6thly. Under the head of tonics the bark is recommended, on the authority of Dr. Tiſſot and Dr. Cullen, the former of whom preſcribed it with advantage, even to patients who were waſting from a purulent expectoration, attended with hectic fever; and the latter recommends it in "thoſe habitual and frequently returning catarrhs, which depend upon a weak and imperfect perſpiration by the ſkin, and this again upon *weaker force in the action of the heart and arteries.*" If bark may be ſafely employed as a tonic, he concludes that the cold bath may alſo be proper.

A POETICAL EPISTLE

To the Enſlaved Africans, *in the character of an ancient* Negro, *born a ſlave in* Pennſylvania; *but liberated ſome years ſince, and inſtructed in uſeful learning, and the great truths of Chriſtianity. With a brief hiſtorical introduction, and biographical notices of ſome of the earlieſt advocates for that oppreſſed claſs of our fellow-creatures.*

THE author of this Epiſtle is entitled to a conſiderable ſhare of praiſe, for having reſcued from oblivion, or at leaſt brought into more general notice, the names of ſeveral of thoſe friends of humanity, both in America and Great-Britain, who firſt aſſerted the equal rights of their fellow-men, and oppoſed the iniquitous traffick in human fleſh. Of thoſe illuſtrious worthies he has given ſhort biographical accounts, in notes ſubjoined to the poem. The names of thoſe who are moſt diſtinguiſhed, among the moderns, by their exertions in behalf of the injured Africans, are alſo recorded.

From the biographical notes, which have been mentioned, and an introduction to the work, containing a brief hiſtory of the ſlave-trade,* much information may be obtained.

Though our author's ſubject is a very favourable one for ſpirited poetry, and would abſolutely ſeem to require it, yet the compoſition is rather languid. Perhaps this may admit of *ſome* excuſe, when we reflect, that the Epiſtle is ſuppoſed to be addreſſed to the enſlaved Africans by a free Negro, part of whoſe object is, to exhort his ſuffering brethren, in the meek ſpirit of the Goſpel, to ſubmit patiently to their lot, till it ſhall pleaſe divine providence to reſcue them from the yoke, under which they and their fathers have groaned, for more than three centuries.

The following extract, however,

* See the Aſylum for November, page 293.

is not devoid of merit; and the biographical notes which are subjoined cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the inquisitive reader.

"Long, long remember'd, from my earliest years,
Prophetic sounds still tingle in my ears,
Still gentle *Sandiford** methinks I see,
Proclaiming Blacks by God and nature free.
To wasting zeal and sympathy a prey,
Methinks I hear the venerable *Lay*,†
Now, at distress and wrong, for pity sigh,
And now, "All Slave-Keepers, Apostates," cry;
But, if no *human* sword our blood avenge,
Invoke on *legal* murders *God's* revenge,
Or, when remember'd pangs his bosom swell,
Brand the vile *trade* with every stamp of *hell*.

* *Ralph Sandiford*, a merchant of Philadelphia, descended of a respectable family of that name in the island of Barbadoes. He received a religious education in the Episcopal Church, under the care of a pious tutor, probably in some part of Great-Britain, by whom he was so successfully instructed in the principles of charity and justice, that he could not but perceive the inconsistency of Slave-Holding, with the dictates of religion and morality, on his first landing in Pennsylvania. Here he joined the society called Quakers, and became very earnest in his endeavours to prevail with them to oblige all their member to emancipate their Slaves. But the fore-runners of negro-freedom appear to have been only commissioned to declare their violated rights, and to announce the approach of liberty. The sun itself never breaks in upon the gloom of night, but with reflected rays.—His brief examination of the Practice of the times [Slave-Holding] was printed at Philadelphia in 1729. It is written with becoming energy, except a few reflections on the conduct of his brethren, who foresaw that the emancipation of the negroes, must be a gradual and progressive work. These however he excuses to the reader, as having been wrung from him by *the exasperation of oppression*, which he describes to have affected his mind, at particular times, *as if the rod had been upon his own back.*

† *Benjamin Lay*, an Englishman by birth, was brought up to the sea, and sailed some years in the West-India trade. About the year 1710 he married and settled in Barbadoes; but the wretched situation of the poor negroes on that island so preyed upon his benevolent temper, that he removed to Pennsylvania a few years afterward, to avoid the painful sight of their misery. But it had been so strongly painted upon his imagination, that it was still present in idea, and the horrors of slavery were seldom out of his mind. At this period Slave-holding had become very common, even in Pennsylvania, and among the people called Quakers: yet the negroes were there generally as well provided for as common bound servants, and moderately used. Lay, notwithstanding, exclaimed against the practice, as if he had been still among the negro-drivers of Barbadoes, and thus lost the the force of conviction by the warmth that was meant to excite it. He published his treatise on Slave-Keeping in 1737, which abounds with genuine effusions of intemperate zeal, forming an incoherent medley of sympathetic descriptions, angry exclamations, pious rhapsodies, and unjustifiable surmises respecting the conduct of his own friends, and the ministers of religion. Yet those who knew him, believe him to have been an honest, well-meaning man; whose ardent opposition to the African trade, and the slavery of the negroes, has tended to accelerate the period of their sufferings. In person he was rather under size, but remarkable for the simplicity of his dress, which was principally of his own manufacture, and for his animated manner, especially when declaiming against slavery. He died about the year 1760, a few miles from Philadelphia, having attained his eightieth year, in habits of extreme temperance and solitude. The print we have of him, is said to be a striking likeness. He is drawn, reading in the mouth of a cave, from the circumstance of his frequenting such a retirement, for the sake of privacy and meditation.

But vain his tears—his imprecations vain,
Our long-loſt freedom *then* or *thus* to gain.
Columbia uſe had ſear'd to Negro-groans,
And diſtant *Europe* heard not *Afric's* moans,
Until thy meeker ſpirit, *Woolman*,* roſe,
Aiming to ſoften rather than oppoſe;
And thou, lov'd *Benezet*,† of kindred mind,
The World thy country, and thy friends *mankind*."

Beſides thoſe early oppoſers of negro-ſlavery, in America, whoſe names have been mentioned, our author has given a brief account of *William Burling*, a quaker, of Long-Iſland, who wrote againſt ſlave-holding, about the year 1718; and alſo of *Judge Sewall*, a preſby-

* *John Woolman*, was born in Weſt-Jerſey, anno 1720, of reputable parents, in religious profeſſion with the people called Quakers, among whom he was a miniſter from the twenty-ſecond year of his age. He travelled a great deal in the ſervice of the goſpel, and ſometimes undertook his religious journies upon this continent, like the primitive apoſtles, on foot, not from neceſſity, but with the pious view of aſſimilating himſelf to the low circumſtances of ſome among whom he laboured, to increaſe his fellow feeling for the diſtreſſed, and qualify him to adminiſter ſuitable advice, as well as ſpiritual conſolation. He was a man of good natural parts, and great perſonal induſtry, yet temperate in all reſpects; and ſo ſcrupulouſly careful not to partake of the gain of oppreſſion, in any degree, that he denied himſelf the uſe of thoſe conveniencies of life, which are furniſhed by the labour of ſlaves. Their cauſe, as he ſometimes mentioned to his friends, *lay almoſt continually upon him*, and he ſtrove for their relief, both in public and in private, until a few days before his death, the laſt ſermon he preached in public, being on this ſubject. In the beginning of the year 1772 he embarked for Great Britain, on a religious viſit to thoſe of his perſuaſion in that kingdom. He was there taken with the ſmall-pox, and died of that diſorder in the city of York, toward the end of the ſame year.

The I. part of his conſiderations on keeping negroes, was written in 1746, but firſt publiſhed in - - 1754.
The II. Part of the ſame work in - - 1762.
Various other religious tracts in - 1768, 1770, and 1773.
All which are bound up together at the end of his Journal, printed at Philadelphia in - - - - 1775.

† *Anthony Benezet*, a native of France, was born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, anno 1712. His parents were zealous Proteſtants, who having ſuffered greatly under the long and oppreſſive reign of Lewis XIV. withdrew into Great Britain, a ſhort time before the death of that prince. They reſided ſome years in the city of London, where the elder *Benezet* embraced the religious principles of the people called Quakers. In 1731 he again removed with his family, aud finally ſettled in Pennſylvania. *Anthony*, the eldeſt ſon, had been brought up to buſineſs; but becoming diſſatisfied with mercantile concerns, he accepted the offer of a place in the Society's Academy in Philadelphia, as Engliſh maſter, ſoon after his marriage, in 1736. This uſeful employment was congenial to his diligent habit, and benevolent temper. The vivacity of his nation, was happily tempered in his compoſition, by the ſober and exemplary conduct obſervable in the chriſtian ſociety of which he was a member; indeed ſo uniform was his aſſiduous attention to the duties of life, even in old age, that he conſcientiouſly denied himſelf the unneceſſary part of thoſe hours uſually allotted to reſt; having been heard to ſay that *he could not reconcile a habit of ſuch indulgence with the activity of chriſtian fervour*. He occaſionally intereſted himſelf on behalf of all his diſtreſſed fellow-creatures, from his firſt arrival in America, ſpending a great part of his time and eſtate in unremitted endeavours to ſerve the poor and the friendleſs. He conſidered himſelf as a citizen of the world, and regarded all mankind as friends and countrymen, *on principles of reaſon and humanity*, which he believed to *deſcribe a wider circle for the operation of charity and benevolence, than that which is limited by parentage, or native country*. The few

terian, of New-England, who reprobated the practice of negro-ſlavery, early in the preſent century, in a publication, entitled, The Selling of Joſeph.

The author concludes this Epiſtle, with the following lines of comfort for the unfortunate and oppreſſed.

" With all his virtues—vices on his head,
Man once muſt meet the *Judge* of quick and dead—
There where the ſlave's long ſervitude is o'er,
And the oppreſſor's voice is heard no more,
Where ſin and death ſhall never more deſtroy,
And *all the Sons of* God *for ever ſhout for joy.*

A SERIES *of* INDOSTAN LETTERS, *by* Bartholomew Burges, *containing a ſtriking account of the manners and cuſtoms of the Gentoo Nations, and of the Moguls and other Mahomedan Tribes in* Indoſtan, *with* other polemical *Eaſt-India Tracts, both amuſing, intereſting, and* perfectly original. (New York. *Price half a dollar.)*

THE reader who will not allow the *other polemical* Eaſt-India tracts, mentioned in the above title-page, to be *perfectly original*, muſt indeed be void of candour. We know not, however, what Bartholomew Burges means by *polemical* tracts, unleſs he would apply the term to his very entertaining account of the bloody battles of elephants, cocks, rams, antelopes, &c. &c.

Theſe " Letters," whether we conſider the matter or the manner of them, are as truly ludicrous, and as *perfectly original*, as the title-page itſelf. Let not *authors* complain, that *literary merit* does not meet with encouragement in America—Bartholomew Burges has publiſhed a liſt of nearly *one thouſand ſubſcribers!*

hours unappropriated to his ſchool, and other neceſſary engagements, were generally employed in the compilation of inſtructive paſſages, from pious authors of all denominations, and publiſhing their united teſtimonies in favour of piety, virtue, and particularly juſtice with reſpect to the injured Africans; the laſt of which he put into the hands of his executors for publication, within three hours of his peaceful and happy departure. He alſo wrote ſeveral tracts upon the Slave trade, &c. with other moral treatiſes, and a ſhort account of the people called Quakers, principally intended for the uſe of his own countrymen, which he publiſhed both in French and Engliſh. His firſt publications againſt the flagrant injuſtice of negro-ſlavery, appeared about the year 1760, and being written in a truly chriſtian ſpirit, his arguments then gained candid attention even in the breaſts of the intereſted. The two laſt years of this revered philanthropiſt were wholly applied to the tuition of the negroes, at the free-ſchool, founded in Philadelphia about the year 1770, by the voluntary contributions of his brethren,* which he endowed with his whole eſtate, excepting a few legacies and charitable bequeſts, at his lamented death in 1784, to be appropriated to the uſe of that benevolent inſtitution, on the deceaſe of his widow.

* Their friends in England have likewiſe contributed very liberally to the ſupport of this ſchool.—Unſolicited they lately wrote to the truſtees to draw on their donation fund for £.500 Sterling, which ſum, and Anthony Benezet's legacy have been ſince veſted in ground-rents to the value of £. 200 per annum.

THE

Columbian Parnaſſiad.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The POWER *of* CIVILIZATION *and* FREEDOM; A POEM.

SEE! o'er the lands, near Delaware's bold flood,
Where ſavages their hands imbrued in blood,
The harveſt waves—each furious beaſt retires,
Whilſt bleſt-civilization all inſpires.
The bleating ſheep is heard on every plain;
To man he looks, nor looks to man in vain.
The feathered race, domeſtic, own his ſway;
By him they thrive, to him they homage pay.
With lowing bulls each vale and hill reſound;
And in the ſcaly race our ſtreams abound.
Behold, whilſt hamlets without number riſe,
Proud *Philadelphia's* turrets pierce the ſkies!
And villages, now of inferior name,
With her expect in time to vie in fame.
Cheſter th' exhauſted mariner invites,
And rural *Germantown* the mind delights;
Gay *Lancaſter* her various charms expands,
Renowned for active ſwains, and fertile lands;
Nor can we view, without the patriot's ſmile,
The meritorious labours of *Carliſle*.
Hark! how the voice of labour cheers each heart!
How ſwift the progreſs of each uſeful art!
Where late his axe the toiling woodman plied,
Ploughs without number the rich ſoil divide.
Active and civilized here *man* diſplays
Thoſe powers, on which with pleaſure angels gaze;
From furious beaſts the fruitful ſoil aſſerts,
And all the charms of induſtry exerts.
Arts in the *Eaſt* did firſt diſpenſe their power:
There the *young human mind* was taught to tower.
Climate with ſoil did happily conſpire,
And gay Imagination lent her fire.
But there the glowing heart to folly ſtooped;
Beneath the load of luxury it drooped;
And thoſe for whom heav'n wiſely ſeemed to plan,
Stooped to a tyrant; and that lord was man.
Even in the bleaker regions of the North,
Where the rough climate aided native worth,
The human mind by folly was impaired;

There deſpots their imperial will declared.
Men by degrees the taſk of beaſts performed;
And the crowd trembled, whilſt the monarch ſtormed.
To ſlavery the ſouth is ſtill inclined;
There luxury for chains prepares the mind.
And there, in turn though ſlaves and tyrants groan,
Mild Freedom's revolution ne'er is known.
At length, in every other clime oppreſs'd,
Virtue aſſerts her empire in the Weſt;
Here Genius reigns, by Reaſon's powerful aid;
Here flouriſh agriculture, arts, and trade.
Here his own ſoil the happy farmer tills,
And without dread the great command fulfils.
Here arts a happier era have commenced;
Impartial juſtice is to all diſpenſed;
And here religion, honoured by the wiſe,
Renders earth pleaſant, and inſures the ſkies.
Americans! proceed in virtue's cauſe;
Still honour liberty, reſtrained by laws;
Till rage and war ſhall be to hell conſigned,
And the *Weſt* prove th' aſylum of mankind.

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

On REPENTANCE; *by a Lady lately deceaſed.*

WHEN recollection bids the tear
of deep contrition flow;
Unfolds the ſecret ſource of guilt,
And points to future woe;

When all the load of ſin appears,
By retroſpection's ſmart;
When reaſon adds to nature's fears,
And conſcience wings the dart;

Ah! what avails the gaudy glare
Of fortune's partial day!
Or what th' applauſe of worldly fame,
That's guided by her ray!

Ah! when I'm haſtening to the goal,
Where, ſtript of all diſguiſe,
My ſoul appears, her guilt to own,
Before the great aſſize,

Can the vain breath of worldly praiſe,
My boding boſom calm?
Extract the ſting of death, or give
A wounded conſcience balm?

Ah no!—there's no relief for ſin
But in a Saviour's name:
To thee I fly, and ſtrive to bring
A heart o'erwhelmed with ſhame.

O then, receive my contrite ſighs!
Pronounce my ſins forgiven!
O Thou!—who ſuffered for my ſoul,
Receive that ſoul to heaven!

FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

The OLD BACHELOR.

LIVED!—have I *lived?*—my youth is in decay;
And middle age muſt quickly paſs away.
Lived!—I have breathed in faſhion's giddy round,
Till with unhonoured grey my head is crowned.
Beaux I admired, and flattered many a laſs,
Who better ſeemed to like me than her glaſs.
A rake from affectation, not from choice,
Nor maid nor widow could my heart rejoice.
I bowed to faſhion with a coxcomb's air,
Envied by fops, and ſmiled on by the fair.
Wine I deſpiſed, ſince wine might tumult raiſe,
And brother beaux might rob me of my praiſe,
Striving my faculties to overtop,
And, calling me a *buck*, degrade the *fop*.
Now younger beauty boaſts a gayer bloom;
Now ſmarter beaux more genial airs aſſume;
Whilſt prudes, coquettes, and e'en old maids declare,
A Bachelor at forty ſhould deſpair.
Deſpair!—an ancient Bachelor, no doubt,
Can hand a cup, or hobble at a rout;
Dreſs, and be gay with ladies—(but no more)—
And mimick ſtill the fop of twenty-four.
Some ſay in verſe, and others too in proſe,
We bachelors were formerly pert beaux;
To which I anſwer, whilſt the truth I mourn,
Beaux ſhall be ancient bachelors in turn.
Ah! what can all my former worth avail?
I ſmoke tobacco, or I doze o'er ale,
To Margery* dull compliments I pay,
Fondle my dogs, or with my kittens play:
The cat, at times, aſſerts a mother's cauſe;
Now hiſſes anger, and now purrs applauſe.

* His aged houſe-keeper.

Whilst sighs and groans my anxious bosom rend,
Alas! I have no children to befriend.
Victim of follies in my earlier years,
Before my eyes a scene of woe appears.
Already gout and rheumatism approach;
I cannot keep a horse; much less a coach.
On an annuity I life sustain;
My servants slight me, and my friends disdain.
I have no children to divert my woes;
No wife, whose care might lull me to repose.
An ancient bachelor, I only trust
That Heaven will shortly render dust to dust.
All human pleasure is with grief commixed;
In youth if ramblers, we in age are fixed.
Feeble, or driven by anguish to despair,
Our comforts are—a bed or elbow-chair.
Let then this truth be on each heart impressed—
An ancient bachelor can ne'er be blest.

On the ANNIVERSARY *of the* NATIVITY *of our* LORD. *An* HYMN.

(From the Federal Gazette.)

TO rage and darkness, long the mind
Was by superior power consigned;
False zeal each cruel heart engaged;
The bigot listened, glowed, and raged.

In error's maze man wandered still,
And shaped to every vice his will;
His pliant will th' impression took—
Thus, God and reason all forsook.

False deities on hill, in grove,
Were thought to burn with human love;
Ambition—envy raged supreme,
And learning sanctified each theme.

The sculptor's art erected gods,
Which filled Olympus' high abodes;
Ocean a fabled power adored;
And hell with deities was stored.

This madness heaven to man allowed,
The learn'd to humble, and the proud;
To teach us, weaned from folly's cause,
Simplicity! thy glorious laws.

And hark! glad tidings charm our ears;
Angelic muſic fills the ſpheres!
(Earth ſpread the ſound with decent mirth)
A God! a God! is born on earth.

A God is born! the vallies cry—
A God is born! the hills reply.
Evening repeats to wondering morn,
A God! a God! on earth is born!

Our frailties long he deigned to ſhare,
The heir of heaven—of pain the heir;
By miracles his power was tried;
He taught, he ſuffered—groaned and died.

He lived—that man might live in peace;
He died—that ſin and death might ceaſe;
He roſe—to prove to hell's fierce powers
Bleſt immortality is ours.

Oh may we ſtrive like him to live;
Our friends eſteem—our foes forgive;
Our country love—our God adore;
Till ſin and death ſhall be no more!

Philadelphia. December, 1790.

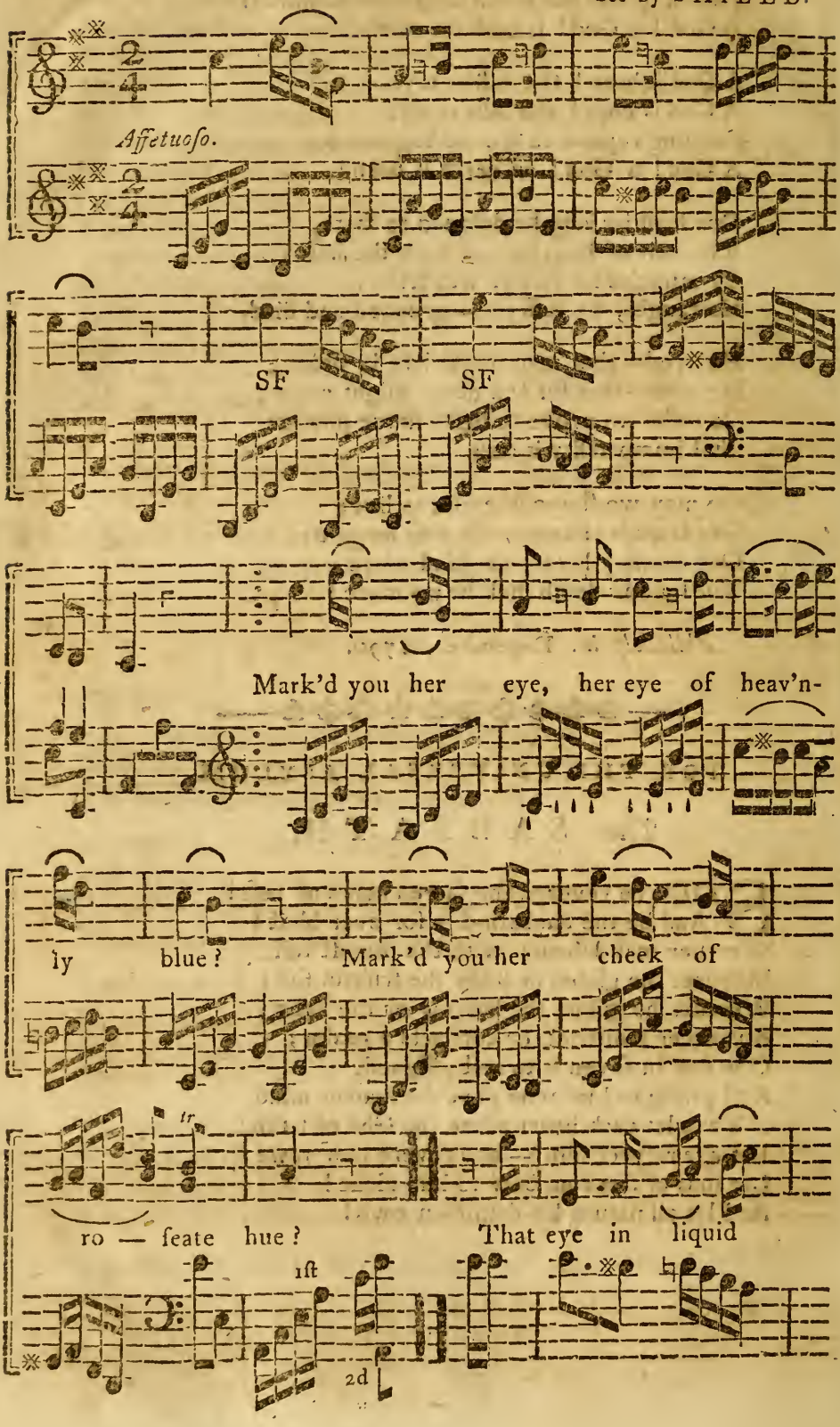
FOR THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

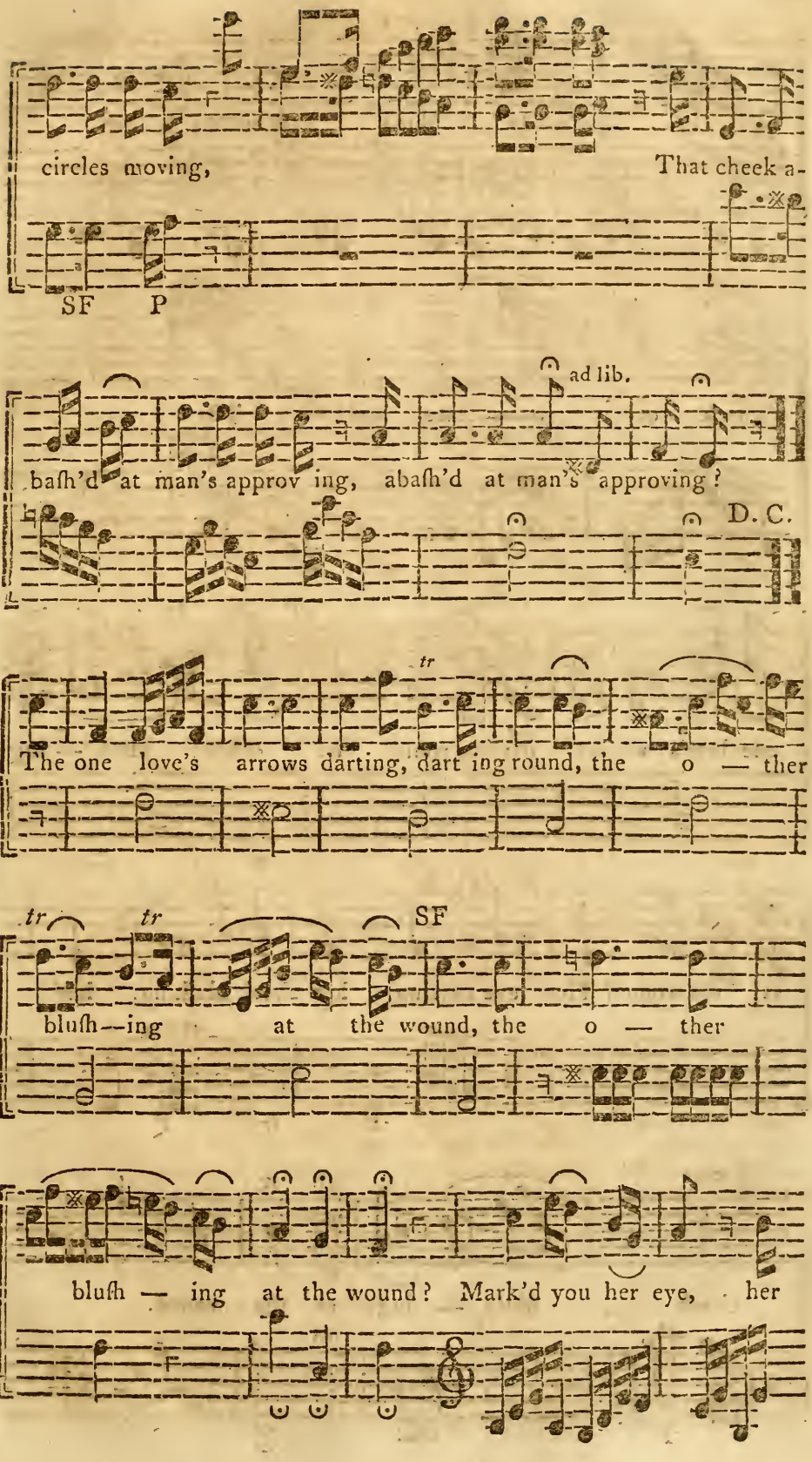
The SABBATH.

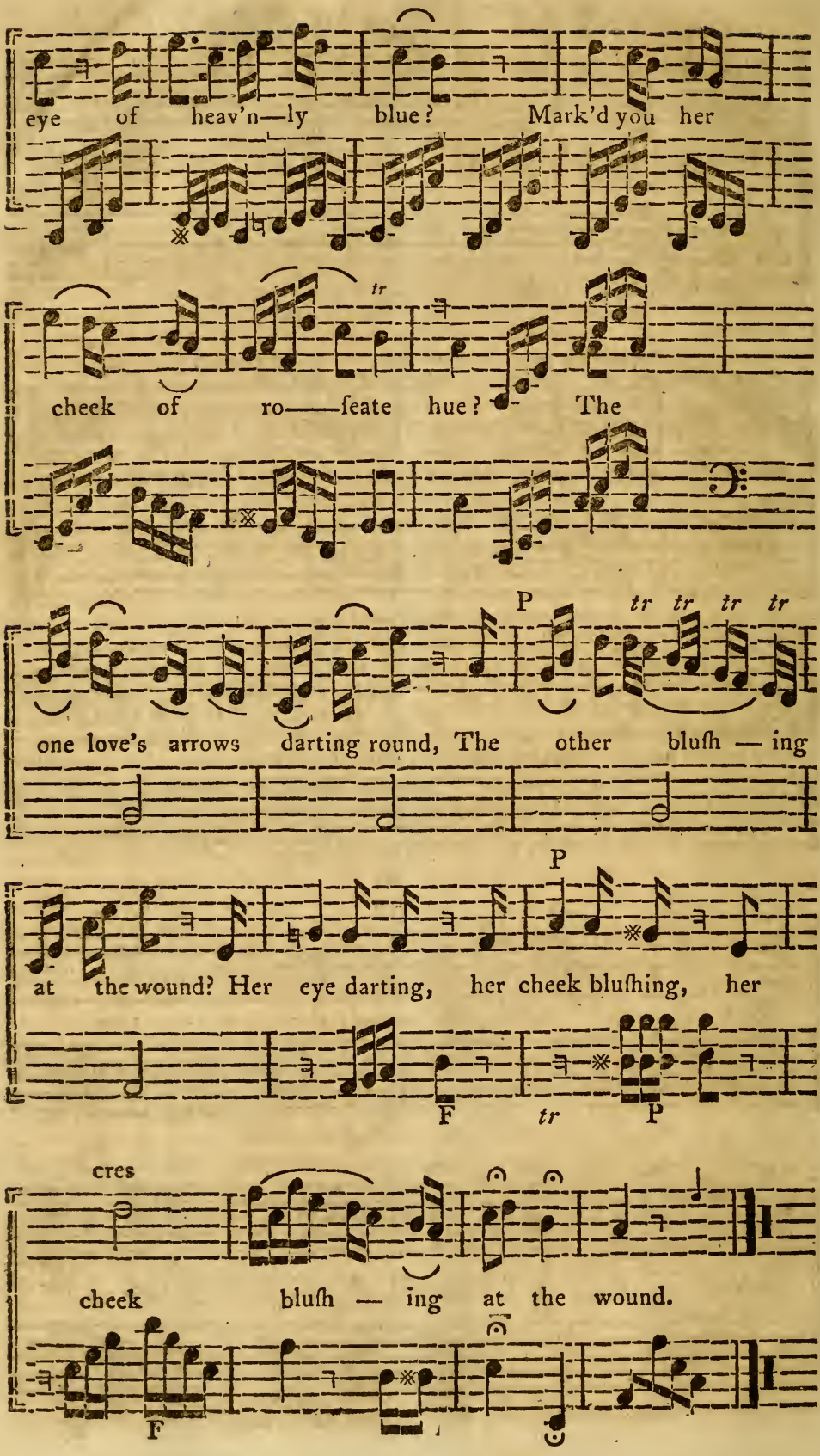
STILL be revered the ſacred hours of reſt!
And be the Sabbath-day for ever bleſt!
Whether man labours, with the utmoſt toil,
Manures the glebe, or turns the fruitful ſoil;
Whether he guides the harrow or the helm;
Rules o'er a diſtrict, or conducts a realm;
One day in ſeven is to reſt aſſigned,
And praiſe to him who gave the human mind.
Then let each heart adore the God of truth!
Let *age* reſpect him!—and revere him *youth!*
Let ſons of freedom bow to him alone!
And let all nature his dominion own!

SONG; by MR. SHERIDAN.

Set by SHIELD.




circles moving,
That cheek a-
SF
P
ad lib.
baſh'd at man's approv ing, abaſh'd at man's approving?
D. C.
tr
The one love's arrows darting, dart ing round, the o — ther
tr
tr
SF
bluſh—ing at the wound, the o — ther
bluſh — ing at the wound? Mark'd you her eye, her


eye of heav'n—ly blue? Mark'd you her
tr
cheek of ro——ſeate hue? The
P
tr tr tr tr
one love's arrows darting round, The other bluſh — ing
P
at the wound? Her eye darting, her cheek bluſhing, her
F
tr
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cres
cheek bluſh — ing at the wound.
F

The CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA.

ON Monday, the 6th of December, the day appointed by the Congreſs of the United States for their meeting in this city, a quorum of the Senate met; andon the following day a quorum of the Houſe of Repreſentatives alſo attended. On Wedneſday, the 8th, both Houſes aſſembled in the Senate-Chamber, where they were addreſſed by the Preſident of the United States, in the following words:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IN meeting you again, I feel much ſatisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations, on the favourable proſpects which continue to diſtinguiſh our public affairs.—The abundant fruits of another year have bleſſed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flouriſhing commerce—The progreſs of public credit is witneſſed by a conſiderable riſe of American ſtock, abroad as well asat home—And the revenues, allotted for this and other national purpoſes, have been productive, beyond the calculations by which they were regulated—This latter circumſtance is the more pleaſing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our reſources, but as it aſſures us of a farther increaſe of the national reſpectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honourable teſtimony to the patriotiſm and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of our citizens—the punctuality of the former in diſcharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conformity to the powers veſted in me by the acts of the laſt ſeſſion, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which ſome proviſional meaſures had previouſly taken place, has been completed in Holland; as well the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (conſidering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing, created by the ſituation of Europe) give a reaſonable hope, that the farther execution of thoſe powers may proceed with advantage and ſucceſs. The ſecretary of the treaſury has my direction, to communicate ſuch farther particulars as may be requiſite for more preciſe information.

Since your laſt ſeſſion, I have received communications, by which it appears, that the diſtrict of Kentucky, at preſent a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propoſitions contained in a law of that ſtate; in conſequence of which the diſtrict is to become a diſtinct member of the union, in caſe the requiſite ſanction of Congreſs be added—For this ſanction application is now made—I ſhall cauſe the papers on this very important tranſaction to be laid before you.—The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted, will be found to do great honour to both parties; and the ſentiments of warm attachment to the union, and its preſent government, expreſſed by our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare, to the great national impreſſions under which you will decide on the caſe ſubmitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to Congreſs, that frequent incurſions have been made on our frontier ſettlements by certain banditti of Indians, from the northweſt of the Ohio: Theſe, with ſome of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabaſh, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by ſuch parts of the neighbouring tribes as could be ſeduced to join in their hoſtilities, or afford them a retreat for their priſoners and plunder, they have, inſtead of liſtening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences, with freſh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been ſacrificed, and ſome of them under circumſtances peculiarly ſhocking, whilſt others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

Theſe aggravated provocations rendered it eſſential to the ſafety of the weſtern ſettlements, that the aggreſſors ſhould be made ſenſible, that the government of the

Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act, which empowers the President to call out the militia, for the protection of the frontiers. And I have accordingly authorised an expedition, in which the regular troops, in that quarter, are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient. The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary of war is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us, at the same time, of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for war, among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby, at least, enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections, how far, and in what mode, it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments from these contingencies, by such encouragements to our own navigation, as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment most interesting to both of these great objects. Our fisheries and the transportation of our produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil.

Your attention seems to be not less due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediterranean. So many circumstances unite in rendering the present state of it distressful to us, that you will not think any deliberations misemployed, which may lead to its relief and protection.

The laws you have already passed for the establishment of a judiciary system, have opened the doors of justice to all descriptions of persons. You will consider in your wisdom, whether improvements in that system may yet be made; and particularly, whether an uniform process of execution, on sentences issuing from the Federal Courts, be not desirable through all the States.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and seamen, has called for the appointment of Consuls in foreign countries. It seems expedient to regulate by law the exercise of that jurisdiction, and those functions which are permitted them, either by express convention, or by friendly indulgence, in the places of their residence. The Consular Convention too, with his Most Christian Majesty, has stipulated in certain cases, the aid of the national authority to his Consuls established here.—Some legislative provisions are requisite, to carry these stipulations into full effect.

The establishment of the militia—of a mint—of standards of weights and measures—of the Post-Office and post-roads, are subjects, which (I presume) you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The sufficiency of the revenues you have established, for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt, that the residuary provisions will be commensurate to the other objects, for which the public faith stands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope, that it will be a favourable policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but, as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itself.—The appropriation you have made of the western lands explains your dispositions on this subject: and I am persuaded, that, the sooner that valuable fund can be made to contribute, along with other means, to the actual reduction of the public debt, the more salutary will the measure be to every public interest, as well as the more satisfactory to our Constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives,

In pursuing the various and weighty business of the present session, I indulge the fullest persuasion, that your consultations will be equally marked with wisdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you shall have all the co-operation which an undiminished zeal for its welfare can inspire. It will be happy for us both, and our best reward, if, by a suc-

ceſsful adminiſtration of our reſpective truſts, we can make the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 8. 1790.

The Senate's Addreſs to the Preſident, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes.

To the Preſident of the United States of America.

We receive, Sir, with particular ſatiſfaction, the communications contained in your ſpeech, which confirm to us the progreſſive ſtate of the public credit, and afford at the ſame time a new proof of the ſolidity of the foundation on which it reſts. And we chearfully join in the acknowledgement which is due to the probity and patroitiſm of the mercantile and marine part of our fellow citizens, whoſe enlightened attachment to the principles of good government is not leſs conſpicuous in this, than it has been in other important reſpects.

In confidence that every conſtitutional preliminary has been obſerved, we aſſure you of our diſpoſition to concur in giving the requiſite ſanction to the admiſſion of Kentucky, as a diſtinct member of the Union; in doing which, we ſhall anticipate the happy effects to be expected from the ſentiments of attachment towards the Union and its preſent government, which have been expreſſed by the patriotic inhabitants of that diſtrict.

While we regret, that the continuance and increaſe of the hoſtilities and depredations which have diſtreſſed our north-weſtern frontiers, ſhould have rendered offenſive meaſures neceſſary, we feel an entire confidence in the ſufficiency of the motives which have produced them, and in the wiſdom of the diſpoſitions which have been concerted in purſuance of the powers veſted in you: And whatever may have been the event, we ſhall chearfully concur in the proviſion which the expedition which has been undertaken may require on the part of the legiſlature, and in any other which the future peace and ſafety of our frontier ſettlements may call for.

The critical poſture of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention, and we ſhall be ready to adopt any meaſures which a prudent circumſpection may ſuggeſt, for the preſervation of the bleſſings of peace.

The navigation and the fiſheries of the United States are objects too intereſting not to inſpire a diſpoſition to promote them, by all the means which will appear to us conſiſtent with their natural progreſs and permanent proſperity.

Impreſſed with the importance of a free intercourſe with the Mediterranean, we ſhall not think any deliberations miſemployed, which may conduce to the adoption of proper meaſures for removing the impediments that obſtruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary ſyſtem, and the other important objects to which you have pointed our attention, will not fail to engage the conſideration they reſpectively merit.

In the courſe of our deliberations upon every ſubject, we ſhall rely upon that co-operation which an undiminiſhed zeal and inceſſant anxiety for the public welfare on your part ſo thoroughly inſure; and as it is our anxious deſire, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour, to render the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

The Preſident's Reply to the Senate's Addreſs.

Gentlemen,

The aſſurances of favourable attention to the ſubjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impreſſion on me which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and ſhall continue to rely much for the ſucceſs of all our meaſures for the public good, on the aid they will receive from the wiſdom and integrity of your councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Preſident, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes.

SIR,

The Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, have taken into conſideration your addreſs to the two Houſes, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

We ſhare in the ſatisfaction inſpired by the proſpects which continue to be ſo auſpicious to our public affairs. The bleſſings reſulting from the ſmiles of Heaven

on our agriculture, the rife of public credit, with the further advantages promifed by it, and the fertility of refources which are found fo little burthenfome to the community, fully authorife our mutual congratulations on the prefent occafion. Nor can we learn without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues, have been fo honourably feconded by thofe claffes of citizens, whofe patriotifm and probity were more immediately concerned.

The fuccefs of the loan opened in Holland, under the difadvantages of the prefent moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States; but as the effects of a judicious application of that aid, will ftill further illuftrate the folidity of the foundation on which the public credit refts.

The preparatory fteps taken by the ftate of Virginia, in concert with the diftrict of Kentucky, towards the erection of the latter into a diftinct member of the Union, exhibit a liberality mutually honourable to the parties. We fhall beftow on this important fubject, the favourable confideration which it merits; and with the national policy, which ought to govern our decifion, fhall not fail to mingle the affectionate fentiments, which are awakened by thofe expreffed in behalf of our fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilft we regret the neceffity which has produced offenfive hoftilities againft fome of the Indian Tribes, north-weft of the Ohio, we fympathize too much with our weftern brethren, not to behold with approbation the watchfulnefs and vigour which have been exerted by the executive authority for their protection, and which we truft will make the aggreffors fenfible, that it is their intereft to merit, by a peaceable behaviour, the friendfhip and humanity which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation has at all times appeared to us highly important. The point of view under which you have recommended it to us, is ftrongly enforced by the actual ftate of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to confider, in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be beft relieved from an injurious dependance on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars renders a too precarious refource for conveying the productions of our own country to market.

The prefent ftate of our trade in the Mediterranean feems not lefs to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in eftabliffhing a judiciary fyftem, which opens the doors of juftice to all, without diftinction of perfons, it will be our difpofition to incorporate every improvement which experience may fuggeft; and we fhall confider in particular, how far the uniformity, which in other cafes is found convenient in the adminiftration of the general government through all the ftates, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing fentences iffuing from the federal courts.

The proper regulation of the jurifdiction and functions which may be exercifed by confuls of the United States, in foreign countries, with the proviffions ftipulated to thofe of his moft Chriftian Majefty eftabliffhed here, are fubjects of too much confequence to the public intereft and honour, not to partake of our deliberations.

We fhall renew our attention to the eftabliffhment of the Militia and the other fubjects unfiniffhed at the laft feffion, and fhall proceed in them with all the difpatch which the magnitude of all and the difficulty of fome of them will allow.

Nothing has given us more fatisfaction, than to find that the revenues heretofore eftabliffhed, have proved adequate to the purpofes to which they were allotted. In extending the proviffion to the refiduary objects, it will be equally our care to fecure fufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the treafury of the United States. We fhall alfo never loofe fight of the policy of diminiffhing the public debt, as faft as the increafe of the public refources will permit, and are particularly fenfible of the many conffiderations which prefs a refort to the auxiliary refources furniffhed by the public lands.

In purfuing every branch of the weighty bufinefs of the prefent feffion, it will be our conftant ftudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our fuccefs may be, we can at leaft anfwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co-operation, we are fure of a refource which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eftabliffhed government will juftify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

The Preſident's Reply to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in anſwer to his Speech.

Gentlemen,

The ſentiments expreſſed in your addreſs are entitled to my particular acknowledgement——Having no object but the good of our country, this approbation and confidence from its immediate repreſentatives, muſt be among my beſt rewards, as the ſupport of your enlightened patriotiſm has been among my greateſt encouragements.

Being perſuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the ſame auſpicious principle, I look forward to the happieſt conſequences, from your deliberations, during the preſent ſeſſion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATURE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

On Thurſday the ſeventh of December, the day preſcribed for the meeting of the legiſlative body, under the new conſtitution, a quorum of both houſes met at the State-Houſe, in Philadelphia.

The Hon. Richard Peters Eſq. has been choſen ſpeaker, and Timothy Matlack Eſq. clerk, of the Senate. And the Hon. William Bingham Eſq. has been unanimouſly elected ſpeaker, and P. Z. Loyd Eſq. clerk, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

GOVERNOR *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Upon examination of the returns for governor from the different counties in the State, by both houſes of the Legiſlature, aſſembled for that purpoſe in the Senate-chamber, it appeared that his Excellency Thomas Mifflin Eſq. was elected by a large majority. He has accordingly been duly proclaimed, and has entered on the duties of his office.

Philadelphia DISPENSARY.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN we firſt undertook the management of this inſtitution, the ſucceſs thereof was doubtful, even amongſt its moſt zealous well-wiſhers. The novelty and extent of the undertaking were held up as inſuperable objections to the accompliſhment of the plan. It was likewiſe ſuppoſed, that the mode of ſupporting it by voluntary contributions, would be another obſtacle of great weight, but after near *five* years' experience, we are happy to remark, the number of our diſtreſſed fellow-citizens, who have experienced the care and benefits of this charity amounts to *ſeven thouſand, ſix hundred and thirteen*. This we conceive to be the only certain teſt of its utility.—And as thoſe who contribute their money for the ſupport of public inſtitutions, ought to be frequently informed of the mode of applying it, as well as of the good effects of their charity, we have been in the practice of publiſhing an annual account of the receipts and expenditures of monies, the number of patients admitted, &c. &c.

Account of Patients admitted, &c.

The number of patients who have been under the care of the diſpenſary from December 1ſt 1789 to December 1ſt 1790 is	1892
Remaining under care from laſt year	96
Admitted	1796
Of whom the number cured is	1578
Dead	63
Relieved	111
Diſcharged diſorderly	23
Removed to the hoſpital and houſe of employment	23
Remaining under care	94
	1892

Account of Receipts and expenditures.

Received from contributors	£ 459	11	2
Expenditures.			
Houſe-expences and medicines	£ 243	19	10½
Houſe-Rent	50	0	0
Apothecary's ſalary	100	0	0
Printing & ſtationary	7	17	8
Collecting ſubſcriptions.	£ 10	9	1½
	£ 412	6	8
Balance due the Treaſurer from laſt year	24	14	4
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands	22	10	2
		£ 459	11 2

Although the expences of this inſtitution have, by the ſtricteſt economy, been hitherto defrayed by the annual contributions, which are its only ſupport; yet as

many of these contributions are frequently discontinued by death and other causes, we must continue to request the charitable assistance of the humane and benevolent, who are informed, that subscription books are kept, as usual, at the *Dispensary* in *Chesnut-Street*, and at *Mr. John Clifford's*, the Treasurer, in *Front* near *Arch-Street*, where their subscriptions will be thankfully received.

The Contributors to the Dispensary are informed that an Election for Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Dispensary, on *Monday* the third day of *January* next, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.—The votes of the Ladies will be received by proxy.

Sam. Pleasants,	*William White,*
Lawr. Seckel,	*Thomas Franklin,*
Asobel Green,	*Thomas Clifford,*
Henry Helmuth,	*Samuel Miles,*
Samuel Powel,	*George Meade,*
Henry Hill,	*Robert Blackwell.*

December 15, 1790.

College of Philadelphia, Dec. 15th 1790.

This evening, the Hon. *James Wilson* Esq. L. L. D. one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and *Law-professor* in this *College*, delivered his introductory lecture in the public hall, before the trustees, faculty, students, and scholars of the institution. He was honoured also with the presence of the president of the United States, the vice-president and both houses of congress; the president and both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the chief justice and a number of the gentlemen of the bar, the mayor and corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and many ladies and gentlemen of distinction, the whole composing a most judicious, brilliant, and respectable audience.

The Lecture, by particular desire, will shortly be published, with a syllabus or compendious account of the plan and design of the whole course of Lectures, annexed.

After Dr. Wilson's Lecture was concluded, a commencement was held for conferring the degree of doctor in medicine, the business of which, by appointment of the provost and faculty of professors, was introduced by an address from Benjamin Rush, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the college.

On the conclusion of Dr. Rush's address, the candidates, viz. *Francis-Bowes Sayre* M. B. of Trenton in the State of New Jersey, and *Moses Bartram* M. B. of the city of Philadelphia, were examined on the subject and in defence of their respective Theses—the former, in English, on the cause and cure of Pulmonary Consumption; and the latter, in Latin, on Aliments. The degree of *Doctor of Medicine* was then conferred on both by the Provost. After which, by special Mandate of the *Trustees*, the degree of *Doctor of Laws* was severally conferred on

The Hon.
- James Wilson Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States.
- Edward Shippen Esq. President of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia.
- Francis Hopkinson Esq. judge of the district court of the United States for Pennsylvania.

After conferring the degrees, a congratulatory address in verse, on the present state of the *Sciences* in America, and the opening prospect of their further advancement to its remotest ends, was delivered by two of the Students, and received with just approbation.

The business of the evening was concluded with a Charge to the Graduates in medicine by the Provost, *William Smith*, D. D.

☞ *For Dr. Rush's address and D., Smith's charge, see pages* 355 *and* 358; *and for an account of Dr. Sayre's thesis see the* REVIEW *for this month. An account of Dr. Wilson's lecture shall be given in our* REVIEW *for January.*

GENERAL HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

On the 13th. of December arrived in this city, from Fort-Washington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, lieutenant Denny, with the following letters. We present them to our readers, as containing the only *official* information that has yet transpired, though we regret that they are not more satisfactory.

Governor St. Clair's Letter to the Secretary at War. Fort Washington, Nov. 6th. 1790.

SIR,

On the 29th of last month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the success that had attended General Har-

mar—I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me, (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now neceſſary becauſe he writes himſelf. One thing however is certain, that the ſavages have got a moſt terrible ſtroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harraſs the army on its return.—They arrived at this place on the third inſtant in good health and ſpirits.—There is not yet any account from Major Hamtramck—I truſt he alſo has been ſucceſsful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that caſe we ſhould certainly have heard of it.

Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes General Harmar's diſpatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleaſed to do ſo to the Preſident in his favour, you may be aſſured he will not diſappoint any expectations that may be formed—He has every quality that I could wiſh a young man to poſſeſs, that meant to make the army his profeſſion. There are however ſome traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him—Out of the little pittance he receives he has maintained two aged parents for a long time.

Head Quarters, Fort Waſhington, Nov. 4th. 1790.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 30th. of September, I marched with 320 federal troops, and 1133 militia—Total 1453—after encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very ſorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders which are encloſed. ——The ſubſtance of the work is this, our loſs was heavy, but the head quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation, not leſs than 100 or 120 warriors were ſlain, and 300 log-houſes and wigwams burned. Our loſs about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for ſuſtenance. 20,000 buſhels of corn in the ears were deſtroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loſs of Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I ſincerely lament.

The bearer, Lieutenant Denny, is my Adjutant.—It will afford me great ſatisfaction to know that ſome mark of honour will be ſhewn to him. His long and faithful ſervices merit it. There is a vaſt deal of buſineſs in this Weſtern World. If there is no impropriety in giving me an Aid-de-Camp, I wiſh him to be the perſon.

In my next diſpatches, I ſhall enter into the minutiæ of buſineſs, and give you a particular deſcription of each day's march, with all the occurrences and obſervations, &c. &c,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With perfect eſteem,
Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,
(Signed)
JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col.
Com. 1ſt. U. S. Regiment.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer.

To the Hon. Major-Gen. Knox, Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Waſhington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

THE Kentucky aud Pennſylvania militia are to be muſtered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia obſerved on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the General is exceedingly pleaſed with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithſtanding our loſs was great, yet when they reflect that the army, in five weeks, not only effected the capital object of deſtroying the Miami village and Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vaſt quantity of corn aud vegetables therein, but alſo killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it muſt afford every man the greateſt ſatisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th inſtant, proviſions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their reſpective homes.

The General returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby diſcharges them with honour and reputation.—The wounded men will be left under the care of Dr. Alliſon and his mates, who will take all poſſible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, *Brig. Gen.*

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition againſt the Miami towns, under the command of Brigadier General Harmar.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75. Wounded—3 rank and file.

Killed of the Militia.

1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 98 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded—2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 25 rank and file, total 38.

Total, killed 183—Wounded 31.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the Militia.

Major Fontain—Captains Tharp, Scott and M'Mutrey—Lieutenants, Clark, and Rogers—Enſigns, Sweet, Bridges, Higgins, and Threlked.

Wounded—Lieutenants, Sanders, and Worley—Enſign Arnold,

(Signed)

JOS. HARMAR, *Brig. Gen.*

ALBANY.

December 9th—7 A. M. Bar. 31 0½—Ther. 10 degrees below 0—wind north—fair. The Barometer four tenths of an inch higher than it has been obſerved here theſe four years; and the weather colder for the ſeaſon, than was ever known before in this city.

PITTSBURG, *Nov.* 13.

It is with great pleaſure we can inform our readers, that the furnace lately erected by William Turnbull and Co. this ſide the Alleghany mountains, on Jacob's-Creek, about 15 miles above the Youghigogeny river, began her blaſt the 1ſt inſt. and that the metal proves to be of a ſuperior quality, both for caſtings and bar-iron, the latter being tried in their forge the ſame day; a circumſtance very intereſting to the good people of this weſtern country.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the following perſons, viz.

Robert Morris; Judge of the Diſtrict of New-Jerſey, in place of David Brearly, deceaſed.

John Heth, of Virginia; an Enſign in the troops of the United States, in place of Richard Archer, who has declined his appointment.

John Sitgreaves; Judge of the Diſtrict of North-Carolina, in the place of John Stokes, deceaſed.

William Hill; Attorney for the United States in the Diſtrict of North Carolina, in place of John Sitgreaves.

Zachariah Rowland; Surveyor of the Port of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, in place of Corbin Braxton, who has reſigned his appointment.

Jeremiah Nicols; Collector of the Port of Cheſter in the ſtate of Maryland, in place of John Scott, deceaſed.

Woodbury Langdon, of the State of New-Hampſhire; one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, in room of John Taylor Gilman, reſigned.

William Gardner; Commiſſioner of Loans in the State of New-Hampſhire, in the room of Nathaniel Gilman, reſigned.

MARRIAGES.

PENNSYLVANIA. At the farm of Mr. George Gray ſenior, near *Philadelphia*, Mr. James Noailles to Miſs Margaret Gray.

MARYLAND, Near Baltimore, Robert Smith Eſq.; Attorney at Law to Miſs Peggy Smith, daughter to the Hon. William Smith Eſq. Repreſentative in Congreſs.

DEATHS.

DELAWARE. Near *Birmingham* meeting-houſe, Mary Newlin, aged nearly 102 years.

VIRGINIA. Near *Alexandria*, the celebrated Thomas Fuller, aged 70 years, a Negro of uncommon capacity for arithmetical calculations, which he performed altogether from memory, having never been educated, or taught to write. Mr. John Summers, aged 103; he has left four generations of deſcendants, amounting to the number of nearly 400.

PENNSYLVANIA. In *Philadelphia*, Mr. John Davidſon.

Philadelphia Prices-Current,

DECEMBER, 31, 1790.

Ashes, pot, p. ton,	35*l.*	*Hides raw, per lb.*	9½-10*d.*	*Lump, per lb.*	15*d.*
Beef.	*Pen. and Jer. p. bbl.*	45*s.*	*Indigo, Fr. per lb.*	7*s*6-12*s.*	*Loaf, sing. refin.*	18*d.*
	Connecticut, do.	47*s*6.	*Carolina,*	4*s*-6*s*6.	*Ditto, double ditto.*	20*d.*
	Boston, (wmships)	52*s*6.	*Iron.* *Cast, per cwt.*	22*s*6-30*s.*	*Havannah, white,*	9*d.*
Brandy, French, p. gal.	7*s.*		*Bar, per ton,*	29*l.*	*Ditto, brown,*	8*d.*
Bread, ship, per cwt.	19*s.*		*Pig,*	9*l*-10*s*	*Musco. p. cwt.*	75-90*s.*
Beer *American, in bottles, per dozen*	8*s*4		*Sheet,*	60-65*l.*	*Salt.* *Allum, p. bush.*	2*s.*
			Nail rods,	34*l*-10*s.*	*Liverpool,*	2*s*4
Ditto, per bbl.	35*s.*	*Meal, Indian, p. bbl.*	18*s*-19*s.*	*Cadiz,*	2*s*3
Boards *Oak, p. m. feet,*	67*s*6-85*s.*	*Molasses, per gal.*	2*s*6-2*s*8.	*Lisbon,*	2*s*4
Merchant. pine	95*s.*	*Nails, 10, 12 & 20d.*	8½*d.*	*Tar.* *N. Jer. 24 g.*	10*s.*
Sap,	60*s.*	*Oil.* *Sper. strained, p. g.*	3*s*7.	*Carolina, 32 g.*	15*s.*
Cedar,	55*s*-65*s.*	*Whale com.*	1*s*10½-2*s.*	*Turpentine,*	20*s.*
Chocolate, per lb.	1*s*2*d.*	*Do. Northern,*	2*s*9.	*Tobacco, 100lb.* *J. R. new, best,*	35-42*s*6
Coffee, per. lb.	14-15*d.*	*Tanners p. bbl.*	67*s*6.	*Inferior,*	28-35*s.*
Flour. *Superfine, p. bl.*	43*s.*	*Parchment, per doz.*	30-37*s*6.	*Old,*	45-50*s.*
Common,	39*s.*	*Porter, American,*	10*s*6.	*Rappahan.*	25-27*s.*
Bur. mid. best,	32*s*6.	*Pork.* *Burlington,*	90*s.*	*Coloured Maryl.*	40-60*s.*
Middlings,	30*s*6.	*Lower Co.*	57*s*6-60*s.*	*Dark,*	25-28*s.*
Ship stuff, p. cwt.	12-15*s.*	*Carolina,*	55-60*s.*	*Long leaf,*	25-28*s.*
Flax, per lb.	7½-9*d.*	*Pease,*	6-7*s*6	*Eastern Shore,*	18-25*s.*
Flaxseed, per bush.	5-5*s*9.	*Rice, per cwt.*	24-25*s.*	*Carolina, new,*	25-27*s.*
Ginseng, per lb.	2-2*s*4.	*Rum.* *Jamaica per g.*	5*s*3-5*s*6.	*Old,*	35*s.*
Gin, Holland, per gal.	4*s*9	*Windward,*	4*s*6.	*Tea.* *Hyson, p. lb.*	7*s*6-8*s*6.
Grain *Wheat, p. bush.*	8*s*4-8*s*6.	*Antigua,*	4*s*10.	*Souchong,*	4*s*1-6*s*8.
Rye,	5*s.*	*Barbadoes,*	3*s*9-4*s.*	*Congo,*	3*s*9-5*s*6
Oats,	2*s*6.	*Country,*	3-3*s*1.	*Bohea,*	2*s*7.
Indian corn,	3*s*4-3*s*8.	*Taffia,*	2*s*4.	*Wine.* *Mad. p. p.*	40-82*l* 10*s.*
Barley,	4*s*6.	*Steel.* *German, p. cwt.*	60-70*s.*	*Lisbon,*	37*l*-10*s.*
best shelled,	20*s.*	*English, blistered,*	80*s.*	*Teneriffe, p. g.*	4*s*2-4*s*4.
Buckwheat,	2*s.*	*Amer. p. ton,*	40-60*s.*	*Fayal, p. g.*	3-3*s*4
Hams, per lb.	8½*d*-9*d*	*Crowley's, p. sag.*	85*s.*	*Port, per pipe,*	39-40*l.*
Hogs-lard,	10*d.*	*Snake root, p. lb.*	1*s*6-2*s*8	*Ditto, per gal.*	5*s*10
Honey,	3½*d*-4*d.*	*Soap, common,*	4*d*-6*d.*	*Ditto, per doz. bot.*	30*s.*
Hemp, per. ton,	50-55*l.*	*Castile,*	9*d.*	*Claret,*	30-60*s.*
Hops, per lb.	2*s*6.	*Starch,*	4*d*-6*d.*	*Sherry, p. gal.*	6*s*9-7*s*6
Hogshead hoops, p. m.	5-6*l.*			*Malaga,*	5*s.*
				Wax, bees, per lb.	1*s*10½-2*s*

Current Prices of PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Funded debt.	*6 per Cents*	18*s.* *per £.*	*or* 90	*per Cent.*
	3 per Cents	9*s.*	*or* 45	*do.*
	Defered 6 per Cents	9*s.*	45	*do.*
Unfunded do.	*Final Settl. and other Cirtificates*	15*s*6.——16*s.*	80	*do.*
	Indents	9*s.*	45	*do.*
	State debts	12*s*6.	62½	*do.*

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	*90 days,*	70.	*Amsterdam,*	*60 days, per guilder,*	3*s.*
Ditto,	*60 days,*	71.		*30 days,*	3*s*1
Ditto,	*30 days;*	72½.	*France,*	*60 days, per 5 livres,*	7*s*2
				30 days,	7*s*3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, made in PHILADELPHIA, in the MONTH of NOVEMBER, 1790.

Days.	Barom. Eng. foot. In.	Therm. Farenh. D.	Therm. Reaum. D.	Anemometer Prevail Wind	rain	thunder	snow	WEATHER.
1	30 2 9	46 6	6 5	WNW				Fog
	30 0 11	58 1	11 6	NW	1			Cloudy, rain in even.
2	30 0 3	56 3	10 8	WNW				Fog
	30 0 3	63 5	14	NW	1			Fair
3	29 11 5	48 9	7 5	NE. E	1	1		Cloudy, rain
	29 8 10	59	12	ESE				Overcast, rain, thun.
4	29 8 3	44 1	5 4	W				Cloudy
	29 8 7	51 3	8 6	WNW				Cloudy, overcast
5	29 10 15	37 8	2 6	W				Fair
	29 11 4	50	8	W				Idem
6	30 3	37 6	2 5	WSW				Idem
	29 11 3	46 8	6 6	W				Idem Sun eclipsed
7	29 8 8	43 2	5	W				Cloudy
	29 8 7	53 8	9 7	WNW				Idem, overcast
8	29 11 11	40 5	3 8	W				Idem
	29 11 2	55 6	10 5	WSW	1			Idem, rain in evening
9	30 1 11	39 6	3 4	NNW				Fair
	30 1 9	47 7	7	NW				Idem
10	30 1 6	36 7	2 1	WSW				Idem
	29 11 7	48	7 1	WSW	1			Cloudy, rain in even.
11	30 4 8	00	0	WNW				Fair
	30 4	40 5	3 8	N				Idem
12	30 3 2	28 8	1 4 o	NNW				Idem
	30 1 1	45 5	6	SW				Cloudy
13	30 2 2	34 2	1	WNW				Fog
	30 1 9	52 5	9 1	WNW				Cloudy
14	29 11 9	46 2	6 3	NE	1			Rain
	29 9 9	54	9 8	NE	1			Idem
15	29 11 7	43 2	5	SW				Fog
	29 11 10	59 4	12 2	SW				Fair
16	29 11 5	53 6	9 6	NE	1			Rain
	29 10 12	55 8	10 6	NE	1			Idem
17	29 11 4	46 2	6 3	NE	1			Idem
	29 11 3	44 6	5 6	N	1			Idem
18	30 4	40 8	3 9	NNE				Fog
	29 11 8	45 3	5 9	N				Overcast, cold
19	29 11 2	41	4	NW				Cloudy
	29 11 10	48 6	7 4	NW				Idem
20	30 2 1	41 7	4 3	NW				Fair
	30 1 15	52 2	9	NW				Idem
21	30 2 6	38 7	3	NW				Idem
	30 1 9	54 5	10	NW				Cloudy
22	30 2 2	38 7	3	WNW				Idem
	30 10	50 9	8 4	WNW				Idem
23	29 8 11	45	5 8	W				Idem
	29 8 12	54 3	9 9	W				Fair
24	29 11 3	42 8	4 8	WSW				Cloudy
	29 10 15	50 2	8 1	W	1			Idem, rain in evening
25	30 1 7	35 6	1 6	NW				Fair,
	30 1 9	39 6	3 4	NW				Idem
26	30 2 13	27 5	2 o	NE			1	Snow
	30 3 3	30 9	5 o	NE			1	Idem
27	29 10 13	29 7	1 o	NE			1	Idem
	29 10 4	34 2	1	NE				Cloudy
28	30 1 2	28 8	1 4 o	WNW				Fair
	30 2	37 4	2 4	W				Cloudy
29	30 3 13	30 9	5 o	WNW				Hazy
	30 3 4	41	4	W				Cloudy
30	30 4 14	30 9	5 o	WNW				Fair
	30 4 11	40 3	3 7	NW				Idem

RESULT.							
	30th gr. ele.	21 gr. de. of heat	WNW.				
	30 4 14	63 5 14	NW. W				Cloudy, fair, and rainy.
	4th least el.	26th least de. of heat	&	12	1	3	
	29 8 3	27 5 2	o NE				
	Variation	Variation					
	8 11	36 0 16					
	Mean eleva.	Temperature					
	30 0 5	43 7 5 2					

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